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**Category: Animal Behavior**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Response-Produced Pain as an Animal Model of Self Control with a Noxious Stimulus.**

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Rats were presented with a choice between receiving a small electric shock soon after crossing to the other side of a shuttle box and a delayed larger electric shock that was delivered if no response occurred. Trial duration, the delay to response-produced shock, and the inter-trial interval were manipulated parametrically. The subjects preferred the small electric shock when the duration of the trial was short, and when the delay to response-produced shocks and the inter-trial interval were large. These results are consistent with a hyperbolic delay-discounting function and extend its application to noxious stimuli.

**Category: Animal Behavior**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Vocal Plasticity by Operant Conditioning in a Social Rodent, Degu (Octodon Degu).**

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The vocal learning is generally assumed to be one of the prerequisites for language to evolve. The mechanism of vocal learning has been intensively studied for songbirds, which can control their vocalization voluntarily. Only few studies, however, are known for the vocal learning mechanism of mammals because they rarely learn to vocalize. In this study, therefore, we examined the possible ability of spontaneous vocal control of a rodent, degu (Octodon degu, a diurnal social rodent, communicating by complex context-sensitive vocalizations) by operant conditioning. As the result of the training in four adult degus, their frequency of vocalization increased, and three of them learned to produce novel vocal patterns to get rewards. However, their productions of new sounds were unstable. Our results indicated the vocal plasticity of degus, but it is still to examine whether their new vocalization is really learned or not, from behavioral and neural aspects.

**Category: Animal Behavior**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Estrogen on Pain-induced Behavioral Responses in Ovariectomized Rats**

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To evaluate the effects of gonadal hormones in the response by female rats to nociceptive stimulation, we measured the effects on formalin-induced responses in ovariectomized rats. Two groups of female rats were subjected to ovariectomy and sham surgery. First group was then divided into two subgroups receiving subcutaneously sesame oil with or without estradiol benzoate (5µg/day/rat). The persistent pain was induced by a subcutaneous injection of dilute formalin (50 µL, 10%) in the dorsal hind paw. The formalin-induced responses (licking duration, flinching frequency and flexing duration of the injected paw) were recorded for 60 min. Estradiol absence resulted in significantly longer duration of formalin-induced licking in group without estradiol than in estradiol treated ovariectomized rats. The depletion of gonadal hormones in female rats modulates the pain-induced behavioral responses related to supraspinal neural circuits (licking of the injected paw) rather than more spinally mediated responses such as formalin-induced flinching.

**Category: Animal Behavior**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Hippocampus in Social Rodent Octodon Degus: Social and Spatial recognition**

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To clarify the role of the hippocampus in object recognition and social recognition of social rodent Octodon degus, we examined the effects of hippocampal lesion on the social recognition test and object recognition test. During the communication with familiar partner, sham operated control (S.Cont) degus showed a significant increase in affiliative behavior, while hippocampal lesioned (HPC) degus showed decrease in affiliative behavior. In a comparison of social behavior between novel and familiar partner, S.Cont degus showed more aggressive behavior toward novel partner and more affiliative behavior with familiar partner compared with HPC degus did. HPC degus did not show such differentiation of social behavior between novelty-different partners. Additionally we conducted an object-recognition test. The HPC degus showed impairment of spatial recognition, but not object recognition. Taken together, the results suggest that the degu hippocampus might play an important role both in spatial recognition and social recognition.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Microgenesis of Visual and Pictorial Objects**

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The aim of this work is to study the microgenesis of the object perception and creation, going from contours to object and from drawings to paintings. The idea of ‘microgenesis’ is that the object perception and creation takes time to develop. Our hypothesis is that the main object properties are extracted in sequential order and in the same order these roles are also used by artists to paint objects. Boundary contours and shading are coded before color, which in its turn is coded before lighting. The microgenesis of object formation was demonstrated (i) by testing the creation and replication of visual objects in children of different ages, (ii) by analyzing the linguistic sequence and organization in a free naming task. The results supported the microgenesis of the object perception (contours-shading, color and lighting). [Supported by Regione Autonoma della Sardegna, L.R. 7 agosto 2007, n. 7 and Fondo d’Ateneo ex 60%]

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Visual Spatial Attention on Dichotic Listening Performance**

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Spatial-selective attention directs the perceptual processes to certain position in space, and is tightly connected with saccadic eye movements. At the attended location spatial-selective attention increases accuracy and response speed to target stimuli. The aim of the study was to investigate whether shifting of visual spatial attention will cause automatic corresponding shifts of auditory attention during dichotic listening. Variable asynchrony in the presentation of visual and auditory targets enabled us to consider the level of action of selective attention (the level of sensory input vs. the level of selection of sensory signals). Thirty volunteers participated in the study. Differences in dichotic listening performance during leftward and rightward saccades were analyzed. Results showed that shifting of visual spatial attention does not caused changes in dichotic listening performance, what means that shifts in visual spatial attention does not fully correspond with shifts in auditory attention.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Distorted Memories for Changed Objects in the Change Detection Paradigm**

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Although memory for changed items following a change detection task has been widely investigated, the extent of distortion made in the change detection process is not clear. In the present study we conducted two experiments with 80 participants (n = 40 for Experiment 1 and n = 40 for Experiment 2) and utilized the one-shot change detection paradigm. In the experiments, participants are asked to recognize which objects had been changed in the performed change detection task. The results pointed that memories for changed items are substantially distorted by observers' expectations. When observers expected a particular set of objects to be changed, they tended to report those objects as changed although they had not been changed. The results will be discussed in the frame of false memory processes.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Purpose of This Research Analyzes and Examines Effective Elements Through Prediction Relationship between Addiction and Student Society Especially in Iran.**

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cigarette and hookah appear to have taken a place in public health addiction is one of the causes of early death. The method of this research is one sample cluster. this method apply on 8375 undergraduate student in during 2 academic years .. to what extent do the demographic variables(sex, age, bachelorhood or marriage ,academic years, native or nonnative, the field of diploma, allocation for entrance to university, satisfaction with educational field, residence in province, duty bound to religion, grad-point average(GPA)in pervious term, sympathy or support by family)serve as instrument on prediction drug abuse? Finally this data have been analyze by spss and statically method. Also result have shown that variables in the research follow in respectively suitable for drug Live in western province, bachelorhood, positive perspective to cigarette, masculinity, relationship with friends that smoke hookah, positive perspective to use hookah, low grade point average, lake of sympathy by family,

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stuttering under Delayed Auditory Feedback: Rhythmic Interference is the Cause!**

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Delayed auditory feedback (DAF) of a speaker's voice disturbs speech production. We simultaneously tested two competing explanations of this phenomenon: Displaced rhythm hypothesis (DRH) postulates rhythmical interference between actual speech and DAF to be responsible for speech problems. Conventional phonemic content hypothesis (PCH) claims discrepancy in phonemic content as responsible. Subjects (n=151) read aloud different sequences of double-syllables with or without accentuation and same or different phonemic content. Auditory feedback was either non-delayed or delayed by 200ms or 400ms. Reading time served as the dependent measure. According to previous studies 200ms-delay produced maximal speech disturbance. Importantly, results provide strong evidence for DRH but no support for PCH. The effect of rhythm was moderated by subjects' basic speech rate: slower speech rates reduced the effect of rhythmical interference. Hence, rhythm appears to be important for speech monitoring and is worth to be further investigated with respect to speech production and stuttering.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Touch Perception: School Rememberings Emotions**

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**Introduction** Haptic perception of surface textures is nowadays not a main subject for psychology. In this present study that we want to exhibit our results, texture perception related to memories in concrete time and place is the aim object. This human sense is for us a priority because our body communicates through skin and this is connected directly to our emotions.

**Hyphotesis** Through different surface textures (6) we want to verify that depend on the atributes for each surface the subjects would associate it to a type of emotion and consequently memories related to them.

**Metodology** Subjects: students from 3rd psychopedagogie (N= 40) **Material:** haptic box with 6 surface textures **Procediment:** touch of textures and a semi-structured enterview **Results** Our hipotesis had been confirmed. Textures surfaces qith positive atributes had been chosen for positive memories and vicesversa.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**When Walls Hide Each Other: Extrapolation of Lines of Sight in Development**

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Already with approximately two years of age, children understand the applicability of barriers to hide objects from others' view (Lampers et al., 1977). However, at the same time, sight seems guidable to them since the curvature of a tube is not conceptualised as such a sight-impediment (Flavell et al., 1991). In the own study, these "geometric" (Butterworth & Grover, 1990, p. 611) capacities to extrapolate the line of sight under specific restrictions were explored in the framework of Functional Measurement (Anderson, 1996). The ground views of rooms distinguishing in size and shape, each with accesses of variable widths, were presented. The participants' task was to indicate how much of the inner walls are visible for an observer standing at different distances from the entrance. Results show not only amelioration of performance with increasing age, but specifically better performances in narrow rooms appearing like corridors.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory and Zuckerman's Biological Model of Personality**

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Temporal Orientation is psychological construct that has been related to variables such as well-being, academic achievement, health or risk taking. However, it has not been related to biological models of personality which explore the biological and genetic origins of temperament and behaviour. The aim of study is to examine the relationship between Zimbardo Temporal Perspective Inventory (ZTPI) and the biological based Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) and the Zuckerman-Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire. We administered the Spanish validated versions of the three questionnaires in a sample of students from the Autonomous University of Barcelona. Preliminary results showed that: Present-Hedonistic correlates positively with SSS, Impulsive-Sensation Seeking, Sociability, Aggression-Hostility and Activity; Present-Fatalistic also correlates with Impulsive-Sensation Seeking and Sociability but in a lower degree; Past-Negative correlates with Neuroticism-Anxiety and Future correlates negatively with SSS and Impulsive-Sensation Seeking. Results are discussed in terms of the definition of the ZTPI dimensions and their differences

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Subjective Time Duration and Time Density**

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Differences in evaluation of the actual time span duration and the past time intervals were compared in the series of experiments in problem solving. The tasks were graded with formal measures of computational complexity. The results may be interpreted in terms of subjective time density in intellectual activity that could be a measure of cognitive complexity, interest and attention. This temporal measure of complexity was compared with well known measures of computational complexity that proved some models of the integrative measure of cognitive complexity.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Beliefs Influence Perception: The Case of Time Perception**

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This study aimed to investigate the role of the metacognition of time perception in temporal judgements. This metacognition consists of beliefs concerning the factors that modify the feeling of the passage of time. Thirty-three undergraduate students completed a questionnaire relating to their awareness of time perception. This focused in particular on the effect of attention on time perception. The students were required to verbally judge a series of stimulus durations in a single or dual task condition. In the dual task condition, the students had to judge the duration of the target stimulus while reading a series of numbers. Results revealed that time was underestimated in the dual task compared to the single task condition due to the fact that more attention was diverted away from the processing of time. However, the accuracy of time judgements improved with the level of awareness. Metacognitive beliefs therefore seem to influence time perception.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Embodying an Other Person's Movement on Time Perception.**

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The present study investigated whether the perception of presentation durations of pictures of a man with different body positions was distorted as a function of embodied movement that originally produced these positions: static, walking, running. In a temporal bisection task with two duration ranges, the participants had to judge whether the presentation duration of each of the pictures was more similar to a short or to a long standard duration. The results showed that the presentation duration of the runner was systematically judged longer than the presentation duration of the walker or the static man. This suggests that the participants embodied the body position by simulating the underlying movement and that this speeded up of the internal clock during the perception of the running man.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Visual Perception, Psychomotoric Tempo and Attention Ability of Children**

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The study concerns with the cognitive abilities of children (5-7 years old, different cultural environments and different ethnics) when they start attending the school. Cognitive abilities were compared between boys and girls, and also between gypsy's children and children from ethnic majority. There was developed a computerized method, called "Cognition Test". In the first part two geometrical objects were presented tachistoscopally. Some pairs of objects were identical, some differed in shapes, colors or numbers. During the test the children had to decide, whether the objects are equal or different. The time, that the children needed to give the answer, was measured. The results show us the differences in average time that children needed to answer all items. The second part of the test was targeted on attention. The children should mark all specific symbols on computer screen among big number of similar symbols.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Repetition of Fear Provoking Images and its Effects on Reaction Time to Semantically Associated Words**

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The present study brings into focus the various aspects of the repetition of fear provoking images and its capability to delay reaction time of semantically associated similar concepts. Using the presence of fear provoking images and the repetition of these images, participants further participated in order to obtain data pertaining to existence of negative priming. College students (N = 48) were assessed in order to record their reaction time while performing a word task that included words associated with the images that were previously viewed.. The mean reaction time scores of each participant were further analyzed and discussed. The results in the present study were inconsistent to the claim that if repeated exposure to fear provoking images then semantic association and negative priming would be recorded.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Benton Visual Retention V Test: The Changes Up of Maturation**

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Benton Visual Retention V test (BVT-V) can be used to identify learning disabilities, visual-motor coordination problems, problems dealing with developmental delay and loss of ability caused by brain damage or emotional disturbance. This research aimed to study total error points of BVT-V test's C and D forms which are applied with a method of administration changes up to whether maturation or not in the population of non-clinical children and adolescents. Research participants consisted of children and adolescents (6-16 years of age). Although Benton Visual Retention V test's commonly accepted age cut-off point is 8, we were also concerned about the 6 aged group reactions and therefore this age category is also included in the research. There were 220 boys and 220 girls in the sample. Data is collected from Ankara, Turkey. Currently in this stage of research, data collection is completed and analysis will be done by appropriate statistical methods.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceptual Load and Attentional Focus Effects on a Visual Search Task**

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Previous research on visual attention has revealed that the perceptual load of a task (Lavie, 1995) and the state of attentional focus of the observer (LaBerge, et al., 1991) are key factors determining the efficiency of selective attention. To examine the interaction between perceptual load and attentional focus, the present study employed a visual search paradigm to examine the effects of perceptual load under varied conditions of focused attention. The focus of attention was manipulated by means of a go/no-go task that was inserted prior to the appearance of high and low perceptual load displays. The go/no-go task entailed processing stimuli on the screen in a way that the focus of attention was either narrow or extended. Statistical analyses determined 1) the presence of perceptual load effects in the low load but not the high load conditions, and 2) the mediation of perceptual load effects on the focus of attention.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Rey's Complex Figure Evaluation Regarding an "Ideal Figure"**

Cristobal Eduardo Maciel Carbajal <sup>1</sup>, Rosalba Orozco Villaseñor <sup>1</sup>, Maria Elena Rodriguez Perez <sup>2</sup>

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Rey's Complex Figure has been widely used on research as an evaluation tool of visual perception. This test was administered to 227 college students from different majors and school years in a Mexican university at the beginning and at the end of the first semester. Their tasks consisted on copying the figure from a black and white projected image and redo it based on what they remembered. Participants were asked to use different colors in a regular sequence and a fixed period of time. This made it possible to reconstruct the visual processing of participants during the copy and memory phases. Therefore, tests were graded taking into account or ignoring colors. Results showed that there were statistically significant differences between the two evaluations suggesting that the composition of Figure is a chaotic process and that first-term college students have not developed the analysis and organization skills required.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

### **The Effect of Sleep Restriction on Visual Search and Change Detection**

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Sleep deprivation can have harmful effect on vigilance, attention and concentration. For the purpose of the study, totally 10 male students participated in the study voluntarily. Two experiments were administered by COGLAB software. To collect data, all of participants were deprived 6 hours from sleep. The findings showed the mean reaction time (MRT) after sleep deprivation (SD)-while there was no target stimulus TS-, was more than the condition that there was TS ( $F(1, 9) = 20.080, p = 0.002$ ). After SD, in the conjunctive search in comparison with feature search, while there were 64 distracters, the MRT was more than the condition that there were 16 and 4 DS ( $F(2, 18) = 6.199, p = 0.01$ ). These findings suggest sleep deprivation affect visual search and change detection and may be a valuable option for doing the tasks that require continuous attention.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Least Action Principle and Usability Investigations**

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The aim of our work is the development of new methods for usability investigations based on the principle of least action. According to our previous work based on the statistical decision theory of pattern recognition in the visual system is carried out by finding the minimal differences between the actual image description and the description stored in the human memory as a template. The new results permit us to use not only the Bayesian approach to discrimination paradigm models of images, but also support the importance of the least-action law in more wide area of investigations in discrimination processes. Using different psychological, psychophysical, eye-tracing, reaction time, EEG and fMRI methods we develop the new approach to usability testing. For this new approach the least-action principle is crucial. The usability testing we use for example for website usability testing.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Colour categorisation is not lateralised to the left hemisphere.**

Emre Ozgen <sup>1</sup>, Fatma Biyik <sup>1</sup>, Omer Faruk Gulban <sup>1</sup>

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Categorical perception of colour has recently been demonstrated to be more pronounced in, or even limited to the left hemisphere. The present study investigated this apparent hemispheric asymmetry in low-level colour discrimination with threshold measurements taken from 20 participants. Thresholds were measured in the left and right visual fields, on three points along the hue axis. Two of these points were within-category (centre of green or blue), and one was cross-category (on the border between green and blue). We observed that categorisation was not related to hemispheric asymmetries. Instead, there was a right hemisphere advantage for the blue region thresholds, while no hemispheric differences were observed in other regions. However, when the two within-category points were combined and compared with the remaining (cross-category) point, the results appear to erroneously indicate a hemispheric effect on the degree of the category effect. Many recent findings are called into question.

**Category: Attention and Perception**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Training induces categorical perception effects in low-level colour discrimination.**

Emre Ozgen <sup>1</sup>, Fatma Biyik <sup>1</sup>

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Evidence suggests that categorical perception of colour can be induced through a perceptual learning regime in the laboratory. It is unclear however whether such plasticity is the result of high-level, linguistic coding or low-level perceptual reorganisation. The present study investigated effects of category learning on colour discrimination thresholds. Threshold estimates were taken from 20 participants before and after a novel categorisation training as well as one week and one month following the end of training. Thresholds improved overall, but this improvement was more pronounced for threshold estimates taken on the learned boundary: Low-level categorical perception was induced as a result of categorisation. Further, the effects of training endured one week and one month after the end of training. The findings support the perceptual reorganisation account of categorical perception as well as the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis: Language may shape and fine tune perception through a similar process of attentional modulation.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Induced Helplessness on Error Processing – An ERP study**

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The concept of learned helplessness is considered as a model for the causes of depression and negative affect. Regarding action monitoring, depressive individuals display enhanced neuronal responses to error commission. Thus, the question arises whether or not induction of helplessness (i.e., induction of negative affect) would yield comparable effects on error processing in healthy controls. We investigated the impact of helplessness induction on the performance in a choice-reaction task in 50 volunteers (25 women). Additionally to behavioural responses, we measured event-related potentials - ERN and Pe - during correct and erroneous responses. Preliminary data analysis indicate effects of helplessness on electrophysiological responses which was accompanied by behavioural differences, i.e. reaction times and post-error behaviour. Furthermore, the impact of gender on the helplessness induction and error processing was addressed. Our findings support the assumption that negative affect induction alters neural responses after error commission yielding comparable results as in depressive individuals.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Age-Related Preferences toward Affective Stimuli in an Oddball Task: Positivity Preference in Older Adults Occurred in the Late Time Window**

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When and how do older adults show positivity preference compared with younger adults under involuntarily processing of affective stimuli? The electroencephalogram of younger (N=16, aged 17-26) and older adults (N=16, aged 61-75) were recorded while they completed a modified oddball task in which the novelty was task-irrelevant affective faces. In the early time window (270 - 460 ms), the amplitude was not modulated by valence in younger adults, yet the sad stimuli elicited a larger positivity than the happy and neutral ones in older adults. In the late time window (500 – 850 ms), the sad faces elicited a larger positive slow wave in younger adults. Contrarily, in older adults when enough cognitive resources got involved, emotional-regulation was activated and valence difference was eliminated. We concluded age-related positivity preference occurred in the late time window, manifested by negative biases in younger and no biases in older adults.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Intelligence and Individual Profile Asymmetry at Twins**

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In this study, we examined the genetic and environmental influences profile estimation of lateral organizations on the organisations of psychometric intelligence at monozygote and dizygote unisex twins. Object of research - 102 monozygote twins pairs and 98 dizygote unisex twins pairs. Middle age of examinees – 18.9 years. In research we used following methods: the computer program "Profile" (Valeology scientific research institute, Russia), D.Vexler's test (WAIS), a questionnaire for parents for diagnostics zygotity twins (N.F.Talyzina), Statistica 6.0 Out by means of dispersive analysis ANOVA we found significant influence a combination of factors zygotity and sex at indicators of verbal and nonverbal intelligence. Indicators verbal and nonverbal intelligence authentically above at monozygote twins of a male.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Detailed Behavioral Analysis of Hebb-Williams Maze Performance for Individuals with Fragile X Syndrome and *Fmr1* Knockout Mice**

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Fragile X syndrome (FXS), the most prevalent form of heritable mental retardation, leads to a wide range of behavioural and cognitive deficits. Previous studies have demonstrated a deficit in basic visual perceptual processing as well as spatial abilities in FXS. Similarly, MacLeod and colleagues (2010) demonstrated spatial learning and memory deficits in FXS affected humans and *fmr1* KO mice using both virtual and physical versions of Hebb-Williams mazes; allowing for testing of humans and animals under comparable conditions. However, the behavioural strategies employed to solve the mazes was not explored. The current study extends previous research by digitizing all maze trials, allowing for exploration of additional performance measures. These measures provide further insight into how subjects are solving the mazes. Results will be discussed in the context of previously described visual processing deficits and their impact on visual-spatial learning and memory in those affected by FXS.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Deconstructing the Familiarity of Daily Life Variability in Negative and Positive Affect**

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Intra-individual mood variability is an essential factor to elucidate the differences between clinical and nonclinical states of mood disorders and to disentangle the risk factors associated with transitions on the continuum from non-clinical to clinical states. 251 twins participated in this Experience Sampling study (ESM). ESM is a validated structured diary technique to assess negative affect (NA) and positive affect (PA) in the flow of daily life. Univariate model fitting showed genetic and non-shared environmental influences on both NA variability and PA variability. Bivariate model fitting revealed that 41% of the correlation between these phenotypes ( $r=0.46$ ) could be explained by shared genes and 59% by non-shared environmental factors. Inter-individual differences in positive and negative affect variability can be explained by genetic and non-shared environmental influences. Shared genetic and shared individual specific factors lie at the origin of this association.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Genetic and Environmental Influences on Depressive Symptoms in Russian Adolescent Twins**

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The aim of our study was to investigate the genetic and environmental influences on the individual differences in depressive symptoms in Russian adolescents. The Children's Depression Inventory (CDI; Kovacs, 1992) was administered to 452 twins aged from 12 to 18 years old. The internal consistency of the general depressiveness scale was satisfactory. The analysis of genetic and environmental influences on the variance of depressive symptoms was done using structural equation modeling in "Mx" program (Neale et al., 2006). The results of model-fitting revealed high heritability of depressive symptoms in adolescents (additive genetic factors accounted for 75% of variance, with non-shared environment explaining the rest).

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Genetic and Environmental Influences on Individual Differences in Perceptions of Parent-Child Relationships by Russian Adolescent Twins**

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We studied the genetic and environmental influences of the perceptions of parent-child relationships in adolescence using behavior genetic design with classical twin method. The measure was "Parent-child interaction" questionnaire by V.M.Markovskaya (1998). The questionnaire consists of 10 scales, and each scale has "mother" and "father" versions. The participants were 420 Russian 10-17 years old twins. The data were factor-analyzed using the principal component analysis with Varimax rotation. The three higher-order factors emerged from the analysis, which were similar for the mother- and father-oriented scales: Closeness, Control, and Agreement. The genetic and environmental influences on perceived parent-child relationships were investigated using structural equation modeling in "Mx" program (Neale et al., 2006). The model-fitting revealed that shared environment was the most important component of phenotypic variance for the Control factor, while additive genetic influences were significant for the Closeness (both "mothers" and "fathers") and Agreement (fathers).

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Nature of Individual Differences of Temperament in Russian Adolescents**

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The contributions of genetic and environmental factors to individual differences in temperamental traits in adolescence were examined. The study was based on M.K.Rothbart's psychobiological theory of temperament (Rothbart, 2007). The participants were 420 10-17 years old twins from Izhevsk, Moscow and Saint-Petersburg cities of Russia. The Russian versions of Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire (EATQ-R) and Adult Temperament Questionnaire (ATQ) were used for subsamples of 10-14 years old and 15-17 years old twins, respectively. The genetic and environmental contributions to phenotypic variance in temperament in two age groups were investigated using model fitting in MX (Neale et al., 2006) software. The results of model-fitting indicate that the structure of phenotypic variance is different for similar temperamental traits in subsamples of early and older adolescents.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spectral Capacity Eeg at Performance of Verbal Operations and Individual Profile  
Asymmetry of Twins**

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EEG was recorded from 21 electrodes. Sequence of functional tests at record EEG: «background», «to open eyes», «to close eyes», test «verbal associations» (inventing of words on the letter «a»), test «the account in mind» (consecutive addition of figure 7). For a profile estimation of lateral organizations the computer program \"Profile\" was used. In our research have taken part 102 monozygotic twins pairs, 98 dizygotic twins pairs. Middle age 18,6 years. Dispersive analysis ANOVA for revealing of spectral characteristics EEG at persons with different types of lateralization is carried out. It is received in background EEG synchronization the rhythm alpha in occipital electrodes is most expressed at twins with prevalence of the \"right\" signs in a profile of lateral organization, thus expressiveness of spectral absolute power a rhythm alpha is stable enough in an age range of 14-26 years.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Study on Physiological Indexes of Exam Anxiety in Medical Students**

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**Background and Objective:** The purpose of this study is to assess the physiological indices of anxiety in the medical students. **Material and methods:** This analytical study was carried out on 46 medical students of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences. To measure physiologic indices, including blood pressure, pulse, and temperature were performed on students before and after physiological exam and also blood test for the study of blood indices (cortisol and CBC) before exam was performed and spiel burger trait–state anxiety questionnaire was used to assess the anxiety rate. **Statistical studies** were done by descriptive statistics and paired t-test. **Findings:** From physiological indices, rate of heartbeat increased significantly ( $P=0.01$ ) after exam. According to assessment of spiel burger questionnaire, the relation of trait – anxiety was significant ( $P=0.02$ ) before and after exam in students.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Visuo-spatial Attention in MPTP-induced Rat Model of Parkinson's Disease is Intact :  
A 5-arm Maze Study**

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We examined visuo-spatial attention in 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP)-induced PD model with a 5-arm maze. Male Wistar rats received a microinfusion of MPTP into the substantia nigra pars compacta after an 8-day training session followed by a 2-day pre-test. Eleven days after lesion, a 2-day post-test was performed. In the pre- and post-test, the light cue last for 2 or 0.5 sec. The results showed that: (1) the percentage of correct response after training was significantly higher level than the chance level; (2) no motor impairment 10 days after lesion in the open field test; (3) duration of 2 and 0.5 sec did not yield difference in the percentage of correct response in pre-test in both sham- and MPTP-lesioned rats. However, (4) in the post-test, 0.5 sec led to a lower correct response in both groups. These results suggest that there is no deficit of visuo-spatial attention in MPTP-induced PD rat model.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Musical Structure and Psychophysiological Measurements**

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Previous pilot work indicated that some of the Turkish Classical Music sequences were good at inducing positive or negative emotions depending on their tempos. Total of six musical sequences (in a random order for each participant) were played. The purpose of this study is to find a match between Musical sequences and emotion specific physiological responses. In recent study, 20 participants were recruited. Physiological such as Cardiovascular, skin conductance and respiratory activities were recorded with BIOPAC system. Procedure; After briefing the participants, the electrodes were placed. In post induction period, participants completed various written measures. During listening period of each musical sequence physiological data was collected from each participant. Following each musical stimuli, participants completed self reported mood scales (VAS and Affect Grid). We found that cardiovascular responses did vary between negative and positive moods.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Universal Neuronal Constants in Psychology**

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Two neuronal constants,  $F=10$  c/s and  $R=0.1$ , were included by us into a dozen of psychological equations, and broad circle of experimental data is predicted with high accuracy. For example,  $H=\ln(C)/\ln(M)$ , where  $H$  –short-term, and  $C$  –long-term memory span,  $C=N^{**}N$ ,  $N=1/R-1$ ,  $M=A*(H+1)/2$ ,  $A$  –alphabet span of memorized items, double asterisk is power. Changeable perception delay  $t(A)=P^{**}P*T/2$ , where  $P=1-(1-R)/A$  and  $a$  is the alphabet span of perceived stimuli,  $T=1/(F*R)$ . Here the exactness of predictions is much better than case known G. Miller rule or W. Hick law. Hans Berger and my teacher M. N. Livanov were first who measured these constants in human electroencephalogram. Moreover, individual values of these and some other EEG parameters permit to predict many individual psychological peculiarities, for example, MMPI portret without any question, using only EEG. It was shown in our experiments with many dozens of subjects.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Vegetative and Brain Patterns of Deception**

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One possible way to improve the deception detection could be to combine such alternative methods as Polygraph and Event-related brain potentials. The purpose is to study vegetative and brain patterns of deception. Methods: 26 participants were asked to make truthful and deceptive responses about perceptual events and items in memory in a series of tasks. Vegetative and brain signals (Event-related potentials) were registered. Results: 1) Multiple effects of interrelation between activity of different brain areas and vegetative reactions were found. 2) Some Event-related potentials differences reflected activity in the anterior cingulate cortex. 3) The pre-response valence-related potentials activity appears to be generated automatically and thus may provide an index of how items are unconsciously categorized as good and bad. Conclusion: The combination of both measurements of vegetative reactions and event-related brain potentials should further increase our understanding of the interrelations between the cognitive and emotional aspects of deception.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Quantitative EEG Differences between Alzheimer Patients and Healthy Controls**

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There is evidence that oscillatory pattern in EEG signals reflects neural activity. We studied 16 patients (65 -79 years old) of which 8 with Alzheimer disease and 8 healthy controls to evaluate if oscillatory patterns are different between Alzheimer patients and same aged healthy controls. We used an EEG instrument (4 channel to input EEG signal and 2 for reference electrodes) to acquire and analyse EEG signals. Electrodes were located to 4 different location in the scalp (F1, F2, T5, T6) according to international 10-20 system. Results were analysed by a MANOVA. Both theta than delta power was statistically different between Alzheimer and healthy controls. Alfa amplitude higher in healthy controls than in Alzheimer; alpha rhythm higher in frontal regions than in posterior in healthy controls differently than in Alzheimer patients. Small Theta interhemispheric coherence in Alzheimer patients. No Beta rhythm differences in frontal regions but differences were evident in posterior regions.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why are We Biased in What We See: Neural Basis for Preferences of Rotating Directions**

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Researchers in psychophysics have long discovered that there is strong perceptual bias in deciding rotation direction of three-dimensional spheres. We examined the phenomenal in two groups of Forty-four human perceivers, in which 22 American participants' electroencephalograph (EEG) and 22 Chinese participants' eye movements were recorded during task. We found that about 70% of perceivers among American participants saw mostly clockwise rotation (clockwise bias, CW) (top view of a watch), and the Chinese subgroup were relatively balanced between CW and counter-clockwise bias (CCW). "Eye dominance" did not play an important role in 3-D rotation bias, however, the eye movements tendency are closely related to it. Different EEG patterns were also found between cued and non-cued stimuli, and between subgroups with different types of perceptual biases. Our results suggested that perceptual bias widely exist, the bottom-up and top-down processing interact to generate bias.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Theta Power Modulations during the Explicit Recognition of Unfamiliar 3D Objects Explored Haptically**

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Theta power enhancements in the human electroencephalogram (EEG) have been previously reported during the haptic exploration of unfamiliar 2D raised-line patterns and have been related to memory load. In this electrophysiological study, we investigated theta power modulations in a group of 16 young adults. We used an explicit recognition task performed with 40 three-dimensional (3D) unfamiliar objects presented to touch for 3 times in a continuous old-new recognition paradigm while recording the EEG activity. Behavioral results revealed high accuracy and lower exploration time for the repeated objects than for the new objects. During the exploration of new objects, there was a theta power reduction between 2800 and 3000 ms post-stimulus. In contrast, we found theta power enhancement for repeated objects in the same time window. The present results suggest theta power changes for new and repeated material during the haptic exploration of 3D unfamiliar shapes.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Landau Kleffner Syndrome : The Effects of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation(TMS)on Expressive and Receptive Aspects of Language.A Single Case Study.**

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Autism has been associated with cytoarchitectural abnormalities of minicolumns. Reduction of gabaergic inhibitory activity could result in hyperexcitability of minicolumnar circuits. This would lead to an excess of local connectivity paralleled by a decrease of long-range, anatomofunctional connectivity between distant brain areas. The main goal of our study was to examine the effects of inhibitory trains of repetitive TMS on expressive and receptive aspects of spoken language of a 9 years old boy diagnosed as LKS. Our hypothesis was that focal electrical current induced by rTMS on the right temporal parietal cortex, could result in a functional reorganization of cortical activity leading to an improvement in the excitatory /inhibitory balance. We used also 2 different behavioral tasks based on Applied Behavior Analysis. The results showed a significant improvement in both expressive and receptive language. These findings argue for an efficacy of procedures that modulate cortical excitatory/inhibitory balance in modulating cognitive disorders in patients with autistic traits

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison The Personality Trait in Breast cancer Patients and Normal**

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Abstract: This study has been conducted for the purpose of comparing and studying the personality traits among the breast cancer patients and normal. The sample of study is figured of 65 breast cancer patients who were matched to bed in the Hospital of Imam- Khomeini Cancer Institute of Tehran in summer and autumn of 2008 and had a diagnosis less than 2 months. The patients were selected with available sampling and by the attention to the control factors such as: marital status, education status, age and economic status the control group was selected. The method of analyzing was t-test. NEO inventory was used for study personality traits. Results showed that extroversion and openness factors are significantly lower in the breast cancer patients than normal people.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Executive function and explicit memory in patients with Parkinson´s disease**

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**Aim:** To analyze differences between an early stage Parkinson´s disease group (PD) and a healthy control group in their performance in explicit memory and executive function neuropsychological tasks. **Method:** We assessed 20 patients with PD in early stages and 15 healthy controls matched for age and educational level. A cluster analysis was performed to analyze how the variables grouped in both groups. **Results:** Differences between control and PD group were related to executive function variables: while control group showed a homogeneous cluster with these variables, in patients with PD were distributed among several different clusters. Some of these variables showed also differences between groups in a complementary t test analysis. **Conclusions:** The performance of PD, even in early stages of the disease, on executive function tasks point to the convenience to include different measures for the assessment of this function.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Executive Functions in Schizophrenia and Their Relationship with Functional Living Skills**

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We aimed to study the executive functions in schizophrenic patients by means of the BADS, and their relationship with everyday living skills. 24 schizophrenic patients, age range 26-55, were assessed with six subtests from the Behavioural Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome (BADS), the Dysexecutive Questionnaire (DEX-self ratings and DEX-others ratings) and the Basic Everyday Living Schedule (BELS). 87% of patients showed a poor performance on BADS (total score). Correlations between performance on the BADS and BELS scores were not significant, except for a positive correlation between the “Six Elements” subtest and the Community Skills subscale ( $r=0.431$ ). DEX-self was not associated with BELS scores. However, we found a significant correlation between DEX-others and total score on BELS ( $r=0.683$ ). In addition, DEX-others correlates positively with all BELS subscales. Our results show that DEX-others may be a useful tool to predict independent living skill functioning in schizophrenic patients.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Treatment Effects Related to EEG-Biofeedback for Depression Disorder: Case of 36 Years Old Female with Histrionic Personality Pattern**

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**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of neurotherapy in the treatment of depression. **Method:** Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory and MCMI were filled out before treatment. An electronic qEEG was performed before and after 20 sessions. A comparison was made between the pre- and post- treatment analyzed qEEG. SCL-90 was filled out by patient before treatment and again after 20 sessions. This was treated with three sessions weekly with a utilizing a protocol to increase 15-18 Hz while inhibiting (1-14 Hz) and (19-30 Hz) at T3T4 and C3C4. Psychotherapy was done once a week. **Findings:** after 20 sessions of neurotherapy significant changes appeared in neurological and behavioral aspects. **Discussion:** this case illustrates the strong potential of qEEG-guided neurofeedback in the management of depression without drug.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Hope for Rehabilitation of Brain Damage: EEG Biofeedback Training is a Last Time for Many the Experience of an Iranian Neurotherapist with EEG-Biofeedback Training**

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It is several years that EEG-biofeedback training comes into the list of treatment methods for psychiatric disorders and brain damages. This method has brought a new hope for treatment of brain damage by changing in brain function. This article reported the clinical effects of neurofeedback training, as a non-invasive method, in some patients with mental retarded, traumatic brain injury (TBI), autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and seizure attacks. The results of this report confirm that correction of brain function by neurofeedback training could raise the growth of brain and answering to other therapies in these patients.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Depression on Quality of Life in Patients with Epilepsy**

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**Introduction:** Depression is a relatively frequent and important comorbidity of epilepsy that has a significant negative impact in the quality of life of epileptic patients. The research has shown that the suppression of theta wave activity and the enhancement of sensorimotor rhythm (SMR) through electroencephalographic (EEG) biofeedback is an effective treatment for epilepsy. In these patients, the quality of life will increase through decreased symptoms of depression, which caused by reduction of seizure severity. **Methods:** 2 patients, a man and a woman, were trained, using EEG feedback three times per week, to reduce the ratio of theta band to SMR band EEG amplitudes. **Results:** The results showed that reductions in seizure activity were related to reductions in the depression symptoms. **Conclusions:** These findings support the view that reductions in seizure activity were related to improvement in the depression symptoms and increase the quality of life in these patients.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of SMR Training for Seizure Disorder**

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**Introduction:** The research has shown that the suppression of theta wave activity and the enhancement of sensorimotor rhythm (SMR) through electroencephalographic (EEG) biofeedback is an effective treatment for epilepsy. **Methods:** 3 patients, 2 men and 1 child, were trained, using EEG feedback three times per week, to reduce the ratio of theta band to SMR band EEG amplitudes. **Results:** The results showed that reductions in seizure activity were related to reductions in the theta–SMR ratio. In addition, improvement in the other symptoms observed. **Conclusions:** These findings support the view that theta–SMR feedback training is an effective treatment for seizure disorder.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Sequential Saccades and Brain Regions on the Perisaccadic Localization**

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The anticipation of eye movements before the real moves has been found to elicit neural activations in the animal brain. This kind of activation also links to perisaccadic mislocalizations made by normal people when the probe to be localized is presented near the time of saccade onset. The present study aims to examine the relationship between the anticipated first eye movements and the unpredictable secondary ones, the differences between their corresponding mislocalizations, as well as the brain regions involved in the process of target tracing and spatial localization. By the use of TMS technique and eye tracker, this interdisciplinary research is able to investigate three brain regions related to the mechanism and to show an interaction between TMS and the three brain regions.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Standardization of Rey Complex Figure test in Pakistan**

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Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test is a neuropsychological memory test of geometric design used to assess visual or spatial memory, constructional and memory disabilities. The aim of the present study was to use the test in Pakistani sample of Reading disabled, ADHD group, Psychotics (with and without depression) and normal controls to identify if it is appropriate for use and can discriminate. Alpha reliability for the Complex Figure Test was found to be high (.87). The findings revealed that individuals with psychotic depression performed significantly poor on all trials of ROCFT. However, there were no significant gender or age differences on performance on ROCFT. Additionally, individuals with reading disabled performed poor on delayed recall while psychotics without depression individuals performed better on copy of ROCFT. ROCFT appears to be an effective tool in Pakistani context.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effectiveness of Computerised Testing of Executive Functions in Adult and Children Populations**

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CANTAB eclipse™ is a psychometric instrument which enables the computerised assessment of cognitive functions. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of five CANTAB tests of executive function in adults and children with equivalent pencil and paper tests. Twenty adults and eighteen children were tested using both modes of presentation of the tests. The results of the tests were compared using t-tests and no significant differences were found. Both adults and children showed a significant correlation between the computerised and paper and pencil versions for two out of five tests, confirming the concurrent validity of the computerised tests. The reasons for non significant correlations for the other three tests are discussed. The findings suggest that CANTAB is a useful form of assessment of executive functions for all ages and that it provides more detailed feedback than the pencil and paper equivalents.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of a Holistic Neurorehabilitation Programme on Executive Functioning. An Exploratory Study in a Group of Patientes with Aquiered Brain Injury.**

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Executive function deficits are considered to be the most common within patients that suffer from acquired brain injury. These days, the holistic programs seem to respond to these patients' needs and difficulties in a more multidimensional way. The purpose of this work is to study the impact of a 7 months holistic neurorehabilitation program in the executive functioning of patientes with brain injury (n=8). To assess the executive functioning, we establish an evaluation protocol, allowing the results to be compared in two different periods, pre and pos neuropsychological rehabilitation, through the t test of student. The results showed an increased performance in the executive functions, especially the components related to implementation and development of strategic action, to solve problems. The holistic program was not focused exclusively on executive functioning, however the results suggest that this had a positive impact on some of its components.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Body-Mind-Spirit Psychotherapy Added to Pharmacotherapy on Depression and Salivary Cortisol Responses**

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**Purpose.** This research project aims to explore the effects of body-mind-spirit psychotherapy added to pharmacotherapy on reducing depressive symptoms, salivary cortisol levels and diurnal cortisol patterns. **Methods.** The 73 outpatients with adjustment disorder with depressed mood were randomly assigned into two groups: Monotherapy (MT) consisted of pharmacotherapy only; Combined Therapy (COMB) included eight weekly body-mind-spirit group psychotherapy added to pharmacotherapy followed by 2 additional group meetings every two months. **Results** While the reductions in symptoms of depression were similar between COMB and MT ( $p>0.05$ ), lower cortisol levels at time of 21:00 and a steeper diurnal cortisol pattern more likely occurred in COMB than in MT after end of the treatment ( $p<0.05$  and  $p<0.05$ ). **Discussion.** The group psychotherapy added to pharmacotherapy could produce the positive impacts on the psychobiological stress response shown in lower night cortisol levels and a steeper diurnal cortisol pattern.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Depression and Anxiety in Russian Speaking Immigrants Living in Australia**

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Immigrants make up a substantial proportion of the Australian population. Despite the fact that “skilled immigration” is the fastest growing migration stream in Australia, there is a lack of systematic research examining the mental health of this group. This study aims to compare levels of depression and anxiety in Former Soviet Union immigrants living in Australia, who arrived on the skilled migration program, with a Russian-speaking sample living in the FSU and an Anglo-Australian sample. Sixty five Russian speaking immigrants, 65 Russian speaking non-immigrants and 63 Anglo-Australians were recruited through social clubs, community web forums, churches, schools, and universities. Participants completed online versions of the Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and other socio-demographic questionnaires. Post-hoc tests indicated that the immigrant group was significantly lower on depression and anxiety measures than the other two comparative groups. Several explanations for these results are discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Functions of Facial Expressions of Negative Emotions and Psychic Disorder**

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In this presentation an approach on attributing functions to facial expression of negative emotions will be presented. A facial expression of emotion only acquires meaning through the context in which it occurs. The context in real face-to-face conversations is highly complex. In investigating emotional facial expression of patients with psychic disorders, the understanding of the functions of a shown emotional expression is crucial. The developed function attribution rating system for negative emotions is inter-rater-reliability proofed and has been applied to 80 diagnostic interviews (Operationalised Psychodynamic Diagnostics; OPD Task Force, 2008) and 2320 displays of negative emotions coded with the Facial Action Coding System (FACS; Ekman, Hager Friesen, 2002). Differences and similarities between different groups of patients as well as healthy controls in the functional use of negative displays of emotions will be elaborated and discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of the Effectiveness of Logo Therapy and Multimodal Therapy on the Improvement of Mental Health of the Addicts**

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The objective of this study was comparing the effectiveness of group consultation of Logo therapy and individual consultation of Multimodal therapy on the improvement of mental health of the addicts. Using simple random sampling, 60 addicts were chosen. They had referred to 'After Prison Release Center of Ardabil in Iran', since October to December of 2009. The participants were randomly assigned into three groups (the number of each group was 20). The data were analyzed using Chi-Square and MANOVA. The results revealed that two groups of addicts who received (Logo therapy and Multimodal therapy) treatments outperformed the control group, in terms of mental health and its components. The comparison of two treatment groups indicated that addicts who received group consultation of Logo therapy revealed more increase in mental health improvement than those who received individual consultation of Multimodal therapy.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Domains of Disgust Elicitors**

Bonifacio Sandin<sup>1</sup>, Paloma Chorot<sup>1</sup>, Rosa M. Valiente<sup>1</sup>, Miguel A. Santed<sup>1</sup>, Margarita Olmedo<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Campagne<sup>1</sup>

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Disgust has been labelled as a “forgotten emotion” in psychiatry. Based on a U.S. sample, Haidt et al. (1994) outlined 8 domains of disgust elicitors: food, animals, body products, body envelope violation, death, sex, and hygiene, and a domain of sympathetic magic. The aim of this work was to examine the kinds of domains in which Spanish experience disgust. We asked to a large sample of participants to describe their most disgusting experiences and distress reactions. Descriptions of disgusting stimuli, objects and behaviors were conceptually classified in the following 11 domains: body products, animals, foods, envelope violations, hygiene/dirt/, putrefaction, socio-moral, sex, death, disease, and marginalization/poverty. The largest of these domains were body products, animals and foods, which accounted for 64% of all descriptions. The more distressing reactions were related to body products, foods and hygiene. Our data provide support for new kinds of disgust elicitors (socio-moral, death, and marginalization/poverty).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Disgust Domains Scale [Escala de Manifestaciones del Asco, EMA]: A new self-report measure of disgust**

Rosa M. Valiente<sup>1</sup>, Bonifacio Sandín<sup>1</sup>, Paloma Chorot<sup>1</sup>, Miguel A. Santed<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Campagne<sup>1</sup>, Margarita Olmedo<sup>1</sup>

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Two main problems of current self-report scales of disgust are that (a) there is not a consensus about the domains of disgust to be assessed, and (b) all self-report scales were developed in the Anglo-Saxon culture. The aim of this work was to develop a new self-report instrument based in a Spanish-speaking population. The 11 domains in which Spanish people experience disgust served to define a broad range of disgust elicitors in our EMA. The initial questionnaire (92 items) was given to a sample of undergraduates. Based on factor and item analyses, sixty-two items were finally retained. Exploratory factor analysis of the 62 items revealed a robust eleven-factor structure, describing the following 9 dimensions of disgust: hygiene, socio-moral, sex, envelop violations/death, animals, disease, atypical food, animal decomposition, and unacceptable food. Internal consistency was excellent. Findings suggest that the EMA is a promising new measure of disgust.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Disgust Predicts Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Symptoms Above and beyond Anxiety Sensitivity and Negative Affectivity**

Paloma Chorot<sup>1</sup>, Bonifacio Sandín<sup>1</sup>, Miguel A. Santed<sup>1</sup>, Rosa M. Valiente<sup>1</sup>, Margarita Olmedo<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Campagne<sup>1</sup>

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The present study examines whether disgust domains predict obsessive-compulsive symptoms above and beyond anxiety sensitivity and negative affectivity. A sample of undergraduates completed a measure of disgust (EMA; see Valiente et al.), the Padua Inventory-WSUR (Burns et al., 1996), the Anxiety Sensitivity Index-3 (Taylor et al., 2007; Sandín et al., 2007), and the PANAS (Watson et al., 1988, Sandín et al., 1999). Hierarchic regression analysis revealed that EMA was a better predictor of contamination obsessions and washing compulsions than anxiety sensitivity and negative affect. Also, EMA domains predicted differentially each obsessive-compulsive dimension. Contamination-based OCD symptoms were associated to disgust sensitivity, especially with the EMA dimension of hygiene (it includes items such as “Seeing someone spit”, “Touching the clothes of a beggar or homeless”). Assuming that contamination-based OCD is a very prevalent type of OCD, future studies on implication of this dimension in its development and/or maintenance is warranted.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Case Study of a Depression Patient Participating in Redecision Group Counseling**

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**Purposes:** This study, based on rededecision therapy as well as narrative therapy, was preceded with a group including 7 depression patients from the Psychiatric Department. **Methods:** This study was based on a narrative about a patient, which was used to explain the process and outcome of rededecision group counseling. **Results:** The patient had an obvious injunction of 'don't be important' and behavioral drivers of 'to be perfect' and 'to please'. Through observation, the researcher also found other injunctions such as 'don't exist', 'don't succeed', and 'don't belong'. In addition, the patient's injunctions was decreased through group therapy, but also religion in their daily life and growth courses were important sources of support. **Conclusion:** The formation of injunctions is indeed influenced by family values, such as favoring boys over girls and emphasis on wealth.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Metacognitive and Emotional Dysregulation Predictors of Worry: an Interactive Effect**

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**Purpose:** Roemer and Borkovec (1993) conceptualized anxious repetitive thought as worry. The aim was to explore metacognitive and emotional dysregulation predictors of worry, and discover how they are interrelated. **Methods:** A sample of 330 undergraduate students completed measures of metacognition (MCQ-30; Wells and Cartwright-Hatton, 2004), difficulties in emotion regulation (DERS; Gratz and Roemer, 2004; Hervas and Jodar, 2008) and worry (PSWQ; Meyer, Miller, Metzger and Borkovec, 1990). **Results:** Stepwise regression analyses showed that: a) lack of emotional control, emotional rejection and emotional attention were emotional predictors of worry; and b) negative beliefs about thoughts concerning uncontrollability and danger, and positive beliefs about worry, were metacognitive predictors of worry. Moderation analyses showed that both metacognitive factors interacted with emotional rejection and lack of emotional control to predict worry. **Discussion:** These results suggest the importance of metacognition and emotional dysregulation in the treatment of worry, and the need to be considered jointly.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Correlation between Rorschach Method and BSS**

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The main aim of the research is to establish the external validities of S-Con scale (The Rorschach Method) by comparison of its validities with Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation. S-Con scale has been developed in the context of Comprehensive System (Exner, 1975, 1984). Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (Beck, Steer & Ranieri, 1988) is a self-report instrument and consists of 21 items. The sample included 67 current suicidal psychiatric patients. Statistical analysis examines correlation between instruments in the whole, as well as, the relation among the individual items. The results confirm low redundancy between the two Scales. The external validity of S-Con scale is being discussed, as well as the relation between the production of patients on projective method and self-report measures, and the relation among the different aspects of suicide (cognitive, affective and behavioral one).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Comorbidity in Patients with Psychogenic Nonepileptic Seizures**

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The psychogenic nonepileptic seizures (PNES) reminds of epileptic seizures (ES) but the former has no connection with the excessive or abnormal neuronal activity in the brain. Psychological comorbidity is often observed in PNES and ES patients. The present study examined the comorbid psychological disorders (i.e. depression and dissociation) in PNES and ES patients, and the possible relations among these disorders, anger and childhood trauma in the development of PNES. 59 PNES and 29 ES patients participated in the study. All the patients are assessed on Dissociation Scale, Dissociative Experiences Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Spielberger Anger and Anger Expression Scale, and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. The results revealed that PNES patients had more depression and dissociation than ES patients. In contrast, ES patients had higher scores on the anger-in scale. The role of depression, dissociation, childhood trauma and anger in the development of PNES will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties and Factor Structure of the Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire in a General Population sample**

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This study examined the psychometric properties of Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ; Brockington et al, 2001) in a general Japanese population. Study participants included 1706 Japanese mothers who had undergone 4-month postnatal examination at a public health centre. The mothers answered the PBQ and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) questionnaire. We were unable to confirm the original 4-factor structure of the PBQ; however, 1-factor solution was extracted. From the cut-off values of the original PBQ, the positive rate of the PBQ was 5.3% of the total score. The PBQ score was moderately correlated to the EPDS score. Our findings indicate that the Japanese short version of the PBQ is appropriate for screening during routine health examination. Moreover, the prevalence of postpartum bonding disorder is lower in Japan than in Western countries, and for some mothers with depressive symptoms, bonding with their infants may be difficult.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships between Abuse in Childhood, Coping Stress Strategies and Psychological Adjustment**

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Coping strategies may influence relationship between childhood experience and later adjustment (Fergusson & Horwood, 2003). The aim of this study was to examine the role of coping strategies as mediators of adult adjustment following childhood maltreatment among college students. Experience of abusive or neglectful behaviours during childhood was assessed by the Comprehensive Child Maltreatment Scales for Adults (Higgins & McCabe, 2001). The Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (Endler & Parker, 1990) was used to assess coping strategies, while psychological adjustment was assessed by The Trauma Symptom Checklist 40 (Briere & Runtz, 1989). The results showed that experience of neglect predicted emotion-oriented coping, while witnessing family violence had significant predictive power for avoidance coping. Problem-oriented coping strategies ensured a better psychosocial adaptation than emotion-oriented strategies. Results indicate that coping strategies are important variables in understanding the relationship between traumatic events during childhood and later adjustment.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of General Health in Women with Husband's Substance Dependency Disorder**

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**Introduction:** The purpose of the present study was to evaluate and identify the general health condition of women with substance dependency disorder. **Method:** 32 women with husband's substance dependency disorder, who had come to social emergency service were selected available sampling and asked to complete the General Health (G.H.Q-28) and personal information Questionnaire. **Results:** there was a significant difference between mean of psychological disorders in women with husband's substance dependency disorder and normal ratio; in other words, mean of subscales of General Health, such as somatic symptoms, anxiety symptoms, sleep disorder, social dysfunction and depression symptoms in women with husband's substance dependency disorder was higher than normal range. **Conclusion:** result according to G.H.Q-28 and demographic information also shows that the presence of mental disorders in women with husband's substance dependency disorder is associated with low vocational and educational level, premature marriage, unemployment, living in insecure rental houses, low income and family history of substance abuse.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Negative Life Events, Hopelessness, and Depression Level on Suicide Intention in Pure M.D.D and MDD with Comorbid of Anxiety Disorders (GAD, OCD, Panic Attack).**

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate The effect of negative life events, hopelessness, and depression level on suicide intention in two groups of pure MDD and MDD with comorbid of anxiety disorders (GAD, OCD, panic attack). **Method:** in this analytical cross-sectional study, SCID-CV ,negative life events instrument, BHS, and BDI-II, BSS were applied on a sample of 50 (28 pure MDD, 22 MDD with comorbid of anxiety disorders). To analyze the data, we applied multi variate logistic regression, F-test, and X<sup>2</sup> . **Results:** the findings showed that negative life events, depression and hopelessness levels can predict suicide intentions in depressed patients and there is significant differences in negative life events among two groups. **Conclusion:**on the basis of this findings, we could claim that negative life events, depression and hopelessness levels play an important role on suicidal intentions in MDD patients.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Experiences of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis from Group Counseling**

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**BACKGROUND:** Group counseling is one of the most important methods in somatic and psychological rehabilitation of MS patients. Knowing these patients, experiences, feeling, believes and emotions based on learning in group is necessary to indicate the importance of group discussion on of life the patients. This study was done to achieve experiences of M.S patients from group training. **METHODS:** This was a qualitative study using phenomenological method. Ten patients from M.S society who had passed group training were included in the study. Participants were interviewed using in-depth interview. **RESULTS:** The data analyzed using 7 steps Colaizzi,s method. The data were transformed into 4 main concepts including emotional consequences, communication, quality of life and needs. **CONCLUSION:** Group discussion helps patients to overcome adverse feelings, behaviors and thoughts and guides them to move in a meaningful life. It also can improve quality of life and mental health of the patients.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Experiential Avoidance and Anxiety Sensitivity in Patients with Panic Disorders and Normal Controls**

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Available evidence suggests that both Anxiety Sensitivity (AS) and Experiential Avoidance (EA) are general vulnerability factors of panic disorders. The conceptualization of EA refers to emotional regulatory strategies that could overlap with AS. This study explores whether EA is related to, but is distinct from, AS. Participants included 34 outpatients with a clinical diagnosis of Panic Disorder, determined by the SCID-IV, and a control group (n = 45). of AS, EA, and anxiety were measured with standardized, self-administered questionnaires. Panic Disorder patients attained higher scores than normal controls on both EA and AS, beyond controlling for socio-demographic variables. Moreover, between-groups differences on EA remained when differences in AS scores were controlled. Partial correlations between EA and anxiety –controlling for AS- were statistically significant. Findings show EA as a vulnerability factor for panic disorders, and suggest that it may add unique explanatory power to psychological models of anxiety-related responding.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Mental Well-being of Graduate Students**

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Being confronted with a variety of challenges and problems specific to the demands of graduate school, graduate students may be particularly vulnerable to psychological distress which may contribute to mental health problems. This study sought to identify the prevalence of psychological distress and the factors associated with general mental well-being of graduate students. A sample of graduate students enrolled in either a master's or a doctorate program in an urban university in Turkey completed self-report measures of perceived stress, anxiety, and general health, and provided detailed demographic information. Results indicated a high prevalence of psychological distress among graduate students who were found to be at risk for mental health problems. Significant relationships were revealed between stress, helplessness, self-efficacy, anxiety, depression, and social dysfunction. Significant differences in indicators of mental well-being with regard to several demographic variables such as gender, program type, and age were also revealed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of the Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences - 42 (CAPE - 42) in Spanish University Students**

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Psychotic symptoms that do not reach clinical expression, also known as attenuated or psychotic-like experiences, are a risk marker for psychosis. Different instruments exist for the assessment of the psychotic phenotype, among them the Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences - 42 (CAPE - 42); however, not yet have been published psychometric data with Spanish samples. The main objective of this work was to validate the CAPE – 42 in a Spanish college sample. The study involved 660 students (Mean = 20.3 years; SD = 2.6). Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total score was .88. The underlying internal structure of the CAPE-42 revealed a multidimensional solution. The correlation between CAPE – 42 and the Peters et al Delusion Inventory-21 total scores was .68 ( $p < .01$ ). These results indicate that CAPE – 42 presents a correct psychometric functioning and allows its use with Spanish people.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological recovery styles from psychosis**

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There is considerable interest in the concept of recovery from psychosis. This study sought to investigate the relationship of the five stages of recovery (moratorium, awareness, preparation, rebuilding, and growth) explored by the Stages of Recovery Instrument, STORI (Andresen et al., 2006), an Australian instrument chosen as a promising measure of recovery developed from the perspectives of consumer accounts, and a measure of the two recovery styles (integration vs. sealing over), the Recovery Styles Questionnaire, RSQ (Drayton, Birchwood, Trower, 1998). Thirty patients with one or more psychotic episodes completed the STORI, the RSQ and other stigma, illness impact and clinical variables. The STORI correlated with all of the psychological health variables. Correlations between the STORI and the RSQ provided evidence of concurrent validity.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship of Metcognitive Beliefs and Thought Control Strategies with Trait Anxiety**

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**Purpose:** the aim of the current study was to investigate the relationship of metcognitive belief and thought control strategies with trait anxiety. **Method:** a sample of 226 university students completed metcognitions questionnaire-30, the thought control questionnaire and state-trait anxiety inventory. **Results:** the results showed that metcognitive beliefs and thought control strategies were positively correlated with trait anxiety. Among the subscales of metcognitive beliefs, negative beliefs about uncontrollability and danger, cognitive confidence and need to control of thoughts were significantly correlated with trait anxiety. There was a positive relationship between thought control strategies of distraction, punishment, reappraisal, and worry and trait anxiety. In regression analyses negative beliefs about uncontrollability and danger, cognitive confidence, distraction and reappraisal merged as the strongest predictors of trait anxiety. **Conclusion:** modification of negative metcognitive beliefs and maladaptive strategies to control of unwanted thoughts and emotions can be useful in treatment of anxiety.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship of the Metacognitive Beliefs and Thought Control Strategies with Obsessive–Compulsive Symptoms in Nonclinical Population**

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**Purpose:**the aim of the current study was to investigate the relationship of metcognitive beliefs and thought control strategies with obsessive–compulsive symptoms in nonclinical population. **Method:**a sample of 200 university students completed the following questionnaires: metcognitions questionnaire-30 (mcq-30), the thought control questionnaire (tcq) and maudsley obsessive compulsive inventory (moci). **Result:**the metcognitive beliefs and thought control strategies were positively correlated with obsessive-compulsive symptoms in nonclinical population. In regression analyses mcq subscales, positive beliefs about worry and negative beliefs about uncontrollability and danger and cognitive self-consciousness were the strongest predictors of ocd symptoms. Among the subscales of thought control strategies, worry and punishment emerged as specific and unique predictors of obsessive–compulsive symptoms in nonclinical population. **Conclusion:**these results support the metcognitive model of ocd and showed beliefs that people have about their thought possess and strategies that they use for control of their cognitive system has important role in onset and maintenance of ocd symptoms.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Mood Disorders and Family Functioning: Couple's Perspective**

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Mood disorders have been acknowledged as one of the main current health issues with deep impact on family functioning. Acute episodes of mood disorders tend to have an intense and rather painful effect in interpersonal relationships. Specifically, in bipolar disorder, manic and depressive episodes influence perception and behavior of patients experiencing them, and their romantic partners. In this study we aimed to compare family functioning of bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder patients, considering couples' perspective. The study was conducted with 40 participants (10 bd patients and 10 mdd patients and their spouses). Family functioning was assessed with faces-iii. Results showed that patients with mood disorders and their partners perceive their families as dysfunctional, reporting high levels of family dissatisfaction. Family adjustment seems to be lower in the families with bd patients, suggesting the need of further research about intervention programs aimed at promoting family functioning in this clinical population.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Specific Association between Dysfunctional Attitudes and Negative Bias of Facial Emotion Perception in Depressed College Students**

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according to cognitive theories of depression, depressed individuals may display negative bias in the facial emotion perception due to negative self-schemas in terms of dysfunctional attitudes, which can be conceptualized as perfectionism and dependency. perfectionism may cause depressed individuals more sensitive to disapproval emotion (i.e. anger) arising from worry about disappointment by others, whereas dependency may cause them more sensitive to threat emotion (i.e. anger or fear) to avoid rejection from others. thus, we aimed to examine the relationships between different dysfunctional attitudes and negative bias of facial emotion perception. forty-five high-depressed college students recruited based on the bdi-ii completed the 17-item dysfunctional attitude scale (das) and computerized diagnostic analysis of nonverbal accuracy 2-taiwan version (danva2-tw). the results indicated that perfectionism positively correlated with greater accuracy of anger faces, while dependency positively correlated with greater accuracy of fear faces and more negative bias toward fear. the implication will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Test of Language Competence in Schizophrenics & Normals**

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The present study was aimed at studying the language competence of schizophrenics as compared to normal. The sample consisted of 26 educated males (13 schizophrenics and 13 normals). The sample of schizophrenics was obtained from in house patient service and comparative sample of normals was obtained. They were matched on age and education. Their age range was between 25 to 50 years. The language competence of schizophrenics was measured through the test of language competence (ambiguous sentences, listening comprehension, oral expression and figurative language). Significant difference was found on sub tests of ambiguous sentences, oral expression and figurative language which supported the assumed hypothesis that schizophrenics will perform poorly on test of language competence as compared to normals.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on Relationship between Loneliness and Psychological Symptoms among Prisoners in Turkey**

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Prisons are difficult places to experience. Maintaining the relationship with the family and protecting the psychological health, as a part of the rehabilitation process, is essential for the prisoners. In this study the relationship between loneliness levels and psychological symptom levels of sentenced prisoners was investigated. 201 male prisoners whose ages are between 20 and 35 and who stays in a closed prison in Istanbul were selected randomly for the study. UCLA loneliness scale, symptom check list and personal information form were used in the research. According to data which was gathered from the study, a relationship between prisoners' loneliness levels and psychological symptom levels was found. The study showed that the feeling of loneliness and having psychological symptoms has a significant relationship and having social support in prison and education level is related to the level of loneliness of prisoners.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Unifying Role of Ruminative Processes in Behavioral Dysregulation: A Test of the Emotional Cascade Model**

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According to the emotional cascade model, the link between emotional and behavioral dysregulation may be through emotional cascades, defined as cycles of rumination, and negative affect; which result in intensification of emotional distress. Dysregulated behaviors, such as non-suicidal self injury, are used in order to break this cycle and distract the person from ruminative processes. The aim of the proposed study was to test the applicability of the emotional cascade model in a non-clinical Turkish sample using structural equation modeling; as well as to extend research on rumination. The study will explore the mediational effect of emotional cascades between current psychological distress and dysregulated behaviors; namely binge eating, non-suicidal self-injury, reassurance-seeking, and alcohol use. The results are expected to show that the emotional cascades will mediate the relationship between psychological distress and behavioral dysregulation. The importance and possible implications of the study and the emotional cascade model will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Depression in Prenatal Period as Determinant of Postnatal Depression**

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Abstract the present study examines the predictive relationship of prenatal depression with postnatal depression. After review of literature following hypothesis was formulated i.e. prenatal depression would predict depression in postnatal period. Sample of the 155 pregnant women were assessed during third trimester in prenatal period. However, due to attrition postnatal sample was reduced from 155 to 90 women (assessed within 4 weeks after delivery) with a mean age of 28.4 years (sd=3.39). Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (edps; cox, holden, & sagovsky, 1987) was administered to assess the variable of depression in prenatal period and postnatal period. Linear regression was calculated to determine the predictive relationship of depression in prenatal period with depression in postnatal period. Results revealed that prenatal depression is a significant predictor of depression in postnatal period ( $f=52.151$ ,  $p<.01$ ,  $df=1$ , 88).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Locus of Control and Self-Concept in Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease:  
Comparison with Type-1 Diabetes Mellitus**

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This research to investigate locus of control and self concept in esrd patients and to comprise with type-1 diabetes mellitus (dm). Fifty patients with esrd under hemodialysis regimen compared with 50 insulin-dependent dm patients and 50 matched-controls for locus of controls by the iranian version of the health locus of control scale and self concept by roger's self-concept questionnaire. Data were analyzed by chi-square and fisher's exact tests. Distribution of positive self-concept was 58% in controls whereas 32% in patients with dm and 26% in esrd ( $p < 0.05$ ). Another significant difference was observed in subjects according to their locus of control. While distribution of internal locus of control in controls was 78%, it was 72% in dm and 54% in esrd patients ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was not any significant association between self-concept and locus of control in patient groups ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Image, Memory, Desire and Death**

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This study develops ideas which allow the articulation between love in narcissus's myth and the subject constitution process. Here in, sexual pulsion attains a singular and creative stature, utilizing the study of narcissism as the stepping stone, the ego may be an object of love life. The narcissism subject's constitution in an imaginary order, by anticipation upon the little order of that the ego will be within the secular image. In accordance to the libidinal economic conception, an excess comes to light and affirms itself within its singularity. The notion of death pulsion makes appearance by means of disruptive and disjunctive movements, contrary to life, to desire and to love. Thus, psychical creation is begot by permanent encounter of emptiness. The sublimation presents itself as necessary destine of pulsion due the tragic memory which inhabits the man of which there is no escape.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Diagnostic Comorbidity in Hoarding Disorder**

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To date, most studies of hoarding comorbidity have been done with ocd patients. Unfortunately, such studies are not representative of hoarding patients, most of whom experience no ocd symptoms. Therefore, accurate comorbidity rates for hoarding disorder do not exist. In the present study, people solicited for their hoarding behavior were carefully evaluated for hoarding and diagnosed by interview using the anxiety disorders interview schedule. 217 hoarding patients and 96 with ocd without hoarding participated. Over 50% of hoarding patients, but only 33% of ocd patients, were comorbid for major depressive disorder. Generalized anxiety disorder and social anxiety disorder were as frequent among diagnosed hoarders as ocd. The implications of these findings for the understanding of hoarding will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Suicide Probability among University Students**

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The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the suicide probabilities among university students by examining their personality characteristics (social problem solving, interpersonal anger, guilt-shame) and demographic characteristics (gender and age). The sample consists of turkish 641 students (381 female and 260 male) from hacettepe university, ankara, turkey. The hierarchic multiple regression results show that suicide probabilities, negative self and exhaustion, dissociation from devotion to life and anger degrees of students can be significantly predicted by social problem solving and interpersonal anger, indeed still with a less impact compared to social problem solving. But, it is seen that effects of guilt and shame variables on predicting dependent variables are not significant. Moreover, according to multivariate variance analyse and correlation values, suicide probabilities do not vary in terms of gender and age. The implications of these findings for counselors and psychologists and for future research are discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Well-being of Violence Victim Women: An Investigation in Terms of Personality and Perceived Social Support**

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The aim of this study is to examine the effects of the violence on psychological well-being of women who are exposed to violence by their partner. In line of this aim, the relationship between personality factors, perceived social support, and psychological symptoms of women who report that they have been exposed to physical, sexual, emotional, or economical violence by their former or current partner. The sample is composed of 500 women aged 18-65, living in ankara. The data is being collected by means of a structured question form assessing the exposure to any kind of violence developed by the researchers, brief symptom inventory, big five inventory, and perceived social support inventory. The results will be discussed within the framework of the related literature.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Suicide Probability: An Investigation in Terms of Attachment Style, Interpersonal Relationship Styles, and Self-Concept**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the suicide probability in terms of attachment, interpersonal relationships, and self-concept. The sample is composed of 299 high school and university students aged between 14-25. The instruments used to collect data are suicide probability scale, the inventory of parents and peer attachment, brief symptom inventory, and social comparison scale. The result of the multivariate analysis of variance reveals that gender and socioeconomic status have main effects on suicide probability. The correlation coefficients between the dimensions of suicide probability and the other variables range between .14( $p<.01$ ) and  $-.52(p<.001)$ . The regression analysis indicates that the predictors of the suicide probability are socioeconomic status, gender, age, attachment to mother, attachment to father, poisoning-style, nourishing-style, and self-concept. These variables explain the 47% of the variance. The results of the study are discussed with reference to the related literature, and its preventive and clinical implications are evaluated.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence as Determinant of Marital Adjustment in Couples**

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The present study examines the predictive relationship of emotional intelligence with marital adjustment of couples. Sample of the 63 married couples recruited from community. The couples' age range was 25-45 years, whereas mean age of husbands' was 35 years and wives' was 34. Semi structured demographic interview form was administered; which was followed by the administration of bar-on emotional quotient inventory (bar-on, 2004) and dyadic adjustment scale (spanier, 2001). Simple linear regression analysis was applied. Results indicate that, wives' emotional intelligence appears as a significant predictor of their own ( $f(1, 61) = 60.071, p < .01$ ) and partners' (husbands) level of marital adjustment ( $f(1, 61) = 22.755, p < .01$ ) and husbands' emotional intelligence appears as a significant predictor of their own ( $f(1, 61) = 14.559, p < .01$ ) and partners' (wives) level of marital adjustment ( $f(1, 61) = 9.853, p < .01$ ).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preliminary Results about the Effects of Attachment Styles, Acculturation, and Life Satisfaction on Psychological Symptoms of Turkish Immigrant Women in Germany**

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The aim of the study is to find out the predictors of psychological symptoms of Turkish immigrant women living in Germany, while uncovering the relationships among attachment styles, acculturation, and life satisfaction. A total number of 92 participants were administered relationship questionnaire, Vancouver Index of Acculturation, Life Satisfaction Scale, and Symptom Checklist-90-R. Correlational analyses indicate some interesting relationships between variables. For example, closeness with heritage culture is positively related with model of other and life satisfaction. According to the results of the multiple hierarchical regression analysis, life satisfaction ( $\beta = -.38, t(91) = -3.62, p < 0.001; \text{pr} = -0.36$ ) and self model ( $\beta = -.24, t(91) = -2.33, p < 0.05; \text{pr} = -0.24$ ) reveal significant relationships with psychopathological symptoms. These variables are good predictors of these symptoms ( $f[5, 91] = 4.40, p < 0.001$ ). The findings of the study indicate that life satisfaction and self model predict psychopathological symptoms in Turkish immigrant women in Germany. However, the mediator relations among variables should be studied further.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating Depressive Personality Traits in Clinical and Non-Clinical Samples**

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Background: depressive personality (dp) traits have been clinically documented for more than a century. Aims: in a series of 3 studies, we investigated the rate, clinical correlates, and treatment outcomes for depression (study 3 only) among individuals who exhibited dp traits. Participants: adults in the community (study 1; n=255), psychotherapy clients (study 2; n=159), and patients with chronic depression (study 3; n=681). Measures: depressive personality disorder inventory (studies 1,2); structured clinical interview for axis-ii disorders (study 3). Results: dp traits were endorsed by 11% of community individuals and between 36%-44% of those seeking mental health services. Dp traits were positively associated with depression, anxiety, rumination and worry, and negatively associated with self-esteem, optimism, hope, and quality of life. Dp traits did not interfere with treatment for depression. Conclusion: people with dp traits experience psychological distress; however, the presence of such traits do not impede depression treatment.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Metacognitive Anxiety, Immediate and Delayed Judgment of Learning: Finding Underlying Mechanisms of Anxiety in Wells's Theory**

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The main purpose of this study was discovering underlying mechanisms of anxiety in wells's metacognitive theory of anxiety. This can be possible through studying relations between all kinds of metacognition in nelson and narens's theory (1990) and wells's theory. For the beginning, the relations among metacognitive anxiety and immediate and delayed judgment of learning (jol & djol) as metacognitive skills have been studied. 290 volunteer university students (146 men) have been assessed with jol and djol task and anxious thought inventory (anti). Results showed positive correlations of jol and djol with metacognitive anxiety and all of its subscales. Stepwise regression analyses also indicated that just social worriness can predict 4.4% and 3.9% of variance of jol and djol respectively. Because of weak relations, we can infer that jol is not underlying impaired mechanisms of wells's theory. Therefore more studies with other kinds of metacognition are needed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Domestic Violence during Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period: is Paternal Postnatal Depression a Silent Risk Factor?**

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Domestic violence poses serious medical and psychological harm to women of childbearing age. Pregnancy and postpartum periods present parents with new stressors associated with parenthood transitions. Maternal postpartum depression (mppd) has been extensively studied in relationship to the risk factors and health consequences for mothers and children. More recently, paternal postnatal depression (ppnd) is receiving increased attention. Previous research has consistently demonstrated that ppnd is significantly correlated with maternal ppd. Coupled with other risk factors, an integrative model grounded in the frustration aggression hypothesis is presented. The model posits that the combination of pre-existing risk factors, postnatal depressive symptoms (specifically anger and difficulties coping with frustration) may increase the risk of domestic violence during pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Prevention and intervention methods based on this model will help at-risk fathers utilize alternative non-aggressive coping strategies in response to stress.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parenting Styles as Mediators of the Effects of Parental Psychopathology on Antisocial Behavior in Outpatient Children and Adolescents**

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The present study aimed to examine the potential mediating role of parenting style in the relationship between parental psychopathology and antisocial behavior, and whether this mediational path was moderated by child's sex. Participants included both parents and 338 spanish outpatient children and adolescents between 8 and 17 years (56.5% boys). Mediational test were conducted through structural equations models. The results indicated that parenting style had a mediating effect on the studied relationships. Specifically, maternal psychopathology was positively associated with antisocial behavior in children and adolescents, either directly or partially by parenting style, while paternal psychopathology was positively associated with offspring antisocial behavior through the mediator role of parenting style only. Results did not confirm the existence of a moderating role of offspring sex in these relationships. Parenting style could be a target for prevention and intervention of antisocial behavior in the offspring of parents with mental health problems.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Premeditated and Impulsive Aggression: Connections to Media Violence Exposure**

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This study was conducted to test the hypothesis that high trait aggressive individuals are more exposed to violent media. 943 university students (65.2% female) completed the impulsive premeditated aggression scale (ipas) and the media exposure questionnaire. Using established cut-off criteria four groups were created: predominately premeditated (pm), predominately impulsive (ia), comorbid premeditated and impulsive (cpi) and low risk group (lr). Multinomial logistic regression revealed that individuals in the comorbid and pm groups were more likely to be exposed to media violence, compared to the lr group and the ia group. These results suggest that individuals in the comorbid and pm groups are more drawn to media violence. Additional analyses comparing the four groups on different types of media violence (tv, movies, video games, internet), showed that individuals characterized by premeditated aggression (pure or comorbid) were more likely to be exposed to tv violence.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect (BECAN): Pilot Study in Serbia**

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The aim of the becan study is to map the incidence and prevalence of child abuse and neglect in 11, 13 and 16 year old children and their parents in nine balkan countries, including serbia, using icast research tools. The pilot study was conducted in both urban and rural areas of serbia, on 11 and 16 year old children. Out of 158 children-parent pairs in the pilot sample of the schools and classrooms chosen from the main sample, 84 children (53,2%) and 74 parents (46,8%) completed the icast-ch questionnaires. Available data demonstrate considerable exposure of the children to the all forms of abuse and neglect within the last year, reaching up to 19% for some forms of emotional abuse and 20.6% for physical punishment. Even on the small and limited pilot sample cases of sexual abuse and harsh physical abuse were revealed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Characteristics of Reasons for Living Questionnaire for Adolescents (Rfl – A) In a Sample of 9-12 Grade Schoolchildren**

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The aim of this study is to evaluate psychometric properties, age and gender trends of rfl – a lithuanian version among 9 – 12 grade schoolchildren. Material and methods. 672 lithuanian schoolchildren (347 males and 325 females) completed rfl - a (osman et al., 1998) questionnaire. 62 schoolchildren completed it twice. Results of the study revealed that lithuanian version of rfl-a had high internal consistency, and high to medium scale stability. Some gender differences were detected. Females scored higher on total rfl-a, future optimism, suicide-related concerns, family alliance, and peer acceptance and support subscales. The factor structure showed high correspondence between lithuanian and the original versions of rfl-a. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed 5 oblique factor model and data fit, although consistency was insufficient. Conclusion. The rfl-a lithuanian version showed adequate psychometric properties. The instrument can be used in teenager suicidal behaviour research as well as in clinical practice.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Defense Styles in Internalizing and Externalizing Disorders**

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The two broad domains of internalization and externalization not only map well onto child and adolescents' psychopathology but also onto adult psychopathology. This study was aimed to examine the defense mechanism styles within the internalizing and externalizing disorders in adolescents. 150 undergraduate students (55 males, 95 females) were included in this study. The data was collected using defense style questionnaire (dsq-40) which is used to examine defense styles and youth self-report (ysr) for diagnosing internalizing/externalizing disorder. The results revealed that internalizing disorders primarily were associated with mature and neurotic defenses whereas externalizing disorders were associated with immature and neurotic defenses. Compared with normal participants, both groups with internalizing and externalizing disorders were significantly different in terms of immature defenses. It can be concluded that immature defenses can predict and differentiate the individuals with externalizing disorder from those with internalizing disorder. This conclusion can have theoretical and clinical implications.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Scientific Productivity in Childhood Epilepsy Quality of Life Assessment over the Last Two Decades**

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Assessment and treatment of patients with epilepsy are nowadays beyond seizure counts since quality of life (qol) measures offer added value. They are useful in everyday clinical practice since they allow parents and children to be actively involved in treatments. The aim of the present study is to describe the scientific productivity in childhood epilepsy qol assessment over the last two decades. A growing interest in this area has been shown in the last decade, specially since 2004. a total of 97 documents have been found in the web of science. Related to author's productivity, lotka's law was applied, finding few high prolific authors. Journal's productivity fits bradford's law, being epilepsy & behavior and epilepsia the core journals, accounting for more than the 30% of publications. Usa and canada are the most productive countries, and most studies were conducted under the clinical neurology and psychiatry isi subject areas.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Self-Esteem and Psychological Adjustment: the Effects of Learning Disabilities**

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This study aimed to investigate the psychological adjustment of children with learning disabilities (ld) and to examine the group and gender differences of the psychological adjustment between children with ld and diabetes. In order to test the above aims, 2 (gender) x 2 (diagnosis) ancova's were conducted to evaluate the diagnosis and gender differences on the psychological adjustment levels of children, separately. Significant diagnosis main effects were found for all of the study variables, indicating that children with a learning disability had worse psychological adjustment compared to children with diabetes. Regression analyses were conducted in order to find out the variables associated with the symptoms of depression and anxiety for children with learning disabilities and diabetes groups, separately. Separate regression analyses were run to examine the mediator role of self-esteem between parental rejection and learned helplessness and depression in children with ld.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Adjustment of Mothers Whose Children are Diagnosed with Learning Disabilities or Diabetes**

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This study aimed to investigate group differences in the way mothers experience having children with ld and diabetes in terms of their adjustment levels. In order to evaluate the diagnosis differences (ld, diabetes) on the psychological adjustment levels of mothers ancova's were conducted. Significant diagnosis main effects were found for all of the study variables regarding mothers, indicating that mothers of children with a learning disability had worse psychological adjustment compared to mothers of children with diabetes. The results were discussed in terms of helping parents and children cope with ld, and the importance of early identification of these children for the prevention of psychosocial problems.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is the After School Program Suitable to any Child? Case Presentations**

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In some cases, the educational constructive intention of the after school program is more in the benefit of the parents than the children. The two cases present the emotional-behavioral costs involved in the physical and mental development of children who attend this program: fatigue, increased sleepiness, poor-confrontational relationship between child, parents and teachers, child alienation from their parents, decreased school performance, tend to involvement in pregnancy or abandoning it in a superficial manner, disregard for exciting activities lack of a group of friends or leisure time, low physical activity. An after school program has the disadvantage that it reduces the time the child spends with his family. Before parents take a decision on the inclusion of the child to such a program is appropriate for them to consult a psychologist, teacher to assess children's readiness to jointly cope with the imposed after school schedule on a long term.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Sysystems of Children with Adhd and Anxiety Disorder: A Comperative Study**  
**family Sysystems of Children with Adhd and Anxiety Disorder: a Comperative Study**

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**OBJECTIVE:** primary aim of the study is to investigate the difference between the families of children with adhd and the families of children with anxiety disorder, in terms of family systems. Second aim of the study is, to search for the effect of demographical variables of the families, to family system. Method: 50 children who are diagnosed with adhd, and 50 children who are diagnosed with anxiety disorder, according to dsm-iv-r, between the ages of 6-12, and their families are participated in the study. Mc master family assessment device is used in order to compare in terms of communication styles, emotional reactions, roles, behavior control, and general functioning. Also, a demographical information sheet is used. Results: data collection is proceeding.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Temperament and Family Relations in the Onset of Adolescents Depressive Feelings**

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Recent research have studied predictors of psychopathology in which temperament and familial relationships have been found to be significant. Temperament refers to differences in behavioural style that are visible from first infancy. Within the dispositional factors, temperament can be seen as a set of relatively stable characteristics of the child that can make it more or less vulnerable for the development of psychopathology. Moreover, the dispositional risk to develop psychopathology cannot only be enhanced but also buffered by factors within the family. The purpose of this study was to examine the role that temperament plays in the onset of adolescents depressive symptoms, and the role that family connections may have in changing this relation. Two hundred and sixty-one middle adolescents completed measures of adolescence temperament, depressive feelings and relation with parents: results showed concurrent and predictive positive relations between depressive feelings, ineffective behavioural styles and lack of familial bonds.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Asperger's Syndrome and High Functioning Autism: Similarities and Differences**

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The aim of the present study is to compare the wisc-r profiles and number of dsm criteria that were met in the group of children who were diagnosed as autistic disorder (ad) according to dsm-iii-r and dsm-iv criteria and the children who have asperger syndrom (as). For this reason, 84 children who were diagnosed as ad (n = 56) or as (n=28) at the autism research and treatment center of ankara university, turkey were included in the study. Children who obtained 64 or above from wisc-r total score were considered as high functioning autism (hfa).parents were given a semistructured interview. Information regarding some demographic variables, early and current symptoms as well as iq scores were determined. It was observed that these two groups were significantly different on the age at when the disorder was first recognized by the parents, and on the number of dsm iv symptoms they had.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Maternal Childhood Abuse, Intimate Partner Violence and Child Psychopathology: The Mediator Role of Mothers' Mental Health**

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This study examined the mediator role of mothers' mental health in the relationship among maternal childhood abuse, intimate partner violence and offspring's psychopathology, and explored whether mediational pathways were moderated by children's sex. Participants were 327 spanish outpatient children, 8-17 years-old, and their mothers. The assessment was based on questionnaires and structured interviews with the children and their mothers, which was focused on the mothers' history of violence as well as the children's outcomes and mothers' mental health problems. Statistical analyses were carried out through structural equation models. Mothers' global psychological distress and depressive symptoms mediated the associations between mothers' violence history and children's externalizing problems. However, only depressive symptoms fully mediated these relationships. Children's sex did not have a moderating role in adjusted paths. The results suggest that mothers' depressive symptoms are an important mechanism by which maternal violence experiences could affect externalizing problems in spanish children.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Eysenck's Personality Dimensions, Arousal and Coping Strategies in Bullying Situation**

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Different studies (baoyong, 2000; burger, 2000) have shown that coping strategies in different stressful situations are directly affected by Eysenck's personality dimensions. The aim of this study was to examine relationships between Eysenck's personality dimensions, arousal level and different coping strategies in bullying situation. 372 elementary school children (192 female and 180 male), aged 10 to 14 years (mean age 12.30 years) completed three questionnaires: the junior Eysenck personality questionnaire (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1994), the arousal predisposition scale (Coren, 1990) and self-report coping measure (Causey & Dubow, 1992). Results showed that higher score on neuroticism scale and lower score on extraversion scale predicted internalizing strategies, while higher score on psychoticism scale predicted externalizing strategies. Research indicates that personality trait and arousal both have significance in prediction of coping strategies.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Abuse of Children Living in the Institutions, Trauma Symptoms, and Resilience**

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Aim of the study was to study the frequency of abuse among children living in the institutions, to identify, how experience of abuse is related to trauma symptoms, as well as identify the dimensions of resilience related to trauma symptoms. Study included 76 children in institutions and 159 pupils of general schools; participants were 14 to 19 years of age. Results of current study show, that children living in institutions generally demonstrate higher rate of abuse experience. Children living in institutions also show increased tendency to deny trauma symptoms, decreased trust in other, decreased sense of support and reassurance by the other, and less confidence, that the others will resolve their problems. Results show, that children living in institutions rarely consider human life, good health, strong family and interesting job being valuable. Their readiness to obey regulations, get involved in activities and take decisions appropriate to age was less.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Latent Growth Models of the Trajectory of Depressive Symptoms and Cognitive Distortions during High School Transition.**

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The first objective of the present study was to examine the trajectory of depressive symptoms in boys and girls with latent growth models. The second objective was to explore the effect of cognitive distortions, as a covariable measured at the beginning of adolescence, on the evolution of depressive symptoms in a four years interval. The present sample included 126 students who were in their 6th grade during the study's first year. The latent growth model for the entire sample fits the observed data well and shows a significant increase of depressive symptoms, ( $\chi^2=27.598$ ,  $df=10$ ,  $p=.0021$ ,  $cfi=.977$ ,  $rmsea=.059$  and  $n=499$ ). The value of the intercept as for the slope is higher for girls than boys. The value of the slope for boys is non significant. Regarding cognitive distortions, the values of intercepts at time 1 for several cognitive distortions are all significantly related to depressive symptoms at time 1.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing Temperamental Characteristic of Preschool Children for Early Intervention of ADHD, ODD, CD and LD.**

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The present study investigated the relationship between levels of child temperament and child behavior problems in preschool period for early diagnosis of adhd, odd, cd and ld. It was hypothesized that there will be a positive correlation between difficultness on levels of child temperament and hyperactivity and child behavior problems.for these purpose, aberrant behavior checklist(abc) and parent assessment of preschool behavior scale(parps) were completed by mothers, colorado child temperament inventory(ccti) was completed by both mothers and fathers, and conner's teacher rating scale for preschoolers(ctrs-15) were completed by teachers of 66 preschool age children (mean age,53.7 months; sd,10.58 months). Regression analysis results showed that there is an association between soothability, attention span and father's income level and children's hyperactivity problems.in addition, children's irritability problem were found to be explained by negative emotionality and attention span temperamental characteristics and children's lethargy/social withdrawal problems were found to be explained by sociability temperamental characteristic.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Maternal Depression, Attachment Disorders and Psychopatology in Childhood. a Clinical Study**

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The inadequate emotional experience with his mother has resulted in the emergence of the difficulties in the child to develop and regulate emotions cognitively, this, influence the healthy development of the capacity organization of thought and behavior. The study presented aims to verify possible association between maternal depression, lifestyle attachment disorder and psychopatology in children with particular interest to the area of eating disorders. Will be exposed a contribution of clinical research conducted on a group of 20 children, aged between 4 and 10 years, on which an intervention was ongoing psychoterapy. In mothers was investigated the presence of a mood disorder by scid-i and assessed attachment style by the administration of the adult attachment interview . The group of children were administered the separation anxiety test to assess the mental models of attachment, on all subjects was conducted psycodiagnostic assessment.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Externalizing and Internalizing Behaviors in Preschool Children: Family Risk Factors in a Sample of Portuguese Children**

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This study aimed at identifying family risk factors for internalizing and externalizing problems in a normative sample of portuguese preschool children. Participants were 150 children aged between 18 and 71 months, attending preschool facilities in the north of portugal. 81,4% of the children lived with both parents and siblings and 68% of them were the first child. Most families' ses status was medium-low. Internalizing and externalizing problems were assessed by mothers with the CBCL1 1/2-5 (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000). Mothers' psychopathological symptoms were assessed using the BSI (Derogatis, 1978). Other Family Risk Factors Were Assessed Through a Socio-Demographical Questionnaire. Results from stepwise linear regressions show that maternal psychopathological symptoms, paternal professional status, and maternal age significantly predicted internalizing problems, explaining 49% of the variance [ $R^2_{aj}=.45$ ;  $F(3,46) = 13.96$ ,  $P=.000$ ]. Externalizing problems were significantly determined by maternal psychopathological symptoms, explaining 18% of the variance [ $R^2_{aj}=.16$ ;  $F(3,46) = 9.74$ ,  $P=.003$ ].

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships among Perceived Situational Control, Perceived Emotional Control and Children's Experience of Somatic Complaints.**

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Background: the influences of perceived control on somatic complaints are supported in adult. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships among perceived situational control, perceived emotional control and children's experience of somatic complaints. Methods: a total of 438 Iranian children and young adolescents were drawn by systematic cluster sampling. The sample consisted of 217 girls and 221 boys, with a mean age of 12.5 years. Results: the study achieved the following results; 1). the correlation between emotional self-efficacy and somatic complaints was significant ( $r = .24, p < .01$ ). Sense of coherence and somatic complaints were also highly correlated ( $r = -.30, p < .01$ ). 2). The standardized regression coefficients showed that both emotional self-efficacy and sense of coherence make significant contributions to the prediction of somatic complaints.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preschool Children at Risk for ADHD, ODD, and CD and their Emotion Regulation Abilities**

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Children with adhd,oppositional defiant disorder,conduct disorder cannot be diagnosed before school age,but children start to show their symptoms during preschool years (harvey, youngwirth, thakar, & errazuriz, 2009). Most of the symptoms are common with children's preschool behaviors.however,when these behaviors are frequent and persistent,they become signs of psychological problems.the aim of the present study was to investigate the influences on emotion regulation, hyperactivity and irritability.the associations between irritability, hyperactivity, delay of gratification, emotion regulation problems,inappropriate speech,lethargy/social withdrawal were analyzed with multiple regression analysis.66 parents participated in the research by completing the emotion regulation checklist, parent assessment of preschool behavior scale ,and the aberrant behavior checklist.it was found that higher levels of hyperactivity, lability/negativity and delay of gratification were related to higher levels of delay of gratification problems. Parallel with the literature research, irritability, delay of gratification,lethargy/social withdrawal and inappropriate speech had influences on hyperactivity problems in preschool years.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preventing School Refusal: Applying Mental Health Consultation to Increase Parental Self Efficacy: An Integrative Model**

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School refusal results in deleterious consequences for students, parents and society emphasizing the need for psychologists to develop and implement testable prevention models for at-risk students. The success of prevention programs is highly dependent upon parents who play an instrumental role in both exacerbating and ameliorating this problem. Therefore increasing parental self-efficacy is the main emphasis of the proposed prevention model. Applying mental health consultation to increasing parental self- efficacy is presented within an integrative prevention model which proposes that parent mental health consultation (caplan 1970) through addressing specific deficits; lack of skill lack of knowledge; lack of self-confidence and lack of objectivity as well as theme interference will positively influence a parent's self-efficacy. Rooted in bandura's (1977) self-efficacy theory, techniques employed by psychologists as a consultants are predicted to increase parental self-efficacy by influencing four sources contributing to parental self-efficacy.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Approach of Neuropsychological Syndromes : A Therapeutic Programm**

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The main challenge in neuropsycholinguistic field was, since 1915, the creation of theoretical models. In this proposal, we'll synthetize our 30 year reflexion. We started our researches in neuropsychology in 1977 (paris vi, faculty of medicine). We have worked in description, then classification (n. Z., glossa, n° 23,1991), then interpretation (n. Z., ialp, septembre 1998), then rehabilitation (n. Z., i.a.l.p, cairo, 1995) of aphasic deficits. We have used a program - the first algerian neuropsychological battery plurilingual tasks : the "mta"2002, financed in the frame of a french-algerian agreement project. Starting from our neurolinguistic typology and cognitive interpretation of aphasic impairments, we'll present a cognitive theoretical model of aphasia based upon temporo-spatial structuration concepts. A therapeutic programm deduced from this model gives positive results.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: an Exploration of Working Memory and Executive Functioning**

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Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (fasd) is an umbrella term that describes a wide range of physiological, emotional, behavioural and cognitive symptoms related to prenatal alcohol exposure. Individuals with fasd have deficits in multiple domains of cognitive abilities, especially in the area of working memory (wm) and executive functions (ef). In this study we compared wm and ef performances of children diagnosed with fasd (n=11) and their typically developing controls (n=9). The results of this study revealed that the fasd group performed significantly lower compared to typically developing children on measures of intelligence, on some of the tasks assessing different efs and on the visuo-spatial sketchpad and the central executive components of wm. Significant performance difference in phonological loop disappeared when iq was used as covariate. Overall the findings of this study present preliminary results pertaining to the specific wm deficits in children with fasd.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Executive Function in Down's Syndrome: Neuropsychology Approach**

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The objective of this study was to examine the executive function in people with down syndrome (ds) in comparison to a control group matched on age, sex and intellectual level. The sample included 60 participants with moderate intellectual disability (30 ds/30 unknown aetiology). Different aspects of executive function were assessed: working memory (digit span, letter-number sequencing), inhibition ability (go-no go task), verbal fluency (ipta subtest), attention sustained (cancelation task) and general executive performance (raven). Results revealed that there was only a significant between-group difference in working memory, which is consistent with other studies but not with the presence of a general executive dysfunction in people with ds. It would be useful to clarify this question in order to establish a baseline which could be used to detect early signs of alzheimer disease in ds because the executive deterioration is one of the earliest sign of the onset in alzheimer disease.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Cognitive Functions in Psychiatric Patients and Normal Subjects**

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the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of emotional intelligence on cognitive functions of psychiatric patients. 25 schizophrenic patients with positive symptoms and 25 with negative symptoms, 25 depressives and 25 normal subjects who were all matched in terms of age and level of education. The measures were included stroop test, verbal fluency test, Wisconsin card sorting test (wcst) and petride's emotional intelligence questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and manova. The subjects were divided into two groups of high and low emotional intelligence. The patients with low emotional intelligence manifested a weaker performance on cognitive tests. This can have been accounted for by common areas in the mind, such as the prefrontal cortex, limbic system, amygdala, hippocampus and thalamus which have a role to play in emotional intelligence, cognitive functions relevant to this study, and in schizophrenia and depression.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Neuropsychological Rehabilitation of Mnestic Deficits after Limbic Encephalitis: A Case Report**

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The current case report describes the memory rehabilitation of a 70-year-old man with non-paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis. Neuroimaging revealed bilateral mediotemporal hyperintensity with evidence of an atrophy in the right hippocampus. In accordance with bilateral hippocampi damage the patient shows retrograde amnesia with temporal gradient. The patient underwent an extensive battery of neuropsychological tests designed to document general intellectual function, naming, knowledge and executive functions as well as psychological status. Severe deficits were found in figural and verbal learning performance assessed with the following tests. All other neuropsychological functions showed no deficits. Learning and memory formation is strongly related to the hippocampus. Nevertheless procedural and implicit learning techniques are a possible strategy for learning without hippocampus structures. Therefore in our case study the cognitive rehabilitation focused on the following learning methods: face-name-association method (johns, 1974) and PQRST.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preliminary Normative Data of the Poreh and Martincin Naming Tests**

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The purpose was to design and evaluate the validity of the poreh and martincin naming tests (PNT, MNT), used to evaluate visual and auditory naming difficulties in demented populations. The PNT and MNT are computerized tests used to examine anomia, a form of aphasia where one has difficulty with naming. Community and clinical groups were sampled. Participants were administered the boston naming test (BNT; Kaplan, Goodglass, & Weintraub, 1983), PNT, and MNT. Community sample participants over age 65 and every clinical sample participant also were administered the St. Louis University mental status exam (SLUMS; Tariq, Tumosa, Chibnall, Perry, & Morley, 2006). The PNT and the MNT correlated significantly ( $R=.407$ ,  $P<.01$ ), and performance on the BNT correlated significantly with the PNT ( $R=.435$ ,  $P<.01$ ) and the MNT ( $R=.302$ ,  $P<.05$ ) within the normal population. The SLUMS and MNT correlated significantly ( $R=.908$ ,  $P<.05$ ) in the clinical sample.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Impairment in Depression: Neuropsychological Examination of Pre-Frontal Dysfunction**

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The hypofunction of frontal lobes in clinical depression is now better understood, but the affection of the executive control function (ECF) is yet poorly described. Our investigation aim's to examine if ECF, with known neuroanatomical location at the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DL-PFC), is affected by the hypofrontality found in unipolar depression. To answer our hypothesis we sought to compare the executive functioning of thirty subjects with diagnosed depression to thirty matched healthy controls. We've selected a battery of standard neuropsychological tests with proved sensitivity to the ECF. The depressed group showed a significant impairment of the ecf, though it was detected an absence of cognitive perseveration, measured by the WCST. Our findings provide neuropsychological evidence for an executive dysfunction in clinical depression, which may suggest an affection of the DL-PFC. There's the need of further investigation to enlighten about the role of this cortical area in the pathogenesis of depression.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Working Memory Deficit in Patients with Moderate TBI: Dissociations and Prognostic Factors**

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Working memory deficit is common in patients with moderate TBI. Although the severity of cognitive impairment may vary in this clinical population little is known about prognostic value of working memory deficit. Specifically, the dissociation between memory span and memory processes that require manipulation with information has been addressed. 22 patients with moderate tbi were assessed in the acute stage (First 10 Days After Injury) and 6 months later using working memory tests (Digit and Visuo-Spatial Span) from WAIS-III (1997). In addition to standard scores the qualitative analysis of different types of errors (perseverations, order, omissions) were proposed. The discrepancy between digit forward and backward spans that exceeded the discrepancy in the age-matched healthy controls was observed in 65% in the acute stage while reduced visuo-spatial span was present in 42% and persisted 6 months later in 13 % . Different mechanisms for dissociations (interference vs. Path completion) are discus

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Quality of Life in Patients with Cerebral Tumours: Relations with Socio-Demographic, Clinical, Psychological and Neurocognitive Variables**

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Our study aims to characterize different aspects of quality of life and the relations that it may hold with socio-demographic, clinical, psychological and neurocognitive variables. Our study comprised 30 patients diagnosed with different types of cerebral tumours and varying degrees of malignancy. The QLQ-C30 was used to assess quality of life and the severity of the cancer symptomatology; socio-demographic variables were collected by using a simple questionnaire; psychological symptoms were assessed through the brief symptom inventory; several neuropsychological tests were selected in order to assess different neurocognitive domains. In our sample, there was a significant elevation of the emotional functioning scale of the QLQ-C30 and insomnia was the most prominent symptom. Further relations between variables and distinct quality of life aspects are discussed

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Awareness and Quality of Life After Severe Acquired Brain Injury**

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Objective: to identify the relationship between quality of life (qol) and self-awareness (SA) in patients with severe acquired brain injury (ABI). Methods: 15 severe ABI outpatients were evaluated according to specific inclusion criteria. Measures: SA and Qol were assessed by means of the PCRS and the QOLIBRI questionnaire, respectively. Both questionnaires were administered to patients and their caregivers. Results: traumatic (TBI) vs. Non-traumatic (Non-TBI) showed that non-TBI patients have a higher self-perception of their cognitive and motor functioning with respect to the caregivers perception, indicating a lacking in sa in comparison with tbi patients. Moreover, Non-TBI patients showed a better satisfaction regarding their qol, in comparison with the judgment on their qol given by their caregivers. Conclusion: although self perception of quality of life has a pivotal role in the evaluation of the final outcome of severe abi individuals, a correlation with their self awareness is also recommended.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Functions Before and 1 Year After Surgical and Endovascular Treatment in Patients with Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysm**

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Background and purpose—this prospective study investigated whether surgery clipping (SC) or endovascular coiling (EC) for Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms (Uias) affects cognitive functions. Methods—four neuropsychological variables from auditory verbal learning test and trail making test were performed before and 1 year after treatment for uias in 65 patients <61 years of age. Results—group-rate analysis showed non-significant increase in post treatment scores in 4 all neuropsychological variables and non-significant differences between EC and SC group event-rate analysis demonstrated that two patients from EC and one from SC group developed post treatment cognitive impairment. Conclusions—both surgical and endovascular repair for uias do not impair cognition in patients without postoperative restrictions in lifestyle. This work was supported by the grant IGA 9640-4.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Neuropsychology of Cooperativeness**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships among eeg topographic characteristics and cooperativeness (vs. MMPI Pd, revengefulness, and self-serving). Three kinds of scales (MMPI Pd, TCI and Big-Five Cooperativeness) were adopted for the evaluations of cooperativeness in 210 students. The correlations were evaluated between electroencephalographic topography-potentials and the cooperative scales. EEG potentials recorded monopolarly from 16 placements over frontal, central, parietal, temporal, and occipital scalp locations in the international 10-20 system with linked mastoides or ear lobes. Electrodes were also placed on the lateral canthus and above the supercilium of the left eye in order to measure the electrooculographic and electromyographic responses. The statistical significance of neurophysiological and psychological differences was evaluated by ANOVA. From results of multiple comparisons, the EEG analyses presented the prominent decrease of  $\alpha 2$ -power spectrum at the c3 lobes. These electrophysiological signs might be indicate for the cooperative levels.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychopathology in Patients Treated for Cerebral Aneurysm.**

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**Intoduction:** the aim of this study is to describe personality traits and emotional pathology in patients treated for cerebral aneurysm. For the purpose of this study we used the mmpi-ii.  
**Methods:** 66 patients (with complete neurosurgical and psychological data) were assessed by mmpi-ii minimally one year after surgery. To obtain more standard data we used the adopted czech version (2002).  
**Results:** in the average, most of the clinical scales in MMPI-II were statistically increased against norm.the most increased scales were: depression M = 66,14 S.D =15,63, psychasthenia M= 65,46, S.D=16,19, social introversion M=64,50, S.D.= 12,69.  
**Conclusion:** patients after intervention due to cerebral aneurysm may be accompanied by psychological problems in spite of successful surgery. Patients with a good neurological outcome suffer from emotional problems and symptoms similar to posttraumatic stress disorder. SAH represents strong existential experience. Our study identified specific areas where we can help the patients. Supported by GAČR 406/07/1444

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Diagnostic Agreement in a Naturalistic Clinical Setting: Accuracy, Precision and ICC**

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Background Use of Structured Interviews Can Improve The Diagnostic Assessments of mental health problems. This study examined the agreement of clinician-assigned diagnoses and severity ratings in a child- and adolescent mental health outpatient population. Methods for a total of 100 patients from the “CAMHS North Study” Clinician-Assigned Diagnoses and Severity Were Independently Rated By Four Different Raters. Results Raw Agreement of Diagnoses Was  $Ra = .75 - .84$ . Accuracy of Diagnoses was  $\hat{E} = .70 - 1.0$ . Precision of diagnoses was  $\hat{E} = .69 - .82$ . ICC for honosca was .80 (.94) and for C-GAS .76 (.93). Conclusions accuracy and precision of diagnoses were good to excellent. Agreement according to severity was moderate to substantial and was improved by using the average of the four raters. A trained, experienced clinician is sufficient to assign diagnoses and assess severity based on information collected with DAWBA.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attachment and Hopelessness in Bereavement Processes**

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The bereavement study assumes a relevant role in the understanding of the pain and suffering inflicted by someone's lost and the way that pain is overcome. This study's main goal is the understanding of the bereavement process as well as its relation with attachment and hopelessness. We intend to confirm if the quality of attachment is related with perspectives of death and hopelessness. In this study took part 81 parents, 46 were in bereavement process, the remaining 35 constitute the control group. We used three different scales: the scale of brief perspectives about death (EMDPM); adults attachment scale (AAS); and the Beck's hopelessness scale to rate the degree of hopelessness/depression. We found interesting correlations between attachment representations and death perspectives. As Green & Campbell (2000), we found that individuals with secure attachment are able to trust others with no fear of abandonment.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Sensitivity of CTT and IRT Approaches in Measurement of Psychotherapy Change**

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Sensitivity to change is an important issue in evaluating the quality of measures focusing on psychotherapy change. The present research shifts the question on the problem how a psychometric approach can influence this sensitivity. The study deals with the comparison of classical test theory (CTT) and item response theory (IRT) in their sensitivity to change. 166 persons undergoing psychotherapeutic and psychiatric treatments were assessed by CORE-OM questionnaire (Evans Et Al., 2000) before and after the intervention. Both CTT and IRT scores were computed and in both cases, 95% confidence interval of standard error of measurement (SEM) was used to determine the significance of change. The results showed that IRT approach identified more persons with significant change in comparison to CTT. As it was found, higher sensitivity of IRT was due to variability of SEM in IRT approach, which allows more reliable measurement on specific levels of trait scale.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Quality of Life of Schizophrenic Patients: Which Factors Alter it?**

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Subjective quality of life (qol) is low in schizophrenic patients. We investigated the relation between sub-scales of qol and specific clinical and psychological factors. Forty-two dsm-iv diagnosed outpatients were assessed for quality of life (WHOQOL-26), self-esteem (SERS-SF), locus of control (IPAQ) and beliefs about auditory hallucinations (BAVQ-R) and for global functioning (GAF, CGI) and psychiatric symptoms severity (BPRS-4.0). Physical and psychological qol were correlated with GAF, CGI, BPRS-4.0 (Total, Positive, Negative, Depression), BAVQ-R (Omnipotence, Malevolence, Resistance) and SERS-SF (Total, Negative). Environmental qol was related to BAVQ-R (Omnipotence, Benevolence, Engagement) and social qol with SERS-SF (Positive). Given that physical qol dimension is related with the majority of variables, psychotherapeutic treatment should address these specific variables (E.G. self-esteem, voices and delusion coping) and include physical training and psychoeducation on health-related topics (e.g. health, nutrition). This holistic approach may contribute to increase personal well-being and help the patients to live a satisfying life.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does the Alliance have more Dimensions? Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Therapy Process Observation Coding System - Alliance Scale in a Sample of Children With**

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There are numerous measures of the therapeutic alliance, but few of them have demonstrated solid psychometric properties. In child treatments, there are advantages to using observer-rated alliance compared to self-report, due to children's developmental capacity to report on the alliance, and the risk of demand characteristics. This presentation demonstrates an observation-based rating scale for alliance (the therapy process observation coding system - alliance scale; TPOCS-A, Mcleod, 2005). The TPOCS-A has been shown to be linked to outcome in previous studies. In this presentation, data are based on observations from 52 videotaped therapy sessions from an ongoing randomized controlled trial for anxiety treatment in children. Reliability and validity is demonstrated. An exploratory factor analysis of the data gave a very clear one-factor structure of the instrument, which is in line with theoretical assumptions behind the scale. We conclude that the TPOCS-A is a useful tool for measuring observed alliance.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Caregivers' Burden and Needs in Individuals with Severe Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Rehabilitation Milieu.**

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Objective: to detect the caregivers' burden and needs in a rehabilitation hospital for patients with severe acquired brain injury (ABI). Method: an ad-hoc questionnaire, created to investigate the emotional burden and psychological needs, has been administered to all the caregivers of severe abi patients admitted to our post-intensive rehabilitation hospital. Results: in all cases the caregivers revealed a severe burden experienced in the intensive care unit (ICU), as well as a Distress Due to The Long Lasting Rehabilitation Process. Mostly of Them (78%) Revealed Difficulties In Managing The Patient's Cognitive and Neuropsychiatric Disturbances. The Main Caregivers' Needs Included More Clinical Information [27% (11 out of 41)], as well as Psychological Support. Conclusions: Our Study Revealed That The Caregivers Suffer From Severe Psychological Distress and Need More Clinical Information By The Rehabilitation Team. An Adequate Psychological Support, May Improve The Efficacy of The Therapeutic Alliance With The Rehabilitation Team.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Empathy as a Possible Endophenotype of Bipolar Disorder**

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previous studies mostly used neurocognitive markers as endophenotypes whereas emotional functions are of greater relevance for bipolar disorder regarding the deficient social-emotional competence. Hence, the aim of the present study was to clarify whether empathic abilities can serve as a possible endophenotype of bipolar disorder. Three components of empathy (emotion recognition, perspective taking and affective responsiveness) have been assessed in 21 bipolar patients, 21 first-degree relatives and 21 healthy controls. Data analysis indicated differences between controls and patients for emotion recognition and affective responsiveness but not for perspective taking. However, perspective taking was negatively associated with residual symptoms. Relatives performed comparably bad on emotion recognition but did not differ from controls or patients in affective responsiveness. Deficient emotion recognition seems to be the only component of empathy which forms a possible endophenotype of bipolar disorder. Changes in affective responsiveness in first-degree relatives show a potential resilience marker.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Music Therapy on Decreasing Psychologic Symptoms of Patients with Ulcerative Colitis**

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**Purpose:** this study was conducted to evaluate the effects of music therapy on decreasing psychologic symptoms of patients with ulcerative colitis. **Methods:** this experimental study with repeated measure design was conducted on 24 female patients with ulcerative colitis. They were divided on two groups, intervention and control groups, randomly. Intervention group received 10 sessions of music therapy, each one hour weekly for 10 weeks. Each group filled out scl-90 test before and after final intervention and das test after sessions 1, 4, 7 and 10. **Results:** das scores were decreased from first session to last session of music therapy ( $p=0.169$ ). There was significant difference between das scores of session 1 and session 10 ( $p=0.025$ ). Scores of scl-90 were insignificantly lower in music therapy group than control group. **Conclusion:** music therapy decreases psychologic symptoms of patients with ulcerative colitis, however duration of music therapy should not be less than 10 sessions.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Face Recognition In Schizotypy**

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Studies suggest disturbances of self in schizophrenia and in schizotypy (Sass & Parnas, 2003), and unusual perception of own and other faces in Schizotypy (Larøi, D'Argembeau, Brédart, & Van Der Linden, 2007). This study explore differences in scores on schizotypal questionnaires and self and others-face recognition, and whether the cognitive-perceptual and disorganization dimensions of schizotypy, but not the interpersonal dimension, significantly correlated with such disturbances, as observed in previous studies. A sample of 219 nonclinical adolescents, 53% females, completed the self-face recognition questionnaire (SFRQ), the schizotypal personality questionnaire (SPQ), and The Oviedo Assessment Schizotypy Questionnaire (ESQUIZO-Q). Mean age of the participants was 16.3 years (sd = 1.18). Comparisons between participants with scores in the lowest and in the highest decile and quartile of the schizotypal questionnaires offer further support that positive (cognitive-perceptual) and disorganization traits significantly correlate with face recognition difficulties. Girls demonstrated more disturbances than boys in face recognition

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spatial Perception Distortions within Schizophrenic Spectrum Disorders**

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Objectives: space perception belong to the most important concept, which depict and characterize person's consciousness and determine its thought's and world image's specificity. Sample: schizotypal spectrum disorders (f20-21) (60 individuals) and conditionally healthy (60), age 16-23. The experimental base: moscow mental hospital №13, mental health research center. Purpose: analyze and describe spatial notions' peculiarities within schizotypal disorders. Methods: 5 tests intended for the space perception research (with increasing complexity). Results: test-retest reliability data span:  $r_n=0,58-0,89$ . Data adequacy (manna-whitney): 2 test:  $u=0; u_{0,01}=0$ , 4 test:  $u=0; u_{0,01}=0$  (differences are reliable). Conclusions: blatant violations of the spatial perception were found in experimental group; classified as the peculiarity of the negative psychopathological manifestations of thought and perception specific to the schizophrenia. Sexual differences were defined: more abstract and nonstandard decisions are specific for men, more concrete and fragmentary – women. It should be noted that errors amount wasn't rising in the experimental group with the increasing of complexity.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of Group Training of How to Cope with Stress on General Health of those Who Suffer from Hepatitis B**

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This research has been studied the impact of group training of how to cope with stress on general health of those who suffer from hepatitis b. 28 samples (14 experimental group and 14 control group, 7 males and 7 female) were selected randomly. The training caused an improvement in general health and decreased physical symptoms, stress and insomnia, disorder in social acts and depression rather than control group. Participants in the research were studied before and after the treatment by ghq questionnaire. The results revealed that the training has improved general health in experimental group comparing to the control group significantly which means trained patients made themselves immune against stress affects in general health by decreasing stress and insomnia disorder in social acts and depression. This method along with ordinary medical treatment can be used to improve good health in patients.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence and Correlates of Depression in Hamedan Province, Iran**

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**OBJECTIVES:** to study the prevalence of depression and its associated factors among the rural and urban areas of hamedan province, iran. **METHODS:** a cross-sectional study was conducted at hamedan province using the *center for epidemiologic studies depression scale* (CES-D), persian version. **RESULTS:** out of a total 1146 people interviewed, 446 people (39%) were screened to have depression. Significant relationship was observed between degree of depression and gender, age, marital status, job, accommodation and economical situation. **CONCLUSION:** this study suggests that depression is a common mental illness even in rural areas and contradicts the common belief that those people who live in remote rural areas lead stress-free lives or have low rates of psychiatric morbidity.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Prevalence of Depression in Coronary Heart Diseases Patients and Non-Patients**

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The aim of this research was to compare prevalence and severity of depression in coronary heart disease patients and non-patients. Sixty patients and sixty non-patients were included in this study. They completed the beck depression inventory. Data were analyzed by chi-square. Results showed that prevalence and severity of depression were more in chd patients than non- patients. Key words: coronary heart, depression, severity of depression

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Higher Education**

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Only little is known about how ADHD influences possibilities of access and achievement in higher education. What kind of barriers do students face from secondary to higher education, what obstacles do they encounter when entering university and how do they cope? These questions are addressed by a qualitative study with semi-structured interviews with individuals with ADHD who are at different stages of their higher education career. The interviews were analyzed by qualitative content analysis. The analysis shows that important areas of life, especially regarding educational outcome as well as the transition into work life, are heavily affected by ADHD symptoms. Understanding the impact of ADHD on university students enhances both the improvement of university support and also personal development through trainings and educational measures for a target group whose concerns are often not adequately represented when it comes to improvements for students with disabilities.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Object Relations and Binge Eating Behavior in Korean University Students: Exploration of Intervening Variables and Gender Differences**

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The purpose of this study was to examine mediating effects of emotion dysregulation and eating self-efficacy, and moderating effects of family support and peer influence in the relationship between object relations and binge eating behavior. Also it was examined whether there were gender differences on the relations of predicting variables to binge eating behavior. Data from 561 (301 males and 260 females) university students in Korea were analyzed by structural equation modeling and multiple regression. The results were as follows. First, it was identified that emotion dysregulation and eating self-efficacy mediated and family support moderated the relationship between object relations and binge eating behavior. Second, gender differences were identified on those relations. We discussed the reasons of some results which were not consistent with previous research and the implications about intervention for reducing binge eating behavior.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Secondary Traumatic Stress and Burnout Syndrome: Is Secondary Traumatic Stress Only a Derivation of Burnout in the Context of Traumatic Experience?**

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There are various constructs, such as secondary traumatic stress, burnout, compassion fatigue, countertransference, and vicarious traumatization, that can define the experience and disturbances due to exposure to traumatic material by mental health workers, who primarily work with trauma cases. These constructs appear to be used interchangeably, even though there are some major differences between them. The current study investigates the relationship between secondary traumatic stress and burnout syndrome. Trauma attachment belief scale and Maslach Burnout Inventory were applied to 205 mental health workers, which encompass psychologists, psychiatrists, psychological counselors and social workers from Marmara, Southeastern, Central Anatolian and Aegean regions in Turkey. The result shows that there is an average correlation between secondary traumatic stress and burnout. This indicates that secondary traumatic stress and burnout syndrome are related constructs, yet diverge enough to be considered as separate both correlationally and in terms of pathological development.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Eating Disorders and Attachment**

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this study aims to analyze the quality of attachment and the characteristics of the family system of teenagers and young adults with eating disorders. Participants: 174, 52 male and 122 female, with an age average of 19.76 years. Divided into two groups, a clinical group- subjects with eating disorder (N=52), and a second group without eating disorders (N=122). The results are in agreement with the literature, the participants with eating disorders present an insecure attachment, while individuals without eating disorders present a secure attachment. In the same way they show that the participants without eating disorders present an adaptability and familiar cohesion range compatible with functional families and that almost half of the participants with eating disorders have a rigid adaptability and more than half a disconnected cohesion. The individuals with eating disorder come from dysfunctional families.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Positive and Negative Affects, Perceived Parental Attitudes and Perfectionism as Predictors of Test Anxiety in University Students**

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the aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between perceived parental attitudes, perfectionism, positive and negative affect, and socio-demographic characteristics of the university students with test anxiety. The current sample consists of 385 (241 female and 144 male) senior university students. The instrument set including demographic information form, test anxiety inventory, egna minnen beträffande uppfostran-s-embu (swedish acronym for ‘my memories of upbringing’), multidimensional perfectionism scale and positive and negative affect schedule was administered to the participants. Relationships among variables were examined via one-way ANOVA, analyses of the correlation and regression. Regression analysis indicated that perceived academic achievement, socially prescribed perfectionism, positive and negative affects and perceived parental overprotection were significant correlates of test anxiety. Results showed that several factors are associated with test anxiety. Therefore, clinicians should also take these factors into account during assessment and psychotherapeutic interventions for test anxiety levels of the students.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Disturbed Eating Attitudes in University Students: Relations to Perceived Parental Attitudes, Personality Characteristics and Ways of Coping**

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the present study aimed to examine the relationship among perceived parental attitudes, personality characteristics and ways of coping with disturbed eating attitudes of university students. Socio-demographic information form, eating attitudes test, eysenck personality questionnaire-revised and abbreviated form (EPQR-A), egna minen beträffande uppfostran (S-EMBU), and ways of coping inventory were administered to 425 students from various faculties of uludag university. Relationships among variables were examined through one-way anova, correlational and regression analyses. Anova analysis results indicated that there is no gender difference in eating attitudes. According to multiple linear regression analysis results; desired (ideal) body mass index was negatively, body mass index, perceived mother rejection, neuroticism, psychoticism and fatalistic coping were positively related with disturbed eating attitudes. In accordance with the literature, the findings of the study showed that perceived parental attitudes, personality characteristics, and ways of coping were related and an important factors in disturbed eating attitudes.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of Suicide Intention, Hopelessness and Negative Life Events in Two Samples of Male/ Female and Suicide Attempters and Non Suicidal Psychiatric Patients.**

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Objective: the aim of this study was to compare the level of suicide intention, hopelessness and negative life events in two samples of male and female and determine whether suicide attempters score is higher on measures of hopelessness and negative life events relative to nonattempters. Method: all participants completed SUPRE (Short Form), BSS, BHS, NLEQ and BDI-II. Data were analyzed using MANOVA and MANCOVA with tukey post-hoc comparisons. Results: findings of the current study indicated significant differences among two groups of male/female and suicide attempters/non-attempters. The prevalence of suicide attempts across the female samples was higher than males. As expected, results showed that female suicide attempters (in past 12 months and ever) scored higher on hopelessness and negative life events than males and suicide attempts in married women was higher than single ones. Most common negative life events in married women was arguments and relational problems with spous

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Suicide Intent and Suicide Ideation in Gay Men: Looking for an Explicative Model**

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The objective of this investigation was to propose a explicative model for suicide intent and suicide ideation in gay men in colombia. In a sample of 507 men (260 gay, 247 heterosexual), results showed significant statistical differences in suicide ideation and intent, showing that gay men are 5 times more likely to have a previous suicide intent. In order to propose a model the author included several variables related with suicide behavior (demographic, clinical, family psychiatry history, psychological) for general populations proposed by wenzel, brown, & beck (2009) y van orden, et al. (2010), and also included the minority stress model proposed by ilan meyer (1994, 2003) for gay people specifically, which includes variables as victimization, percieved stigma, internalized homophobia and hiding sexual orientation. The results showed that minority stress variables are not statistically associated with suicide intent or suicide ideation in gay men in colombia.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship Alexithymia and its Dimensions with Depression and Anxiety in Patients with Psychiatric Disorders**

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**BACKGROUND:** in this study was examined the association between alexithymia and its dimensions with depression and anxiety in patients with psychiatric problems. **Methods:** in the study, 81 patients with psychiatric problems who were referred to one of the psychiatric public clinics were selected, and were assessed by toronto alexithymia scale and hospital anxiety and depression scale. **Methods:** the finding of pearson,s correlation coefficient showed a significant positive correlation, between alexithymia and its dimensions of difficulty identifying feelings and difficulty describing feelings with depression and anxiety, while there was not significant correlation between dimension of externally-oriented thinking with depression and anxiety. The finding of regression analysis showed the alexithymia and its dimensions could not predict variance of depression and anxiety. **Results:**the results of this study emphasize on association between alexithymia and its dimensions with depression and anxiety. Hence, it can be concluded that alexithymia is associated with psychological vulnerability indicators.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Siblings of Patients with Schizophrenia: Caregivers and beyond**

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schizophrenia is a chronic and devastating illness which strongly affects not only patients with schizophrenia, but also their families. So far, family research on patients with schizophrenia has largely focused on parents, but has neglected siblings. However, the relationships of siblings with the patient and the burdens of siblings are also very important. Despite the fact that siblings have these very important characteristics, family research on schizophrenia has significantly studied this relationship less. Thus, the aim of this study is to determine the nature of the relationship between well siblings and the patients with schizophrenia. This study is a qualitative study with audio-taped semi-structured interviews of 10 siblings which aims to reveal their feelings toward their ill sibling, the view of schizophrenia as an illness from their perspective and sibling's future involvement in the treatment process.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Schizophrenia as a Journey with The Families of Patients with Schizophrenia**

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This presentation aims to introduce a “solidarity effort” for families to make them take role in the treatment of their children and to provide emotional and informational support for them. To reach this aim, thirty group meetings were conducted over a three year’s time. The leaders of the group were two clinical psychologists who have experience about family issues in psychosis. The meetings lasted for two hours. During these meetings, the concerns expressed by the parents were worry about their patients’ future, feelings of helplessness, confusion over how much assistance to provide, mystification about dependency of the child, desire for their child to return to his old self and high and unrealistic expectancies. The main findings on the objective and subjective burdens reported by the families and the coping processes used will be presented and their implications will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Experiential Avoidance in Generalized Anxiety Disorder**

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Recent researches have suggested that experiential avoidance, unwillingness to endure unpleasant internal experiences, is related to anxiety disorders. Also, several lines of inquiry have highlighted an association between avoidance of internal experiences and both worry and gad, most notably borkovec's theory ascribing an avoidant function to worry. Recently integration of this model with hayes et al.'s suggestion that many clinical presentations may share an experientially avoidant function, lead to the conclusion that gad is a disorder characterized by experiential avoidance. In this study we examine gad associations with fear and avoidance of internal experiences in two hundred and sixty-eight iranian graduate students. Findings suggest that worry and generalized anxiety disorder associated with a tendency to try to avoid or control (versus accept) internal experiences. Overall, we provided evidence for the importance of experiential avoidance in gad and the implications of these findings are discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Features Coping in Skin Diseases**

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The features of coping behavior in the acute stage in patients with psoriasis and eczema. Self-esteem of the condition in patients with cutaneous disease below medium, which indicates a tendency to depressive states. Among the types of coping behavior in patients with cutaneous diseases in the acute stage is dominated by a coping behavior, aimed at addressing the problem; characterized by the predominance primitive psychological defenses. In patients with psoriasis in the whole spectrum of psychological defenses dominant negative, patients with eczema - compensation. No statistically significant effect of the type of psychological defenses in the dominant form coping behavior. Patients with psoriasis and eczema choose a similar type of coping regardless of the dominant psychological defenses. the probability of aggression in patients with psoriasis and eczema exists, but only in very important situations, and generally does not exceed normal values.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Understanding in Children with High-Functioning Autistic Spectrum Disorders.**

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This study examined self-understanding in two groups of children with high-functioning autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) and typically developing children (TDC). 14 children with ASD and 18 TDC were interviewed individually about self-evaluation, self-definition and self-interests. The participants' descriptions were classified into three categories: (A) physical/extrinsic traits, (B) behavioral traits, (C) personality traits. There was a significant group difference in the number of descriptions, in the group of ASD were significantly less than the group of TDC. In the group of ASD, the numbers of their descriptions about personality traits were significantly less than those about behavioral traits. Whereas TDC show both positive and negative aspects of self-evaluation, most children with ASD show only negative aspects. These findings suggest that the children with ASD need specific (like behavioral traits) feedback about their positive aspects of the self to encourage their self-understanding.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Assessment of Psychosis-Proneness in General Adolescent Population**

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one current line of investigation in the field of the schizophrenia spectrum disorders is based in the detection of people at psychosis risk. Its objective is to mitigate and/or reduce the impact of this disorder on individuals in personal, familial and social areas, once clinical symptoms appear. The early detection of these “at risk” individuals requires using adequate measurement instruments that allow us to make solid and well-founded decisions based on score profiles. The purpose of this study was to analyze the internal structure and reliability of the oviedo schizotypy assessment questionnaire (ESQUIZO-Q) in adolescents. The final sample consisted of 3,056 participants, 1,469 males, (mean age= 15.9 years; sd = 1.2). The analysis of the underlying internal structure of the ESQUIZO-q revealed a three-factor solution specified in the following components: distortion of reality, anhedonia, and interpersonal disorganization. The levels of internal consistency for the subscales were

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychotic-Like Experiences in the Adolescent General Population**

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the main purpose of this study was to analyse the prevalence of psychotic-like experiences in nonclinical adolescents. A total of 1438 adolescents entered the study, 691 (48.1 %) were men, with a mean age of 15.9 years (SD = 1.2). The results indicated that attenuated psychotic symptoms are quite a common phenomenon in this age group. Forty three per cent of the sample reported symptoms belonging to magical thinking, ideas of reference, and/or delusion or hallucination experiences, and 8.9% reported 4 or more psychotic-like experiences. Statistical significant differences were found in reference and paranoid ideation between genders, but no among age groups. Our results converge with those found in previous international studies and carry implications for a better understanding of these psychological phenomena in the framework of developmental psychopathology, and for the implementation of early detection and prevention programmes

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Attitudes and Perceptions of Turkish University Students towards Schizophrenia**

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the aim of the present study is to examine turkish university students' beliefs and attitudes towards schizophrenia to increase our understanding of labeling of mental illnesses and its social effects (E.G., Social Distance). Data were collected from 149 students from a university in istanbul. The adapted version of RUTUP project scale (Sağduyu Et Al., 2001) was used to determine the beliefs and attitudes with regard to the etiology, recognition, treatment of schizophrenia and social distance. Results revealed that university students had a lack of knowledge about the nature of the disorder, and consider schizophrenic people as dangerous, which eventually resulted in more social distance. Further findings and implications will be discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attention and Memory Characteristics in Patients Having Acute Stroke**

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Consequences of strokes are often cognitive abnormalities. It's necessary to reveal relations between a stroke and attention and memory disturbances. We used standard techniques for diagnosing volume, concentration, selectivity of attention, memory. The patients were divided into three groups: 1st group – having diagnosis «acute stroke by cardioembolic type (i63.4)». 2nd group – having diagnosis «acute stroke by aterotrombotic type (i63.3)». 3rd group – «transient ischemic attack (G45)». Significant decrease of attention characteristics and marked inclination to exhaustion were typical for patients from the 1st and the 2nd groups. These rates dropped moderately in the patients from the 3rd group whose attention was stable and whose inclination to exhaustion was significantly marked. The short-term and long-term memory rates in the patients from the 3rd group were higher than in those of the 1st and the 2nd groups. Thus, characteristics of the disease affect features of cognitive abnormalities.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Caregiver Burden and Family Functioning in Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder**

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This study attempted to compare caregiver-burden and family functioning in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Caregivers of patients with schizophrenia reported greater burden and negative impact of caregiving. Furthermore, greater impairment in problem solving and communication within the family was reported by caregivers of patients with schizophrenia, while caregivers of patients with bipolar disorder reported greater malfunctioning with regard to roles within the family. No differences emerged with regard to the burden experienced by caregivers of schizophrenia patients with positive and negative symptoms whereas caregivers of bipolar patients in the manic phase reported greater burden from caregiving than caregivers of patients in the depressive phase. No particular socio-demographic or clinical variables were predictive of caregiver burden in the two groups of patients. Results underscore the need for continued intervention with family members after the acute inpatient phase of treatment to decrease likelihood of relapse.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Body Dissatisfaction in a Group of Spanish Teenage Girls, Assessed by a Figure Rating Scale**

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Purpose: in Spain, although body image and body dissatisfaction in adolescents have been widely studied, researchers have not used figure rating scales to date. Therefore, this paper aims to examine the various types of body dissatisfaction (BD) in a Spanish sample of teenage girls. Method. Participants were 76 girls (mean age: 14.53; sd 0.73) who completed the Gardner figure rating scale (Gardner, Stark, Jackson & Friedman, 1999), and an attitudinal test on body dissatisfaction. The body mass index (BMI) was also assessed. Results. Both personal and social body dissatisfaction correlated significantly with the attitudinal ratings, the first one (personal) to a greater extent than the latter (social). Discussion. The figure rating scale seems to be a suitable measure for the assessment of body dissatisfaction within the Spanish teenage population. Moreover, compared to other variables, personal BD seems to be the best one in order to assess body image.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**High Intra-Familial Variability of Face Recognition**

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The selective and individual recognition of human faces is an inborn ability of the human brain, which is working in newborns already. Beyond recognition of individual humans, faces bear a large number of information E.G. about emotions, attractiveness, gender, and age. There is evidence that face recognition is a highly specific cognitive ability that is highly heritable. This is also true for the extreme low end of the face recognition ability (I.E. Prosopagnosia). We applied an interview based test which is intensively positively co-evaluated in large cohorts by face recognition tests (stollhoff et al. 2010, 2011) and fmri (dinkelacker et al. 2010). We have several families with an intra-familial continuum of congenital face recognition ability. In a particular large family (N = 30) we could show a spectrum of good (N = 15), poor (N = 6), very poor (N = 3) and exceptionally poor (N = 6) face recognizers.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Learning Style on Rehabilitation among Patients with Acquires Brain Injury: A Longitudinal Controlled Trial**

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Acquired brain injury has a large impact on the individuals' cognitive, social, and psychological functioning. Improving functioning on these domains is an important goal of rehabilitation, which is largely based on learning principles (e.g. new skills and strategies). Unfortunately, evidence on learning principles among these patients is sparse. In this longitudinal study, the effect of learning styles on rehabilitation outcome was investigated. Patients with acquired brain injury (N=29) and patients with hand injury (N=29) filled in the cognitive style index and the learning style inventory at the onset of rehabilitation, one week later and eight weeks follow-up. The results showed good reliability of the scales. Furthermore, an analytic cognitive style at baseline revealed more pronounced improvement in psychological adjustment at follow-up. It is recommended to assess patients' learning style in advance of rehabilitation, since it may guide the rehabilitation and may be a good predictor of psychosocial outcome.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Risk Suicide between Schizophrenia Patients and Bipolar Mood Disorders**

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The aim of this study was comparing risk of suicide in people having schizophrenia and bipolar mood disorders. In this study 29 patients having schizophrenia and 25patient having bipolar disorders were selected from the patients hospitalized in razi educational and treatment center in tabriz by random sample of adults . They were 32 men and 22 females , the mean age of the patients was 34to46. To measure the rate of risk of suicide , sheehan graduation scale was used. Data were analyzed by chi- square and t- test student. The results showed that there wasn't significant difference between the demographic variables and the risk of suicide. According to diagnosis and treatment there is necessary require to pay attention to mental disorders and suicide. Thus ,schizophrenic patients are as well as bipolar mood disorder have suicide risk rate.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study Relation of Family Function Attachment Pattern and Personality Disorders**

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this research in order to study relation between family function patterns attachment models, and personality disorders that conducted on 150 students .results gained with use different method analyzed regression. These data represent that the healthy function pattern , to solve problem, relationship, accompany affection, interaction affection have high relation with security attachment. In the same way this family function's pattern and attachment pattern don't have significant relation with personality disorder's. Examine of result show that function of solve problem , relationship, roles, accompany affection ,affection interaction, control of unhealthy and maladies have high relationship with anxiety – avoidance attachment pattern. This family functions and attachment pattern have significant relation with border line personality, hysterical , obsession compulsive, dependent disorders. Family function pattern to solve problem , relationship, roles, accompany affection, affection interaction, behavioral control and general function have significant relation with un security attachment pattern.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence of Depression among Nursing Students In Nursing Faculty of Tabriz Medical Science University**

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The objective of this research is to study the prevalence of depression among the nursing students.: in this research 220 nursing students were selected by random sampling from nursing faculty of tabriz medical sciences university. The subjects were assessed using the zung depression scale. The data were analyzed through chi square and z- test. This study revealed significant difference between variety rates of depression among male and female nursing students ( ).male students, total mean scores is less than female depression total mean scores (44 vs.47). Mean scores for depression was higher than the values reported previously. There was significant difference between male and female nursing students in the rate of severe depression and absence of depression ( $z=2.6, p<0.01$ ).this research shows that presence of higher proportion depression among nursing students, especially female nursing is one of the basic problems of mental health, which necessitates consideration .

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Examining Personality Disorders in Wife-Abuse Tabrizian Men**

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The Aim of This Study, a Descriptive Study In Ex-Post Facto, Was Investigating Personality Disorders In The Men of Tabriz. One-Hundred Men(50wife-Abuse Men and 50nonwife-Abuse Men) Participated In This Study Through Available Sampling and Completed The Millon Multiaxial Inventory(MCMI-III). MANOVA was used in order to comparison the mean scores of two-groups in subscales of MCMI-III. The results showed there are significant differences between the mean scores of two-groups in the subscales of avoidant personality, depressive personality,and dependent personality from clinical personality pattern subscale; between the mean scores of two-groups in subscales of schizotypal personality and paranoid from sever clinical personality pattern subscale; between the mean scores of two-groups in subscales of dysthymia, drug dependence, post traumatic stress from clinical syndrome subscale; between the mean scores of two-groups in subscales of thought disorder, major depression disorder,and delusional disorder from sever clinical syndrome subscale. The results and implications are

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Predictors of Risky Alcohol Consumption in the Population of University Students**

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A specially in the population of university students, risky alcohol consumption is seen very widely. In later stages, this usage could be convert into alcohol abuse and than alcoholism in some people or sometimes could be remain at the social drinking level (edwards, arif and hodgson, 1981; gordon et al., 2001; saunders and lee, 2000). Lots of predictors of risky alcohol consumption were showed by lots of researches. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of parental bonding level, childhood traumas level and locus of control type on alcohol consumption of university students. The study has been carried out on 100 students keeping term at ege university faculty of letters. As a result of analyses it was observed that risky alcohol consumption was significantly predicted by independent variables called bonding level to mother, external locus of control level and level of childhood traumas.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Adaptation and Validation of the Turkish “Brief- Hypomanic Attitudes and Positive Predictions Inventory (HAPPI)” and its Association with Dysfunctional Attitudes, and Behavioral Activation/Inhibition**

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The brief-hypomanic attitudes and positive predictions inventory (HAPPI) has been developed to specify dysfunctional cognitions that may have an effect on the development of hypomania and mania. In the present study, psychometric properties of the turkish version of the HAPPI will be examined in three different groups consisting of bipolar patients, unipolar patients and non-clinical controls. In addition, it is hypothesized that dysfunctional attitudes measured by dysfunctional attitudes scale and behavioral activation/inhibition measured by the turkish BIS/BAS scale would be related to HAPPI scores. We also examine the hypothesis that there would be differences regarding three parameters among the three different groups. Finally, the findings will be discussed in the light of current literature.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Self-Esteem and Body Image on Women's Sexual Satisfaction**

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Many socio-demographical characteristics, social, psychological and physiological factors have effects on women's sexual satisfaction. The aim of this study is to examine the relationships between women's body satisfaction, their self-esteem and their sexual satisfaction. The sample group of the research is consisted of married and single women who are not in menopausal-term. In this study, "socio-demographical information form", "body image scale", "rosenberg self-esteem scale", "golombok-rust sexual satisfaction sca-female form" and "sexual myths evaluation form" are used as data collecting instruments. Investigations and data analysis on the study are still in progress. At the end of the study, significant positive correlations between participant's sexual satisfaction scores and self-esteem and body image scores are expected. It is also expected that sexual satisfaction scores will be negatively correlated with belief in sexual myths.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Study of Relation between Attachment Styles and Cognitive Errors with Pain Intensity and Disability in Patients with Chronic Pain**

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The aim of this research is studying relationship between pain intensity and disability with cognitive errors and attachment styles in chronic pain, and the comparison of attachment styles and cognitive errors. Thus 58 chronic pain patients completed adult attachment styles, cognitive errors questionnaires and pain numerical rating and pain disability scales. Results showed there was significant correlation between cognitive errors and pain intensity and disability. There was not significant correlation between attachment styles and pain intensity. Correlation between attachment styles with pain disability and cognitive errors was significant, and attachment styles and cognitive errors explained variance of pain disability. Recent researches have shown that believes and cognitive factors have a considerable effect on pain, so clinicians use them as therapeutic factors in treatment patients with chronic pain. It is assumed that attachment theory as a solid theory could integrate different theories exist about chronic pain and adjustment with it.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on the Psycho-Social Aspects of Premenstrual Syndrome**

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Premenstrual syndrome is now widely recognized as a major psychosocial and health problem. One hundred and thirty one female students were randomly selected from alzahra university . Five questionnaires were used: 1) beck depression inventory - second edition 2) automatic thoughts questionnaire (ATQ) ; 3) obsessive - compulsive inventory revised questionnaire - persian; 4) bem sex role inventory short form (BSRI-20)-persian; and 5) general demographic questionnaire. Results show that there are significant differences in the total score of depression ,the frequency of automatic thoughts and OCI-R scores in premenstrual period, there are not any significant differences in the degree of belief in the atq scores in premenstrual period in comparison to post menstrual period. There are not any significant differences in BDI-II and atq scores between different gender roles except in OCI-R scores.results have been discussed according to a multifactor and holistic approach to PMS.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of Anxiety Sensitivity, Perfectionism, Loneliness and Self Esteem in Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Depression**

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The study compared anxiety sensitivity, perfectionism, loneliness and self esteem in 46 patients diagnosed with depression and 38 with obsessive compulsive disorder. Findings revealed no significant differences between the two clinical groups in terms of the variables under study except in self esteem. Patients with obsessive compulsive disorder reported greater self esteem than patients with depression. In both groups, anxiety sensitivity was significantly associated with perfectionism and loneliness, and perfectionism correlated with loneliness, while anxiety sensitivity failed to correlate with self esteem. However, self esteem was associated with both perfectionism and loneliness in the obsessive group but only with loneliness in the depressed group. While both perfectionism and loneliness contributed to the variance in self esteem in the depressed group, only loneliness did so in the obsessive-compulsive group, indicating that the lower self esteem of the depressed group may be associated with the differential effects of perfectionism in them.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) After Cancer**

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**Country:** Austria

the experience of a life-threatening illness, such as cancer, can be considered as a traumatic life event that may result in the development of a posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This study examined distressing symptoms and the prevalence of a PTSD diagnosis after cancer. Five hundred and six patients were screened for PTSD symptoms at a routine follow-up visit. The impact of event scale (IES) and a structured clinical interview following the DSM-IV criteria were used to assess PTSD. The Results Indicated That 56 Patients (12.6%) Showed Noticeable PTSD symptoms on the ies screening tool. Only 29 Patients (6.5%) met the full diagnostic criteria for PTSD. Most of these patients were in an advanced stage of disease or experienced distressing life events in addition to their cancer diagnosis. Psychological assessment throughout the course of disease should be provided in order to identify symptoms early and to prevent PTSD.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Functioning in 7-15 Old Age Children with and without ADHD in Tabriz**

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Objective: the objective of this study was to assess family functioning in children with and without attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Method: we used casual comparative method with 150 families. 75 of them were families of children with ADHD referral to the clinics of Tabriz and the rest of them were the families of ordinary students of Tabriz. We used random cluster sampling and used the family assessment device questionnaire with them, and analyzed the data with t-test. Results: the results showed significant difference between 2 groups in problem solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, behavioral control, affective involvement and general function. The average score of families with ADHD children was higher than the control group. We concluded that ADHD group had unhealthier functioning compared with the control group.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation the Role of “Rap” Personality Disorder in Youngsters**

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**Aim:** personality disorder, formerly referred to as a character disorder, is a class of mental disorders characterized by rigid and on-going patterns of feeling, thinking, and behavior. The current study examined a personality disorders named “rap” disorder. The rap disorder people are known with unusual hair model, nihilistic and anarchistic thinking, unusual and bizarre behavior, reading of meaningfulness poet and sings, doing immoral behavior against society norms and so on. **Methods:** method research is causative – comparative (ex post facto). 200 youngster, 100 with “rap” personality disorder and 100 without the disorder, were randomly selected and eysenc's personality questionnaire (EPQ) was administered on them. **Results:** findings showed the rap youngster are high in extroversion and emotional instability than normal youngster. **Conclusions:** it is recommended that the appropriate behavior education specially moral and religious education can avoid tendency to this behavior disorder and reduce the bad effects of the behavior in society.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Sexual Abuse History and Associations with Suicidal Behavior among Depressed Women**

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Depressed women with childhood sexual abuse histories have increased risk for suicidal behaviors. In this study, we examined the relative contributions of specific abuse characteristics, independent of current post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and borderline personality disorder, to lifetime history of suicide attempt and multiple suicide attempts. Participants were 106 depressed women with sexual abuse histories seeking treatment in a community mental health center. Data were analyzed using multivariate logistic regressions. Sexual abuse that was perpetrated by a parent or parent-figure significantly increased the odds of multiple suicide attempts among women outpatients, independent of current diagnoses of PTSD, borderline personality disorder, adulthood history of sexual and interpersonal trauma, and other covariates. Findings suggest the importance of understanding the specific nature of the abuse, in particular the relationship of the perpetrator to the abused woman, in suicide risk evaluation and treatment planning.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Temperament and Character Dimensions of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) in Comparison with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).**

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Since the inclusion of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in DSM\_III, its similar aspects with borderline personality disorder (BPD) such as similarity in symptoms and etiological factors especially history of childhood trauma observed in the majority of bpd's, has called researchers attention. In this study, we tried to investigate and compare the patterns of temperament and character for PTSD and BPD patients. 26 inpatients of each group and 26 healthy controls completed cloning's temperament and character inventory (TCI\_125). Results from data multivariate variance analysis showed that bpd inpatients in comparison with ptsd inpatients have higher novelty-seeking and reward-dependence and lower harm-avoidance and self-directedness. Our study suggests that there is a significant dimensional differences between this two groups of patients. For further studies, larger samples including inpatients and outpatients, which can help us to discover the effect of disorder severity on these patterns is suggested.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Autobiographical Memories in the Maintenance of Depression**

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Supported theoretically by the cognitive model, we aim to relate the characteristics and content of autobiographical memories in a major depressed group compared with panics and individuals without psychopathology, relate with maladaptive schemas and dysfunctional attitudes. We evaluate a total of 42 major depressed individuals compared with 28 panics and 51 without psychopathological disorder. We also evaluate 30 major depressed individuals in two moments to control depression severity. We used an autobiographical memory task, the schemas questionnaire, and dysfunctional attitudes scale. The results indicate a significantly relation between some of maladaptive schemas and dysfunctional attitudes with characteristics and contents of autobiographical memories evoked by depressed group when compared with panics individuals without psychopathology. These two groups also differ among themselves, though less pronounced. We discuss the relationship between encoding and recall of autobiographical memories and maladaptive schemas and dysfunctional attitudes in the beginning and maintenance of depression.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Construing Self and Others in Bulimic Patients: Studying Cognitive Conflicts with the Reprgrid**

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The aim of this study is to explore the content of personal constructs in bulimia, and compare it to those of a control group. The constructs analyzed were elicited as part of the repertory grid administration to 120 women, aged between 18 and 45 years, forming a clinical sample (N = 62) and a control group (N = 58). The constructs were categorized using the classification system for personal constructs. The content of the congruent constructs from the clinical sample was coded predominantly in moral and value categories while the content of discrepant constructs was coded in the personal and physical ones. Cognitive conflicts formed by associations between these two types of constructs were found in a 74.2% of the bulimic patients which indicates that changes in physical constructs might entail invalidation of moral constructs and values. These conflicts can, then, be a condition prone to resistance to change.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Structural Relationships among Biosocial Model of Personality, Metacognitive Beliefs and Generalized Anxiety Disorder Symptoms in Non Clinical Sample**

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The aim of current study is providing the best comprehensive structural equation model of generalized anxiety disorder from metacognitive components and personality dimensions in non clinical population. A sample of 442 bachelor students at tabriz university was randomly selected and have been assessed by temperament and character inventory (TCI-125), metacognitive beliefs questionnaire(MCQ-30) and generalized anxiety disorder questionnaire(GADQ-IV) and have analyzed by LISREL. Results of structural equation model showed that among 3 conceptual models (personality as latent and metacognition as mediator; metacognition as latent and personality as mediator; personality and metacognition both as latent without mediator) and based on fitness indices like RMSEA, X2, X2diff, GFI and CFI, the last model has the best goodness of fit. This means that temperament, character and metacognition have independent effects on GAD. Therefore GAD therapeutic approaches should pay enough attention to both personality factors and metacognitive beliefs.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding the Experience of Equine Assisted Therapy: Theoretical and Service Provision Implications**

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Equine assisted therapy (EAT) is a poorly understood therapy, with largely anecdotal evidence for its efficacy. It involves group members working with horses, a mental health professional, and a horse specialist. The current study aimed to understand the experience of eat for a group of participants with complex and enduring mental health problems. A qualitative design was used with experiential prompts in a semi structured interview, based on the procedure of radley and taylor (2003). Both analytic auditing and multiple coders were used to increase the reliability and validity of the results. Results were coded using thematic analysis, following braun and clark (2006), with four themes and twenty sub themes emerging from the transcripts. The four themes were “relationship with the horses”; “being part of a group”, “release from problems”, and “activities.” The potential overlap with other therapies, and the theoretical and service provision implications of these findings are discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Singularity in the Clinical Evaluation of the Scholastic Failure**

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We intend to emphasize the singularity in the clinical evaluation of learning difficulties. It's observed that the diagnosis holds a generalization, comprehending different individuals in a same category, contributing to the difference intolerance. Especially in learning difficulties diagnosis, it's noticed that the elimination of equality is reproduced in the scholastic extent through a discourse which seeks the homogenization, producing a fixation to the symptom, keeping the child from finding another way of dealing with their difficulties. Therefore, a distinct listening is needed, so that the singularity of the individual's histories and the influence of subjective issues that are interlinked with the presented symptom are valued. The methodology used consists in the analysis of clinical cases from the extension project "the evaluation in the scholastic extent: the meaning of failure" from federal university of rio de janeiro.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy for Pain Management on Disability Caused by Pain and Self-Efficacy in Chronic Low Back Pain Patients (CLBP)**

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**Purpose:** this study conducted to determine the effectiveness of mindfulness based cognitive therapy for pain management on disability caused by pain and self-efficacy in women patients with chronic low back pain in 18- 65 years old. **Methods:** in this experimental study, 26 volunteer female patients suffering from chronic low back pain, attending a clinical assessment for treatment of chronic pain then were assigned to mbct and control group randomly. Both groups completed self-efficacy of pain and fear of movement questionnaires. **Results:** the result of covariance analysis indicated that the disability caused by pain significantly reduced ( $P=0/00$ ) and pain self-efficacy increased in intervention group ( $P=0/04$ ). **Discussion:** we conclude that MBCT can reduce disability and enhance self-efficacy in CLBP by reducing selective attention and fear of pain according to the model of anxiety sensitivity in chronic pain patients.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pain Catastrophizing as a Core Variable in “Mindfulness Meditation for Pain Management” in Patients with Chronic Pain**

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**Objectives:** this study conducted to determine and explain the effectiveness of mindfulness based cognitive therapy on perceived pain severity and disability in patients with chronic pain. **Methods:** in this semi experimental study, 30 volunteer female patients suffering from chronic pain attending a clinical assessment for treatment of chronic pain by convenience sampling and then they were assigned to mbct and control group. Both groups completed the graded classification of chronic pain and pain disability questionnaires. Treatment lasted approximately 8 weeks. Data was analyzed by descriptive and covariance analysis. **Results:** the result of covariance analysis indicated that perceived pain severity ( $p=0/002$ ) and disability caused by pain significantly reduced ( $p=0/00$ ). **Conclusion:** we conclude that mbct can promote the pain adoption in these patients. perhaps, reduction in pain catastrophizing as a result of mindfulness practices, caused perceived pain severity and disability decreased.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Psychotherapy on Adjustment among Adolescents of Unattended Families**

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We aimed to study the effects of individual and group psychotherapy on adjustment among unattended adolescents. The sample consisted of 15 unattended adolescents (11-20 years) who are supported by Iranian assistance committee. Data were collected using the adjustment inventory and Coopersmith coping skills scale. The research method was pre test – post test on various groups. The raw scores were analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques viz. Analysis of variance, and follow-up tests for significance of variables. Results clearly revealed that there was significant difference on adjustment of unattended adolescents before and after psychotherapy (21.73 vs. 31.40 for before and after psychotherapy, respectively;  $p < 0.01$ ). In other words, the adjustments of these adolescents were significantly higher after the group psychotherapy and also throughout the time. Interestingly, there were gender differences in adjustment of unattended adolescents. So, cognitive behavior approach is effective on promoting adjustment of adolescents of unattended families.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychotherapy Cube Un Methodological Tool for Analysis and Prediction**

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In The Specialty Literature It is Known a Huge Number of Psychotherapeutic Interpretations. In 1991, The Author Published a Monography on to This Topic (Orientations and Tendacies In The Contemporary Psychotherapy, Bucharest, Editura Stiintifica) At The End of Which She Designed a Methodologic Tool of Systematization Created as a Referential Model In Three Dimensions Which She Called The “Cube of Psychotherapies”. The Dimensional Annexes Are: 1. Subconscious – Automatism – Conscious; 2. Homeostasy – Development; 3. Atitudes – Values – Behaviors – Social Role – Self. With This Tool We Classified a Great Number of The 200 Knowned Psychoterapies Up to Nowadays and We Forecasted The Emergence of The Integrative Orientation In Psychotherapy

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Therapeutic Outcome in Treatment for Separation Anxiety Disorder:  
Therapeutic Relationship, Parental Pathology, and Child Cognitions**

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Background: The Present Study Seeks to Elaborate The Predictors of Therapeutic Process and Outcome In a Disorder-Specific Program for The Treatment of Separation Anxiety, Utilizing a Multi-Rater Approach With Assessments Before, During, and After Therapy. Methods: Ninety-Five Children Ages 4-14 With SAD and Their Families Participated as Part of a Broader Study on The Treatment and Etiology of Separation Anxiety Disorder. Parents, Children, and Therapists Completed Questionnaires and Structured Clinical Interviews to Assess Predictors (Demographics, Therapeutic Relationship, Parental Pathology, and Child and Parent Initial Dysfunctional Cognitions) and Therapeutic Outcomes (Diagnoses, Anxiety Ratings, Impairment, and Quality of Life). Results: Family History of Psychopathology, Dysfunctional Cognitions, and Therapeutic Process are Expected to Impact Therapy Outcomes. Analyses Will Include Mixed Models With Predictors as between-Subjects Effects, Assessment Time as a Within-Subjects Effect, and Therapeutic Outcomes as Dependent Variables. Conclusions: Results Will Guide Practitioners In Tailoring Therapies to Individual Needs of Families and Children.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Construct of a Systemic Team Work Model in a Middle-Way School of Junior High Drop-Out Students in Taiwan**

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Object : the purposes of this study were to construct a systemic team work model in a middle-way school of junior high drop-out students to improve their school attendance and reduce acting out behaviors. Method : the study was in an action research. The middle-way school first adopted the systemic team work approach and family therapy instead of individual counseling to help drop-out students to finish their education and resolve their behavior and family problems. The researcher was invited to attend the research project as a family therapist, and an institute supervisor. During the process of the development of the systemic team work model, lots of challenges were met, and the obstacles were removed in practice. Results : a systemic team work model was successfully built . Conclusion : the obstacles and the successful factors were identified. In addition, the changing process of the students' acting out behaviors was discussed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive-Behavior Hypnotherapy in Stress Induced Male Erectile Disffunction**

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The Paper Describes a Short Term Psychotherapy Design, That Was Found to be Usefful In Young Male With Stress Induced Erectile Disffunction The Design Combines Clinical Hypnosis With Cognitive-Behavior Strategies, and Includes The Following Steps: Learning of Basic Relaxation Tehniques; Hipnotic Induction By Eye Fixation and Trance Deepening; Direct Sugestions for Ego Strengthening and Sympom\'S Removal; Guided Imagery Technique Applied In Trance State; Simptom Substitution Technique; Paradoxical Prescription Technique; Cognitive Restructuring: Identification and Modiffication of Negative Disfunctional Thoughts and Attitudes Concerning The Symptom and The Self-Concept. The Group: 11 Men, Aged between 27- 35 Years , without Organic Sexual Problems. Results: 8 Persons Report a Signifficant Improvement In The Following 9 Month. The Other Three Patients Were Directed to Psychodinmic and Couple Therapies. The Condition of Psychotherapy Efficiency Was Patient\'S Motivation and a High Score on Hipnotizability Harvard Scale (Shor and Orne), More Than 7 Points From 12.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Innovative Moments in Systemic Couple Therapy: A Case Study**

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Narrative Therapy Makes Clear Assumptions About How Change is Achieved: A New Story Develops Through The Expansion of Innovative Moments That are Exceptions to The Rule of The Problem Saturated Story. Matos, Santos, Goncalves and Martins (2009) Differentiate 5 Types: Action, Reflection, Protest, Performing Change and Reconceptualization. They Postulate An Order of I-Moments In The Process of Change: Repeated Action, Reflection and Protest I-Moments Build a Context In Which Reconceptualization Occurs. This Would Then Be The Starting Point of An Alternative Story Consolidated By Moments of Performing Change. Two Cases of Successful Systemic Couple Therapy of 5 and 7 Sessions Were Examined With a Modified Version of The Innovative Moments Coding System. Results Show That In Our Model of Systemic Couple Therapy Protest and Performing Change Do Not Matter. Action Can be More Important to Change Than Reconceptualization. Thus, The Role of Specific I-Moments Seems to Differ between Therapy Models.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relation of Hypnotic Susceptibility and Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale**

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This Study Investigated The Relation of Hypnotic Susceptibility and Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale. A Hundred-Eighteen Subjects Were Administrated for The Group Test of Hypnotic Susceptibility Developed By Hanazawa (1974) and a Japanese Translation of Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale (Gudjonsson, 1984). The Result Showed No Relation of Hypnotic Susceptibility and Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale. This Result Suggests Hypnotic Susceptibility Reflects a Unique Aspect of Personality. We Discuss a New Direction of Research on Hypnotic Susceptibility.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Investigating of the Effectiveness of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing on War Veterans with PTSD**

Abbas Kamari<sup>1</sup>, Mehdi Sahragard<sup>2</sup>, Alireza Zinati<sup>3</sup>

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The Aim of This Study Was to Examine The Effectiveness of Treatment of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) on War Veterans With Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. In This Research 14 War Veterans With PTSD Were Selected Availability Sampling and Divided Into 2 Groups of: Treatment of EMDR (N=7) and Control Group (N=7). Three Treatment Sessions Were Individually Hold By Use of EMDR Method, While Control Group Was Waiting. All of the Subject Was Evaluated PTSD Symptom Scale\_Interview (PSS\_I) Before and After The Treatment. Analysis of Data Showed That Comparison With Control Group The Said Treatment EMDR Caused a Decrease In PTSD Syndrome. It Can Be Generally Noted That Experimental Groups Has Been Found to be Effective on PTSD among Iranian War Veterans.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Investigating of the Effectiveness of Biofeedback (Galvanic Skin Response) on War Veterans with PTSD**

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The Aim of This Study Was to Examine The Effectiveness of Treatment of Biofeedback (Galvanic Skin Response) on War Veterans With Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. In This Research 14 War Veterans With PTSD Were Selected Availability Sampling and Divided Into 2 Groups of: Treatment of Biofeedback (N=7) and Control Group (N=7). Seven Treatment Sessions Were Individually Hold By Use of Biofeedback Method, While Control Group Was Waiting. All of The Subject Was Evaluated PTSD Symptom Scale\_ Interview (PSS\_I) Before and After The Treatment. Analysis of Data Showed That Comparison With Control Group The Said Treatment Biofeedback Caused a Decrease In PTSD Syndrome. It Can Be Generally Noted That Experimental Groups Has Been Found to be Effective on PTSD among Iranian War Veterans.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Changes of Maternal Mind-Related Comments among Mothers of High Risk Infants during NICU Hospitalization**

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This study examines the changes in maternal mind-related comments among mothers of high risk infants during nicu hospitalization. Clinical records of 20 mothers of high risk infants are analyzed. Infants' physical conditions are classified into 4 stages: a)acute, b)stable, c)preparation for discharge from hospital, and d)before the discharge, and maternal mind-related comments are compared for each stage. Maternal comments on their infants are categorized into 4 mind-related comments: a)emotions, b)desires, c)thoughts/cognition, and d)physiological perception(shinohara, 2006), and 2 other categories, which are e)not mind-related, and not categorizable. Results suggest that maternal comments on their infants changes as infants physical conditions get better, and more mind-related comments were seen as infants develop.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Socio-Psychological Aspects of Animal Therapy in Treating Children Suffering from Various Forms of Dysontogenesis.**

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Mental and physical development of humans and their health is largely affected by environment, part of which are animals. Their impact on human health becomes increasingly evident. The absence of harmonious mutual relations with other people among considerable number of people is leading to a growing number of mental depressions, stresses and various diseases. Animal-assisted therapy is a kind of treatment involving the use animals and their images for psychotherapeutic aid. In this work we shall consider canistherapy [dog-using therapy]. As it often happens, the method that has become fashionable is now applied everywhere without specific features of both patient and the animal being taken into account. The purpose of this work is to show the difficulties that may arise in the use of animal-assisted therapy, and outline some problems that animal therapists face while working with children.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Skills Training with Expressive Art Therapy: A Group Study with Children**

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**Purpose:** to research the effects of expressive art therapy on social skills of children of ages 7-8 years. **Method:** the sample included 5 girls (%55.6) and 4 boys (%44.4) who came to the institute of behavioral sciences for social skill problems. The study employed a single group pre-test post-test experimental design; the children were tested on the “school social behavior assesment” scale before and after the 10 week therapy course. The tests were scored according to the scale. The sub-dimensions of “social competency” and “negative social behaviors” have also been scored. **Findings:** the findings indicate that social skills of the children show a statistically significant improvement in the “interpersonal relationships”, “self control skills” and “academic skills” dimensions. The negative social behaviors indicate a statistically significant decrease in the “hostile-aggressive” dimension and a non-significant decrease in the “Antisocial-Agressive Behaviors” dimension. The findings are discussed within the literature.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Brief Focal Counselling in Depression and Self-Aggression: Case Study**

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Depression and suicidal behavior are two of the main concerns of the world health organization, advising therapeutic intervention to both cases of depression and cases of self harm early detected. This paper aims to present the model of brief focal counselling as viable therapeutic intervention to depression, through a case study of a 24 year old woman diagnosed with depression and history of self-injurious behaviors. It is intended to reflect on the efficiency, effectiveness and applicability of this model in the context of mental health service in a general hospital from the portuguese national health service. The methodology of case study was applied and used the following tests: Symptom Checklist Revised (SCL-90-R), Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF). In this case study it was observed a favorable clinical course with significant improvements in psychological, social and professional functionings.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of Efficacy of Problem Solving Training in Changing Identity Style of University Students**

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of problem solving training in changing university students' identity styles. Therefore, 20 university students selected by using convenience sampling and was allocated to 2 groups. Experimental group received 7 sessions problem solving training. Before doing problem solving training, both of the groups were assessed with berzonsky identity styles inventory. Differences in pre-test and post-test between two groups were analyzed by using t-test. Results showed that problem solving training in experimental group does not have effect in changing identity styles. However, the base of three identity styles (informational, normative, diffusion/avoidant) is coping strategies especially problem solving skill, but changing in problem solving or giving problem solving training does not make noticeable change in identity. Therefore we conclude that to achieve informational identity styles, using problem solving focused copings is essential condition but is not enough condition.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effectiveness of Medical Suggestion in Active Conscious State**

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The purpose of our research is to understand the psychological mechanisms of medical suggestion in active conscious state. The method of our research was experiment, which was done during the suggestive psychotherapeutic sessions (32 patients with different neuroses, personality problems, etc. Have been studied.). On the base of these researches we conclude, that the suggestive information can be perceived in active or passive (hypnosis, alcohol intoxication, etc.) Conscious states and unconsciously (for example, suggestion in sleep state). In active conscious state suggestion can be effective only when the received information corresponds to the person's determination system. Determination system is the individual way of interpreting different phenomena. In case of psychotherapeutic situation it is the way the patient interpreted the causes of his problem and its solution. We have found the following determination systems in our patients - biological (55%), social-economic (23%), psychological (18%), mystical (4%).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Group Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy in Combination with Social Skill Training on Fear of Negative Evaluation and Social Avoidance in Social Phobic Students**

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Individuals with social phobia both suffer from cognitive distortions and social avoidance and perform poorly in using the appropriate social skills. Thus the present study aims at studying the combined effect of the cognitive-behavioral group therapy and social skills training on social avoidance and fear of negative evaluation in students. The clients were subjected to structured clinical interviews according to DSM-IV and social anxiety inventory. They were assigned randomly into experimental group and control group by using convenient sampling method. After a 12-Session treatment, the social anxiety inventory were repeated as a post-test in both groups. The results shows that, combination of the cognitive-behavioral group therapy and social skills training in comparison to the just cognitive-behavioral group therapy would significantly reduce social avoidance and fear of negative evaluation in students. It's recommended that social skill training added to common treatment of social phobia

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Process of Seeking Help in Women with Trauma-Related Symptoms - Preliminary Results of a Qualitative Research Project**

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Psychotherapy research has often focused on degree of symptom reduction due to therapy, while less attention has been given to clients' own conceptualisation of help-seeking, therapy and improvement. The present qualitative research project focuses on how women who have participated in a stabilization group in retrospect experienced the treatment, the fluctuation of distress over time, and their reflections about what lead them to seek professional help. In the following the preliminary results from qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 10 women are presented, focusing on how they conceive their process of help-seeking in retrospect. Preliminary results show that the women in general had been experiencing high levels of distress for long periods before they sought help. Often, the experience of loss of control, where previous strategies for coping no longer were available, sustainable or effective, initiated help-seeking among these women. The preliminary results are discussed within the frames of trauma theory.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting Key Change Events in Emotionally Focused Couples Therapy**

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Emotionally focused couples therapy (EFT) views relationship distress as resulting from unmet attachment needs. In eft, the blamer-softening event is a key change event that helps individuals express and respond to partners' unmet needs. Research has demonstrated that without the experience of this key event, couples are likely to relapse after therapy. However, no research has examined whether attachment security at intake predicts the occurrence of the blamer-softening event. Thus, this study is necessary and clinically relevant. Thirty couples were provided 25 sessions of eft and process measures were used to examine in-session change. It is hypothesized that individuals with higher initial levels of attachment security will be more likely to reach a successful blamer-softening event than those individuals with lower levels of attachment security. The results of this study will add to the growing body of research on how to best tailor therapeutic interventions to client characteristics.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Health Program in Juvenile Delinquency**

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Objectives highlighting the changes that appear regarding self-esteem, emotional maturity, social skills to adolescents deprived of liberty as a result of implementing a program for emotional health. Assumptions 1. After unfolding sessions of the emotional health program changes of self-esteem are shown to program participants 2. After unfolding sessions of the emotional health program changes of social skills are shown to program participants sample the research involved 20 minors, aged 16-18, sanctioned with an educational measure in a rehabilitation centre (deprived of liberty). Methodology participants were tested before and after implementation, using self-esteem scale, and emotional maturity scale. The program was conducted over a period of two months, by a therapist and two psychologists involving sessions like: self-esteem - 101, developing emotional intelligence, communication and relating, etc. Results universality of feelings and diminishment of negative feelings and self-devaluation, sharing experiences with the group, identifying possible alternatives for overcoming difficult situations.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Meta-Cognitive Therapy in Patient with Depression: A Case Report Study**

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This study evaluated the effectiveness of metacognitive therapy (MCT) in the treatment of major depression. Metacognitive therapy (MCT) for depression is a formulation-driven treatment grounded in the wells and matthews (attention and emotion: a clinical perspective, 1994) self-regulatory model. MCT focuses on reducing unhelpful cognitive processes and facilitates metacognitive modes of processing. MCT enables patients to interrupt rumination, reduce unhelpful self-monitoring tendencies, and establish more adaptive styles of responding to thoughts and feelings. MCT was evaluated in 6–8 sessions of up to 1 h each across 3 patients with major depressive disorder. A non-concurrent multiple-baseline with follow-up at 1, 3 and 6 months was used. Patients were randomly allocated to different length baselines and outcomes were assessed via self-report and assessor ratings. Treatment was associated with large and clinically significant improvements.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Meta Cognitive Therapy in Reduction of Depression Symptom, Anxiety Symptom and Meta-Cognition Beliefs : A Case Report**

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Rumination has attracted increasing interest in the past 15 years and research has demonstrated significant relationship between rumination, depression, and meta-cognition. meta-cognitive therapy (mct) focuses on reducing unhelpful cognitive processes and facilitates meta-cognitive modes of processing. Mct enables patients to interrupt rumination, reduce unhelpful self-monitoring tendencies, and establish more adaptive styles of responding to thought and feeling. In this research it has been tried to study the effectiveness of this kind of treatment in improving major depression patients. Hypothesis of this research in the framework of single case experimental plan was evaluated on three patients with follow-up at 1 and 3 months by using multiple-baselines in 6-8 sessions. This treatment manual could be effective in improvement of depression disorder. Treatment created meaningful and considerable changes in depression, anxiety symptoms and rumination of depression patients.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Group- Logotherapy on Depression Emong Women Old**

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This study was aimed to examine the effects of "group logotherapy" on reducing the degree of depression between olds. The experimental design: pre-post test with control group was used in this study. The population was the female olds of the "house of the oldsters". The sample was selected by means of beck inventory of depression. Then 20 persons were selected randomly. They then randomly specified to experimental and control groups. The experimental group was then exposed to 8 sections of group logotherapy. By ending the therapeutic period, both groups were examined by means of the mentioned inventory. Covariance analysis, pearson correlation coefficient and the test for its meaningfulness were calculated for analyzing the raw data. The outcome f ratio showed that group logotherapy has statistically meaningful effect on reducing the degree of depression between oldsters

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is the Key of Healing Hidden Inside Art?**

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Purpose: in this study, art therapy is examined as a healing tool. The elements that are healing were tried to be recognized. Method: 11 psychotherapists and 10 clients participated in this research. The researcher used two separate forms; both forms had 3 open-ended questions. Common themes of questions asked were: adjectives used to describe art therapy, healing properties of art therapy, comparison of art therapy with other therapies and pros and cons of art therapy. Content analysis techniques among qualitative methods were used. Written answers were read and general categories and sub-fields were formed. The reliability was assured through codification method by two different coders. The coding results which had been tabulated were interpreted and discussed. Findings: therapists' and clients' points of view were similar about art therapy. The impressions about art therapy were positive. Especially, therapists emphasized facilitative aspect of art therapy for counseling.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effectiveness of Teaching of Emotional Intelligence Components and Positive Thinking in Promotion of Mental Health and Self-Efficiency in Female Running Ath**

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The aim of this research is to study the effectiveness of teaching of emotional intelligence components and positive thinking in promotion of mental health and self-efficiency in female running athletes ardebil takhtei martyrs athletic stadium. Statistics population evolved all female running athletes that 24 persons of them were acquired cutting number. Next, we put them randomly in two test and control groups that each group consists of 12 persons. In study athletes of two groups we used from goldberg general health questionnaire (28 – entry form) and general self-efficiency sherer. Then test group was educated for 8 sessions for emotional intelligence and positive thinking while, control group was not trained for these educations. Finally, after holding training sessions for test group, both groups were under pretest as posttest. The statistical methods used at the present research are descriptive and inferential.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of Efficacy of Problem Solving Training in Changing Coping Strategies of University Students**

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of problem solving training in changing university students' coping strategies. Therefore, 20 university students selected by using convenience sampling and was allocated 2 groups. Experimental group received 7 sessions problem solving training. Before doing problem solving training, both of the groups were assessed by billings & moss coping strategies questionnaire. After the training for experimental group, two groups were assessed by above questionnaires again. Differences in pre-test and post-test between two groups were analyzed with help of analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Results showed that problem solving training in experimental group cause significant difference in problem solving and getting social support. Also clinical differences in other coping strategies (cognitive evaluation, emotional inhibition and body inhibition) were found, however they are not statistically significant. We conclude that problem solving training can change coping strategies.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Efficacy of the Structural Group Family Therapy on Women Marital Burnout**

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The purpose of this research was to investigate and compare the effectiveness of structural family therapy on the group of women suffering from marital burnout considering their educational levels .a quasi experimental design was used.the sample consist of28 volenter women who were randomly divided in two groups,experimental and control. The instrument used was,the marital burnout questionnaire"1996".the results cnfirmed the main hypothesis that the structural family training could be effective on physical ,emotional and mental burnout.there were no significant difference due to educational differences between two groups ,but the married life period did make a difference.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Hypnosis is not Therapy, but All Therapy is Hypnosis**

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Most of the health care professionals, in particular clinical and health psychologists utilise suggestion in their communications with patients. However, most of the times, practitioners do not use suggestion intentionally in order to achieve therapeutic effects, despite the extensive knowledge on placebo and nocebo effects. Clinical hypnosis is defined and presented here as a non deceptive placebo empirically validated (kirsch, 1996). Data on the effectiveness of hypnosis in a variety of medical and psychological conditions is presented, and the interest to clinical and health psychologists to master hypnosis techniques is discussed as a way to manage patients expectations as well as the therapeutic relationship.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Person-Centered Expressive Art Therapy Theory and Practice**

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Thanks to the work of natalie rogers published in 1993, the use of expressive arts, as a means of exploration and expansion of the self, are more carefully assessed both in the broader context of the unease that more closely in rehabilitation and therapeutic. The person-centered expressive art therapy, uses dance, painting, music, writing and improvisation in a supportive setting to facilitate growth and healing. The \"creative connection\", defined by n. Rogers, is emerging as a privileged channel, for both the adult and child, through which one can \"discover, experience and accept the unknown aspects of self\". This article will provide, psychotherapists, educators or anyone working in the field of health, an overview of the theory and practice of the person-centered expressive art therapy, practical experience including staff on its effectiveness.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effectiveness of Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy on Reducing Depression Caused by Communicational Problems of Couples**

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Goal: the aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of emotion-focused couple therapy in treating depression is caused by couples communicational problems. Method: this research employed a semi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and control group. To this end, 10 couples through available sampling and randomly were replaced in experimental and control groups (received no treatment). For couples in both groups implemented BDI-II and CPQ questionnaires in pre-test and post-test stages. the gathered data were analyzed through ANCOVA. Findings: findings showed that efct reduced significantly depressive symptoms caused by communicational problems in the experimental group than the control group ( $p < 0.001$ ). result: the findings proved the hypothesis that couples therapy approaches such as EFCT is effective in treating depression. The results also will help clinicians through changing couples relationships to treat most common mental disorder namely depression.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Internet-Based Psychological Treatment: Setting up a National Online Service for Anxiety Disorders**

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purpose: internet-based treatments for anxiety disorders are effective, although rates of completion have varied with the extent of online therapist support. Employing various multi-media (text, graphic, audio, video, interactives), we developed anxiety online ([www.anxietyonline.org.au](http://www.anxietyonline.org.au)) at swinburne university's national etherapy centre (netc), which currently includes a suite of online treatments for all the anxiety disorders. Both automated self-help and therapist-assist versions were developed. In addition, an automated symptom severity-based triage system was developed to support the treatment service. Method: using self-report measures and a structured online self-report symptom schedule, pre-post treatment outcomes were examined for the automated online programs. Results: free automated modalities were overwhelmingly preferred to pay-for-service therapist-assist versions. Pre-post treatment outcomes for disorder severity and other measures were highly significant across all anxiety disorders. Discussion: automated self-help online treatments are effective for those completing protocols. Future research needs to focus on maintaining engagement with automated online programs.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Intervention in Obesity: Psychodramatic Approach**

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Obesity is nowadays considered a priority in health care systems, due to the worldwide epidemic proportions it has attained. Apart from weight reduction and lifestyle changes, we have to consider the contingencies associated with eating behaviours, particularly those regarding emotional aspects. We will present an intervention group program based on psychodrama. Psychodrama is considered a therapeutic model of excellence to promote spontaneous experience of feelings. The sample consists of 30 adult women who are under obesity treatment. The study follows a quasi-experimental design with two independent groups and with repeated measures. The aim is to identify the changes in some variables - alexithymia, emotional regulation, eating behaviour and subjective well-being - after the application of the intervention program. We will discuss the specifics of this type of intervention and the design followed in its implementation. We will also discuss therapeutic factors that may contribute to the effectiveness of the program.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Hyperventilation Work? A Preliminary Study on the Effects of Holotropic Breathwork**

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The use of hyperventilation for therapeutical purposes has been a controversial theme for many years, and still today physiological and behavioural changes associated with accelerated breathing is called “hyperventilation syndrome”, and is considered a pathological condition. However, during the second half of the xx century, different techniques which involve accelerated breathing have been developed in some psychotherapeutic approaches. In the presentation i will present the results of a study which explores the effects of holotropic breathwork, a prolonged and voluntary hyperventilation procedure, in personality, simptomatology and meaning in life. The type of experiences produced by this technique will also be explored. The test used in the research were the brief symptom inventory (BSI), the purpose in life test (PIL), the temperament and character inventory-140 (TCI-140), the dead anxiety scale (DAS) and the states of consciousness questionnaire (SCQ).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Enhancing Affect Regulation between Mother and Infant: The Effects of an Attachment-Based Group Intervention Program (COS™)**

Annett Lotzin<sup>1</sup>, Julia Gehrke<sup>1</sup>, Georg Romer<sup>1</sup>, Brigitte Ramsauer<sup>1</sup>

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Maternal psychiatric illness impairs affect regulation between mother and child and compromises infant's social, emotional, and cognitive functioning. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of the circle of security (COS) intervention on mother's and child's affect regulation compared with standard treatment practice (TAU). Participants will be mothers and their infants recruited from a mother-infant outpatient unit. Mentally ill mothers with infants aged between 4 and 9 months will be randomized either to receive the video-based 20-week group COS intervention or TAU. Main outcome measures are the affective behavior of mother and infant. Before and after treatment both mothers and their infants will be videotaped by Tronick's still-face paradigm (Tronick et al., 1978). Infant's affective behavior will be coded by the infant regulatory scoring system (IRSS, Tronick, 1996). Mother's affect regulation will be assessed by the maternal regulatory scoring system (MRSS, Tronick, 1990). Preliminary results will be presented.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Victimization of the Addict**

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Some of the theoretical conceptualizations of the development of drug addiction perceive the addict, due to his lifestyle, has characteristics that appear to contribute to their vulnerability to victimization. In this sense we made a review of literature considering the substance pre-dependency and the post-installation and development of the state of dependency. The outlook is for a deficient socialization process, with exposure to risk factors that contribute to the subsequent adherence to substance use. Others point to increased exposure to the risk of victimization accessing the illegal drug markets, their lifestyle, the interactions that the provider establishes, as well as the substances' own toxic effects. It follows that the addict is presented as a victim of the consequences of life structure he built, which stigmatizes and excludes him socially.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**'Still Face' Interactions between Heroin Dependent Mothers and Their 3-Month-Old Infant : A Nonlinear Dynamic Analysis**

Bochand Laure<sup>1</sup>, Doba Karyn<sup>1</sup>, Pezard Laurent<sup>2</sup>, Petit Maité<sup>1</sup>, Flandrin Laurence<sup>1</sup>,  
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The aim of the study is to investigate mother-infant interactions in mothers with heroin dependence. 15 mothers with a heroin dependence and 15 non-addict mothers were videotaped interacting with their 3-month-old infant in three successive phases of interaction : face-to-face play, separation, and reunion phases. Videotapes were coded according to maternal behaviors (orientation of eyes, facial expressions, verbal stimulations, behavioral stimulations and initiation into the play) and infant behaviors (orientation of eyes, facial expressions, emotional states and movements). The behavioral sequences are processed using both statistical methods and nonlinear dynamic analysis. The results show a poverty of nonverbal behaviors in mothers with heroin dependence. The dynamical analysis show a deficit of the synchrony and a low level of predictability in the nonverbal communications in dependent mothers and their infant.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotional Intelligence in Drug Dependent Patients**

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The aim of the current study is to know whether there is any significant relationship between emotional intelligence and borderline personality disorder in drug dependent patients. The clinical participants (N=239) were recruited during a period of 3 months from patients who attended from psychiatric clinics in shiraz, iran, using stratified sampling method. The subjects were over 18 years old of age. They completed emotional intelligence questionnaire (Petrides, 2002) and the MIMC-II (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-II, Millon, 1987). Then, a series of descriptive statistics and multivariate linear regression were used to analyze the data. According to the results, emotional intelligence explains 41% of variance in the borderline personality disorder, that is significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). It Was Found That Social Skills Training and Optimism, Two Subscales of Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, Could better than the other Subscales of EI, Explain the Variance of BPD in drug dependent patients. Key words: borderline personality disorder, emotional intelligence

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Dimensions and The Risk of Drug Abuse in University Students**

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The aim of present research was to examine the relationship between personality dimensions and risk of drug abuse in a sample of university students. A total of 890 iranian undergraduate students (440 male, 450 females) from the university shiraz, in iran, participated as volunteers in this research. They were asked to complete NEO personality inventory (NEO PI) and an inventory about risk factors related to drug abuse. Neo measures 5 factors including neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. It was found that female students had in 3 factors including openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness significantly higher means than male students ( $P < 0.01$ ). The findings also showed that the probability of drug abuse was significantly correlated with neuroticism, extraversion and openness to experience. These findings suggest that students with such characters are more vulnerable to drug abuse.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Alcohol Addiction, Trauma and Dissociation**

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The addictive disorders can be viewed as the results of dissociative defenses used for regulating disturbing affects related to past traumatic experiences (caretti & craparo, 2009; schimmenti & caretti, 2010). This study explores the association between alcohol addiction, traumatic experiences, affect dysregulation, and dissociation. Self-report tests assessing traumatic experiences (TEC, Nijenhuis Et Al., 2002), dissociative experiences (DES-II, Carlson & Putnam, 1996), and affect dysregulation (TAS-20, Taylor Et Al., 1997) were administered to a group of 70 alcohol addicts and to a control group of 70 healthy subjects (equivalent for gender, age, place of origin). People with alcohol dependence showed higher score on alexithymia, dissociation and trauma compared with healthy subjects. Results of the study suggest that alcohol addiction can be considered as a disorder of affect regulation, whose roots are probably traced back in past traumatic experiences and a dysfunctional use of dissociative defense.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Drug-Addicted Patients\' Personality Disorders Correlation with Social Problem-Solving Abilities during the Rehabilitation Process.**

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The aim of the study is to find what correlations exist between the personality disorders and the social-problem solving abilities for the drug-addicted patients during rehabilitation. The sample consists of 31 drug-addicted patients from the latvian rehabilitation centers aged 21 to 35 (female 21%, male 79%). In the research, 2 inventories were used: social problem-solving inventory-revised (spsi-r) (d'zurilla, nezu, & maydeu-olivares, 2002) and millon clinical multiaxial inventory – iii (millon, millon, davis, & grossman, 2006) adapted in russian language by the author of the research. Results of the study indicated that some personality disorders (PD) - schizoid and histrionic negatively predicted spsi-r positive problem orientation, and PD narcissistic positively predicted spsi-r avoidance style after 6 months in the rehabilitation. The other personality disorders do not predict any correlations in SPSI-R measures.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Psychosocial Challenges, Demographics, Self-Efficacy, and Substance Use Characteristics for Illicit Substance Use and Alcohol Consumption**

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The objective of this study was to test whether characteristics of substance use, demographic variables and psychosocial challenges predicted illicit substance use and alcohol consumption. The results are based upon a sample (N = 352) obtained from patient treatment facilities for substance use disorders in Norway. A linear regression analysis was carried out with demographic characteristics, substance use characteristics, psychological distress, interpersonal problems and self-efficacy as predictor variables of illicit substance use and alcohol consumption. The results showed that psychological distress was a stronger predictor of illicit substance use than alcohol consumption. Interpersonal problems and self-efficacy were relatively weakly related to both types of use, but somewhat more strongly related to illicit substance use. Demographic characteristics and substance use variables such as increased age and a younger age of onset of alcohol consumption predicted concurrent alcohol use, while this was not true for illicit substance use.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality and Alcohol Use – The Role of Drinking Motives**

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The aim of this study was to clarify the role of motives for drinking in the context of the motivational model of alcohol use (cox & klinger, 1998; cooper, 1994). More specifically, it aimed to examine the role of drinking motives as moderators of the relationship between personality and alcohol use and alcohol-related consequences. The sample included 654 portuguese university students who responded to a battery of tests designed to be answered on paper. Multiple regression analyses indicated that social motives have a moderating effect in the relation between extroversion and alcohol use. Moreover, the results revealed a moderating effect of enhancement motives and of social motives in the association between neuroticism and alcohol-related consequences. Such findings are expected to provide a great deal of information on how intervention programs could be developed in order to prevent heavy drinking as well as alcohol-related consequences among university students.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problematic Internet Use: Interference with Everyday Life and Health Habits**

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**Purpose:** the goal of this study was to examine the association between the amount of time spent online and the appearance of signs that internet use is interfering with everyday life and health habits. **Method:** the sample was composed of 1,301 university students (71,2% females and 28,8% males) between 18 and 30 years old. All participants answered a questionnaire about their use/abuse of internet. **Results:** although most people use the internet adequately, the users who invest higher quantities of time online present more frequently signs of interference with everyday life (social and family relations, academic/professional spheres and leisure activities) and changes in sleep patterns, eating patterns and other health habits due to internet use. **Discussion:** these findings suggest that excessive use of this tool is associated with the appearance of counterproductive effects on physical health and personal wellbeing that are similar to those of other behavioral and technological addictions.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effectiveness of Cognitive - Behavioural Group Therapy on the Increase of Mental Health Women Having Spouses Affected by Substance Dependency Disorder**

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The present study was designed to identify the psychological characteristics of women with addicted husbands; and also to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral group therapy on promotion of their general health. For this purpose, 32 women who were living with their addicted husbands, were selected available sampling. They were randomly assigned to two experimental and control groups. Gathering information was done using general health questionnaire (G.H.Q.28) and pre test-post test randomized group design with control group was used for examining the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral group therapy. The data was analyzed using ANCOVA and one-sample t-test. Data analyzing revealed that the levels of somatic symptoms, anxiety and sleep disorders, social dysfunction and depression in women With Addicted Husband are Higher Than Normal Range. Results Also Showed The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral group therapy in reduction of these disorders, that indicates practical importance of cognitive-behavioral group therapy.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Support and Addictive Behaviors in Portugese College Students**

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A Total of 370 Students, With An Average of 17,71 Years Old, Enrolled In The 12th Year, during The 2004/2005 School Year, In Two Secondary Schools Was Questioned By a Direct Application Questionnaire Including: ESPAD (European School Survey on Alcohol and Other Drugs) adapted from the original scale and the ESSS (Satisfaction Scale With Social Support) (Ribeiro, 1999), and 262 Students Answered, Being (45%; N=118) Masculine and (55%; N=144) Feminine. Some Characterization Questions Where Introduced: Sex, Age, Residence Place, Number of Years Enrolled In The 12th Year of Education, Current Lecture and Respective Scientific Area of Study. The Results Showed a Bigger Addiction of Spiritual/White Drinks and Beers. Bars and Pubs are The Most Chosen Places for This Kind of Behaviors. Social Support Results Suggests That Teenagers are Satisfact With Their Social Support, Feeling More Satisfied With Friendship and Family.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Eating Disorders in Patients with Bipolar Disorders**

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The purpose of the research was to determine prevalence of eating disorders in bipolar disorder patients. Sample were included all patients who were diagnosed as bipolar disorders in ardebil province from 2009 to 2010. They completed ahvaz eating disorder scale. Data were analyzed by chi-square test and MANOVA. Results showed that prevalence of comorbidity of eating disorder in bipolar disorder patients has been 64 percent in women and 34 percent in men. Prevalence of comorbidity of eating disorder in bipolar disorder patients has been 42/6 percent in single people, 57/4 percent in married, 48/9 percent in employed and 51/2 in unemployed people. Also results showed that correlations between gender, education, marriage with eating disorder in bipolar disorder patients were not significant.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Addiction Pathway of Treatment Seeker Women, Opioid Dependence In Hamadan-Iran**

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Drug abuse among females has raised serious striking concerns and challenges in most eastern countries and also in iran, recently. Female drug addiction is an issue which is not only different from male drug addiction , but also bears more stigma than among males in iranian society . The present study with the goal to identify characteristics of treatment seeking opioid dependent women in hamadan/iran as a limited researched in iran has been done. 59 female treatment seekers from hananeh counseling center (public) were interviewed. Semi structured interviews including qualitative and quantitative questions were applied in research to finding the profile of demographics, patterns abuse of drugs, and risky taking behaviors status among participants. Conclusions: according to results of studies and also this study addicted women have their own needs and problem which must be consider in the processes of treatment.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Training Pharmacists and Pharmacy Assistants in the Stage-of-Change Model of Smoking Cessation: a Randomised Controlled Trial in Sicily**

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Most pharmacists are eager to undertake a leading role in health promotion, but concerns have been expressed that pharmacists are not trained for smoking cessation counselling. This study has evaluate the effect of training pharmacists in the stage-of-change model of smoking cessation and motivational interviewing . a total one 587 smokers participated in the study. At 12-week, 194/303 subjects were lost at follow-up in active group and 198/284 in reference group. At 24-week, subjects who were lost at follow-up accounted for 247/303 subjects in active group and 256/284 in reference group. In our study, at 12-week, the quit rate were 25,7%, for intervention group and 14,4% for control group. At 24-week, the quit rate were 11,2%, for intervention group and 6,3% for control group. The study demonstrated the utility of the stage-of-change model and motivational interviewing in a pharmacy setting.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perception of Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Psychopathology and Anger in Children of Alcoholics**

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Literature indicates that children of alcoholics exhibit high rates of psychopathology. The purpose of this study is to examine the retrospective perceptions of parental acceptance-rejection, current psychopathology and anger related variables of adult children of alcoholic parents in turkey. It is also investigated that the role of parental acceptance-rejection perception on the psychopathology and anger related variables. Sample of this study consists of adult children of parents who used to be alcoholic and adult children of non-alcoholic parents. The instruments are socio-demographic form, parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire (parq), state anger and anger expression inventory (STAXI), novaco anger scale and provocation inventory (NAS-PI) and brief symptom inventory. In the study adult children of alcoholics expected to show more psychopathology, anger, perception of parental rejection and less anger control compared to children of non alcoholics.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What is the ‘Meanings’ of the Self-Harm for Self-Harmers? Based on Narratives of Japanese Self-Harmers.**

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In previous studies, self-harm is defined as direct injuring of body tissue without suicidal intent. The aim of this presentation is to clarify ‘meanings’ of self-harm for self-harmers by analyzing their narratives. The author conducted semi-structured interviews with seven individuals who have committed self-harm and asked them about their experience. This presentation focuses on responses to the following questions: (1) what triggered your first self-harm? (2) what have you gained by self-harm? (3) what have you lost by self-harm? Results showed that first self-harm can mainly be associated with distress. Self-harm appeared to cause positive effects such as reducing distress, extracting others’ care and keeping oneself from going into confusion to maintain their daily lives. On the other hand, self-harm appeared to cause negative effects such as limitations in dressing due to the scars, break down of relationships with others who do not comprehend self-harm and feelings of being outcast.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Traumatic Events and Substance Use among University Students**

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Traumatic events may lead to impairments in psychological functioning. Most university students who have been exposed to traumatic events may not meet the full criteria for ptsd but may suffer from psychological distress (borsari, reed, & campbell, 2008). Studies point to a high comorbidity between ptsd and substance misuse (sm) both in clinical and nonclinical samples (brown & wolfe, 1994; chilcoat & breslau, 1998). The self-medication theory attempts to explain the relationship between ptsd and sm. According to this theory, patients abuse substances for relieving themselves from ptsd symptoms (zahradnik et al., 2007). We investigated the relationship between ptsd and sm among university students in this study (n=95). There was no significant relationship between the number of traumas experienced and substance use. Men tend to consume alcohol and marihuana more than women. Participants who come from families with higher incomes and attend a foundation university tend to consume more alcohol.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Evaluation of Young Drug Users**

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This work was a review of different models, tools, techniques and strategies for an assessment scheme for young drug abusers, and the specific context that might be contributing to the worsening of this behaviour. It proposes a cognitive-behavioural approach, using recording instruments of objective information on the pattern of consumption, the beginning and its evolutionary course, whilst also recurring to self-register on thoughts and feelings associated with moments of drug use, and assessing the subject's degree of dependence, and mental state exam. The interview to the subject and his parents should also be used, and based on the obtained information through this technique; it is proposed the rebuilding of the biographical subject, in order to contextualize the remaining information. In sum, this model evaluates the described situation in a multidimensional way.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Predictors of Alcohol Use and Alcohol-Related Consequences of Portuguese College Students**

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The aim of this study is to clarify the relationship between drinking motives, expectancies, alcohol use and alcohol related consequences, in accordance with motivational model of alcohol use (cooper, 1994; cox & klinger, 1988). More specifically, this study aims to evaluate if motives (i.e., coping; conformity; social; enhancement) are better alcohol use predictors than expectancies (i.e., positive transforming agent; sexual enhancement; physical/social pleasure; socially assertive changes; tension reduction; feelings of arousal/aggression) and than socio-demographic variables. In order to arrive at such evaluation a battery of questionnaires was given to a sample of 654 university students. From multiple hierarchical regression analyses one must conclude that motives are the best predictors of alcohol use and of alcohol-related consequences. This outcome reveals the centrality of motives in the context of alcohol use and its consequences. Therefore they assume an importance that should not be neglected in the design of prevention strategies.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Video Game Dependency and Its Comorbidity**

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Within the last decade video game dependency has become a growing concern in research. Besides pathological gambling - which is supposed to be integrated into the renamed category “addiction and related disorders” in dsm-5 - inclusion of video game dependency is also under consideration. In this contribution, first data (t1) of a four-year longitudinal study with regular (N = 20), excessive (N = 20) and dependent computer gamers (N = 20) will be presented. In clinical interviews the participants were questioned on their gaming experience, influences of gaming on daily life and psychological well being. Additionally, the psychological-psychiatric diagnostic process includes psychometric instruments and semistructured interviews (BSI, YASR, ADHS-E, KFN-CSAS-II, NEO-FFI, SSS-V, SKID-I, -II). Especially differences between excessive gamers, who do not fulfill criteria of dependency, and dependent gamers will be of interest. Differences between the three groups regarding subjective impairment, comorbidity and personality will be presented.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Correlation between Addiction Severity, Craving to Use, and Recovery Stage in Opioid Dependence Patients Undergoing Methadone Maintenance Treatment**

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Drug and alcohol addiction is an enormous problem associated with disruption of social situation and communities, mental and medical disorders and healthcare costs. The purpose of the study was to examine the correlation between severity of addiction, craving and stages of recovery in opioid dependence patients who are undergoing methadone maintenance treatment. The addiction severity and craving dimensions and recovery stages of 65 opioid dependent patients were measured. The canonical correlation analysis showed that there was a significant negative correlation between subject's severity of addiction and their score in different four stages of recovery. Also there was a significant correlation between the amount of craving and the stage of recovery in this population. A correlation between severity of addiction and recovery stage has been found. Multivariate regression analysis showed that the scales of addiction severity index and craving can significantly predict the score of patients in each stages of recovery.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preliminary Results of a Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Convicted Teenagers Who are Consumers Drugs**

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The aim is to present the results of the adaptation of a brief treatment for convicted teenagers who are consumer of drugs. 10 male convicts (aged 14 -21) who are in custody for having committed some offence participated in the study. The drugs used were: cocaine, marihuana, amphetamines or alcohol. At the beginning of the treatment the subjects had a strong craving to keep consuming drugs after leaving prison. The brief treatment for cocaine users (TBUC) was adapted for this study to a brief treatment for inprisoned teenagers, consumers of drugs (TPUD). The TPUD seeks to reduce the craving to consume drugs. The preliminary results demonstrate that at the end of the treatment, the craving practically vanished. We conclude that the TPUD can be an effective therapy when working with this sector of the population. Although, further research is needed.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Drug Prevention and Measurement of Substance-Specific Knowledge**

Corina Aguilar-Raab<sup>1</sup>, Jan Weinhold<sup>1</sup>, Moritz Heene<sup>2</sup>, Rolf Verres<sup>1</sup>

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Drug prevention research often focuses on whether the rate of drug consumers has been decreased. In many cases, it remains unclear which interventional aspect has caused the change. In particular, the role of knowledge about specific psychoactive substances has been rarely investigated. Differentiated evaluation tools are required. This study aims at standardizing a recently constructed diagnostic inventory – the heidelberg drogenbogen (HDB) – consisting of modules for cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine and hallucinogens. Based on the well-known model of drug, set, and setting, each module contains 15 items capturing substance-specific knowledge. The total sample of n = 4794 was collected by both a web-based version of the hdb as well as paper-pencil tests in manifold settings (E.G. Schools). Several test-quality criteria confirm the tool to be highly reliable and valid, thus raising discussion about the benefits of prevention by means of substance-specific knowledge transfer and initiating further evaluation studies.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on the Effective Factors of Addiction Restoration**

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Addiction beside malnutrition and environment pollution is one of the big problems in the human societies both industrialized and non-industrialized. Many addicts, before completing their treatments, leave the medications and the services helping them to quit and go back to their past situation, addiction. This research was conducted to find the effective factors which help the addicts not to return to their first place after treatment. The statistical sample included 204 treated persons who were randomly selected in the city of isfahan. The 48-question questionnaire containing nine scales of special cares after treatment, availability of job, family attachment, availability of drugs, training sessions for the client, training sessions for the client's family, continuous supervision, psychotherapy and religious training, was used as the tool. The findings showed that all nine hypotheses of the research were retained ( $P < 0.001$ ).

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What Determines Motivation to Change and Self-Perceived Need of Help among Young Cannabis Users?**

Sergio Fernández-Artamendi<sup>1</sup>, Jose Ramón Fernández-Hermida<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Secades-Villa<sup>1</sup>, Gloria García-Fernández<sup>1</sup>, Olaya García-Rodríguez<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** knowledge of the factors that determine demand for treatment is essential for effective secondary prevention, promoting early intervention and reducing the problems associated with long-term use of cannabis. **Methodology:** in the present study we carried out a survey on 1000 students aged 16 to 21, analyzing the factors that condition two precursor variables of treatment demand: disposition to change of habit in young people who have used cannabis in the past year, and perceived need for treatment, in both the young people themselves and significant people in their environment. **Results:** the most relevant predictor variables are those corresponding to the problems associated with use of the drug, according to the cannabis problem questionnaire and the dependence criteria of the DSM IV-TR. **Discussion:** the study highlights the importance of early detection methods and early alert.

**Category: Clinical Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

## **Exploring the Patterns of Therapeutic Alliance in the Process of Cognitive Therapy: A Pilot Study**

**Gonca Soygüt<sup>1</sup>, Sait Uluç<sup>1</sup>, Zeynep Tüzün<sup>1</sup>**

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Recent trends in psychotherapy research indicate that the therapeutic alliance might be the best predictor of therapeutic outcome. Thus, relational variables, which could be interrelated with the development of therapeutic alliance, have become important fields of research. Based on this theoretical background, this psychotherapy process research, granted by TUBITAK 104K082, focuses on developmental patterns of therapeutic alliance (assessed by therapist, patient and third party observer) in terms of forming a good alliance within a cognitive therapy framework. Data gathering is still continuing. At this phase, only twelve psychotherapy processes, which were suitable for the research criteria, were examined as a pilot study. Congruent with the theoretical expectations, overall analyses revealed an expected pattern for the alliance development. In this poster presentation, these preliminary findings will be reported in the context of a psychotherapy process research.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Teasdale\'s "Schematic Mental Model" and Bower's "Association Network Theory" in Explanation of Depressive Thinking**

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Accounts drives from bower\'s theory suggest that individuals interpret experience more negatively when they are depressed then when they are not, because their depressed mood selectively increases the activation, or accessibility, of all negative interpretative constructs previously associated with depressed mood. Teasdale\'s view suggest that depressive thinking reflects a change, with depression, in more generic representations that encode the interrelationships between constructs, or patterns of constructs. 60 students were selected based on the inclusion criteria and randomly divided to three groups. With broadcasting affective movies, negative mood was induced to first group and positive mood was induced to second group. Third group was the control group. Subjects were assessed in pre-test and post-test by using sentence completion task and dysfunctional attitude scale(das)- perfectionism and approval seeking subtests. Results supported the latter view and suggest that depressive thinking reflects change in high-level schematic mental models used to interpret experience.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Irritability and Delay Effects of Electric Shocks on Humans**

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The aim of the present experiment was to examine whether irritation caused by electric shocks which was used as a punishment towards the participants in a multiple answer general knowledge test. This irritation was expected to be held responsible for delays in performing the tasks required for the experiment. Twenty four students of the american college of greece were presented with ten general knowledge questions, each having a choice of four possible answers; for every wrong answer given they were punished with an electric shock. Results showed that electric shocks caused irritation and in addition showed that the delay in their responses was not due to the electric shocks.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Volitional and Emotional Components of Self-Regulation in Students' Educational Activity**

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Our research focused upon the role of emotional and volitional components in the process of self-regulation in students' behavior and activity. Study of emotional manifestations is determined by the desire to reveal the diversity of modulatory effects of emotions. We consider that projected behavior "volitional effort" is an indispensable component in decision-making and goal-reaching especially in circumstances with various sorts of impediments and distracting factors. The properties of the students' emotions under this study were matched with diagnostic results of their reactive, impulsive and actively organized (projected) behavior. Volitional efforts are more dependent on the development of fully acknowledged self-regulation and customary activation of experience. Positive and negative effects of emotional manifestations in reactive and impulsive behavior are aimed at adaptation. But in activity the modulatory effect of emotions is variable and it is aimed rather at setting and achieving specific goals than at adaptation.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Emotions about Science of Secondary Education Students of the Univeristy of Extremadura**

Ana Belén Borrachero Cortés<sup>1</sup>, Maria Brígido Mero<sup>1</sup>, Maria Luisa Bermejo García<sup>1</sup>

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This paper describes a study of the different emotions aroused in prospective secondary teachers in their teacher education during their science classes, examining their feelings when they themselves were at school and their teaching practices. The instrument used was a research survey conducted with 178 students of cap (postgraduate certificate of education) at the university of extremadura. The results indicate that the most positive feelings arose in teaching and learning nature sciences, biology or geology and more negative emotions in physics and chemistry specially in their own learning at school but more negative in their science teaching. The findings show the importance of the affective domain, in particular of the emotions, in teaching and learning science.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Positive Thoughts Coping Strategy as a Mediator Variable between Perfectionism and Anxiety in Student Population**

Bahram Mahmoodi Kahriz<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Karim Khodapanahi<sup>1</sup>, Dehghani Mohsen<sup>2</sup>, Vahid Nejati<sup>1</sup>

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The study objectives were to (A) explore the mediating role of positive thoughts and self-blame coping strategies between dimensions of perfectionism and anxiety (B) illustrate the role of sex and academic degree in the predicting of anxiety. Data were collected from 279 university students. Three instruments the frost multidimensional perfectionism scale (FMPS), cognitive emotion regulation questionnaire (CERQ) and depression, anxiety and stress scales (DASS-42) were administered on all participants. The final path analysis fit the data well (CFI=0.99, RMSEA=0.068). Also the sex and academic degree significantly predicted the anxiety. The relationship between dimensions of doubts about action (DA) and concern over mistakes (CM) perfectionism and anxiety were entirely mediated by the positive thoughts dimension. These results suggest that cognitive emotion regulation strategy may be a valuable context of prevention and intervention.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is There Anger Superiority Effect in Asperger Syndrome?**

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It is well known that threatening stimuli are processed more rapidly and efficiently. Angry faces are found to have a priority in processing called “anger superiority effect”. Autism and asperger syndrome (AS) is a neurodevelopmental condition with impaired ability to assess emotional stimuli including facial expressions. The purpose of this study was to investigate the anger superiority effect comparing normally developed children and children with as. The testing procedure was run by the ‘face in the crowd’ paradigm with happy, angry and neutral faces including up-right and inverted presentations. The results indicate that as expected accuracy was higher with angry and up-right faces in both groups. However, normally developed children were faster in responding to male angry and up-right faces and slower with inverted faces, while children with as showed the opposite pattern, meaning no anger superiority in as children.

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gratitude Motivates Communal-Oriented Relationships**

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Based on relational models theory (fiske, 2004), we hypothesized that gratitude indicates the possibility of a communal relationship with a partner and thereby motivates individuals to respond to the needs of the partner. Communal strength is defined as the urge to meet the needs of partners. Communal sharing defines the degree to which a relationship is represented in terms of communion (versus authority, equality or market). Thus, we hypothesized that gratitude predicts communal strength and this relation is mediated by communal sharing. In an online study, freshmen from portugal and germany named a fellow freshman whom they had become friends with. They read a scenario concerning the friend, rated their emotional response, and filled in a social relationship and the communal strength measure. Results confirmed hypotheses. In conclusion, gratitude indicates to individuals the presence of a communal sharing relationship, and this in turn motivates them to respond to others' needs.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding of Contents at Reading "Manga" Comics under Controlled Eye Movement.**

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"Manga" comic is not animations. Time control about the image stimulus shown one after another is performed by the subject(reader) side. On the other hand, the author can control the direction of eye movement by arranging frames in a page intentionally. In this research, two kinds of manga comics to which only the direction of eye movement was changed in the specific page(target page) were shown to the subjects. The objective indicators, such as speed to read, and the subjective indicators, such as empathy to a subject (hero in comics), were measured. In the objective indicator, although there was no significant difference in the whole comic reading time, the significant difference was seen at the reading time of the target page. Moreover, the significant difference was seen by the "feeling of tension" and "comfort after reading" of the target page in the subjective index.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emoval : Automatic Evaluation of Texts Emotional Dimensions Using an Emotional Meta-Norm**

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EMOVAL is an affective valence and arousal analysis model of texts. EMOVAL draws from linguistic theory the hypothesis that every word has a denotative aspect ("meaning") and an "affective halo" and uses six french norms and one english norm (highly correlated:  $r = .82$  to  $.94$ ) to characterize the emotional valence and arousal of texts as more or less pleasant or unpleasant. The meta-norm has 5582 root words characterized in term of valence and arousal by human judgments. Two tests were used successfully : the evaluation of 702 sentences judged in a 7 points scale (bestgen, 2006), and of 12 texts judged as pleasant (agreement, confidence, desire and good surprise) and unpleasant ((disagreement, fear, sadness, bad surprise)) by human subjects. These two types of tests confirm the psychological pertinence of EMOVAL.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Are the Visual Perspectives in Autobiographical Memory, Related to Non-Clinical Depression?**

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Relationship between non-clinical depression and the visual perspective taken when remembering an autobiographical memory was investigated. University students (n = 110) were asked what age they marked off between past and current self. and they were also asked to remember two events in which were representative of their past and current selves, to rate the pleasantness of their feelings when experiencing these events on 7-point scale, to indicate the visual perspective, either a first-person (actor), or a third-person (observer) in their memories, and to fill out the beck depression inventory. Results indicated that high depressed participants perceived the past period shorter and that the pleasantness of events was associated with the visual perspective. These findings are discussed in terms of consistency of the self in depression.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Difference in Wisdom and General Health**

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Introduction: as attention of the elderly is progressing rapidly in developing countries in recent years, special attention to wisdom as a effective ability is necessary. The relationships between wisdom and mental health in iranian elderly were examined in this study methods: in this research 114 older adults(61 men and 53 women) that were randomly selected , completed the three-dimensional wisdom scale(3D-WS) and general health questionnaire (GHQ). The internal reliability of total domains , using cronbach's was .71 to .85 (Ardelt, 2003) and validity of scale was satisfactory. Pearson correlation coefficient and independent t-test were used for analyzing data. Results: results confirm sex differences is highlighted and in affectional component and mental health, women were higher than men conclusion: results indicate that wisdom is reliable predictor for mental health in elderly population.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Style and Psychological Distress**

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**BACKGROUND:** cognitive style represents an individual's manner of cognitive functioning and processing information. Purpose: the goals of this research are to study differences in cognitive style among individuals with different levels of intensity of psychological distress. **METHODS:** 154 participants were classified into four groups: 'field-dependent (FD) broad categorizers'; 'field-independent (FI) broad categorizers'; 'FD - narrow categorizers'; 'FI - narrow categorizers'. Cognitive styles 'field dependence-independence' and 'category width' were assessed by group embedded figure test (witkin et al., 1954) and object sorting test (kolga, 1976). Psychological distress was measured by scl-90-r - symptom check list (derogatis, 1983). **RESULTS:** the group 'fd - narrow categorizers' had a higher level of psychological distress than that of the other groups. **Conclusion:** the results support the model of hierarchical organization of cognitive styles (nosar, 1990). The combination of fd at the perception level and narrow categorization at the concept formation level predicts dysfunctional cognitive processing.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Lie Detection in Participants of Screening with Different Types of Brain Inter-Hemispheric Functional Asymmetry**

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The purpose is to reveal informative attributes of lie detection in participants of screening with different types of brain inter-hemispheric functional asymmetry. Methods: 38 healthy crime-suspect subjects were lie-detected by means of the polygraph (with respiration, electrodermal activity and heart rate being measured). Their types of sensor-motor asymmetry, modes of thinking, the nervous system and temperament properties were tested as well. Results: the informative attribute of lie in participants with right-hand sensor-motor asymmetry and left-hand cognitive mode of thinking is characterized by slow breathing and increase of skin conductivity amplitude, in participants with left-hand sensor-motor asymmetry and combined / right-hand mode of thinking is the increased reaction time of skin conductivity. High emotional participants with imbalance of nervous processes towards excitation have the most spontaneous and high-amplitude reactions of skin conductivity compared to the other tested participants that decreases a validity degree of informative lie attributes.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Mood on Active Generation Task**

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The purpose of this work was to investigate the influence of positive and negative mood on active generation task. Thirty subjects took part in the experiment consisted of three tests: mood induction through the production of a story, production or the read of a verb after the presentation of a noun and the free recall of the whole story. As a result, negative mood was induced but positive mood was not. Then the positive one has become neutral. Under both, negative or neutral mood, constructed verbs were less recalled than read verbs. This result suggests that subjects process information in an accommodative way. (cnpq and FAPEMIG)

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Listening to Mozart does not Enhance Cognitive Performance: A Comparative Study with Bach, Albinoni and Traditional Turkish Music.**

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The aim of this study is to examine the popular claim that listening to Mozart's music improves cognitive performance. The undergraduate students were tested in a two-stage study. In the first stage, employing a between-subject design, 65 students were asked to listen to one of the five different types of music (Mozart, Bach, Albinoni, and Isfahan—a type of traditional Turkish music) or not exposed to any music for the same duration prior to receiving three cognitive tests (digit span, spatial span, and mental rotation) and a mood scale. In the second stage, 57 participants out of 65 were exposed to each type of the music and then were asked to evaluate their feelings. Combined performances of the music groups were significantly higher than the group no-music only in mental rotation test. In addition the subjects evaluated only the Albinoni's music relatively more positive.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Trait Anxiety and Attentional Bias for Emotional Faces**

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This study investigated the association between trait anxiety and attentional bias for emotional faces, such as angry, sad, and happy, using a dot probe task. 72 college students completed a trait anxiety inventory and then were directed to a dot probe task. Participants viewed an emotional face paired with a neutral face of the same individual for a short (300~500 ms) or long (800~1000 ms) duration, and responded to a blue dot that was on the location of an emotional face (emotional trials) or the opposite location (neutral trials). The attentional bias score for each emotion was calculated by subtracting participants' median reaction times for emotional trials from neutral trials. The results indicated that when the exposure duration of pictures was short, trait anxiety was positively associated with attentional bias scores for angry and sad faces. The attentional bias for negative faces can be an implicit measure of trait anxiety.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy on Obesity.**

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Introduction there are numerous interventions for reducing obesity; however, often none of these interventions prove effective for specific individuals. Method this study evaluated mindfulness – based cognitive therapy (MBCT), a group intervention on obesity and its psychological consequences. Three groups (16 individuals with obesity as experimental group who had received mbct program, 17 obesity who had received normal diet program and 17 obesity individual as normal control group participated in the current study. All groups were matched by age, sex and IQ. MBCT program includes 8 sessions intervention according to Kabat-zinn et al. The instruments include questionnaires depression, anxiety and stress (DASS), self-esteem, eating attitudes and eating disorders. Results results showed that mbct in reducing obesity is effective and follow-up results of stability-month results shows. Mbct provides opportunities for people to accept body sensations, cognitions, perceptions and emotions without having judgment.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dysfunction Meta -Cognitive Beliefs: Predictors of Positive / Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia Patients**

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This study explored relationships between of dysfunction meta -cognitive beliefs and positive / negative symptoms in the patients of schizophrenia. The sample consisted of 100 patients with of schizophrenia who were referred to two hospitals of ardabil city. To gether the data meta-cognition inventory and positive and negative symptoms scale for schizophrenia were use. The results showed that dysfunction meta-cognitive beliefs are related to positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia patients. The meta-cognitive beliefs explained 35 percent of variance of positive symptoms and 30 percent of variance of positive symptoms. The results indicated that met -cognition in development positive and negative symptoms, prevention and psychotherapy the patients.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Formation of the Conservation Principle Understanding through the Formation of Composition and Structure of Classification and Seriation Logical Operations.**

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The problem: according to piaget's views on the sequence of occurrence of concrete-operational structures in children, understanding of conservation can be seen as the result of the availability of logical operations of classification and seriation. Methods: conservation principle formation is realized by parallel step-by-step formation of classification and seriation logic operations. Subjects: 54 children (5,5 - 6,9) were divided into two groups. Results: all basic group children teaching without violating the experiment scheme have carried out control tasks on conservation correctly. All control group subjects were unable to solve the conservation piaget's tasks invited them at a control stage. Thus, piaget's theoretical concepts that the understanding of conservation can be seen as the result of the availability of classification and seriation logical operations were experimentally proved.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Visual Deprivation on the Organization of Conceptual Knowledge: Testing the Grounded Cognition Hypothesis.**

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The present paper evaluates the effect of visual deprivation on the organization and retrieval of conceptual knowledge. The experimental study used the release from proactive interference (pi-release) paradigm. Early onset blind and sighted subjects were tested with this task and additional visual and non-visual property retrieval cues. Pi-release results showed that the visual cue was less effective for early onset blind individuals than for sighted individuals whereas the non visual cue was similarly effective for early onset blind individuals and sighted individuals. Results support a grounded view of cognition where the organization of conceptual knowledge depends on the role that sensory and motor channels play in its acquisition. Implications for a more general view of embodied cognition are discussed.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Strategic Regulation of Grain Size in Memory Reporting in Schizophrenia Patients**

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Understanding cognitive and state of consciousness disturbances is central in developing new therapies in schizophrenia. How consciousness guides behaviour comes within the metacognitive approach. Metamemory refers to one's knowledge about memory including awareness of implemented strategies. The purpose was to locate functional perturbations of metamemory in patients with schizophrenia and pave the way for meta-cognitive remediation. Eleven patients and their healthy matched controls had to answer to general knowledge questions whose answers are all numerical following two conditions: without any intervention as in a real-life, and guided through a metamemory-based control. Participants answered the questions with respect to two predefined intervals, a narrow and a large one, made a confidence level judgment for both answers and had to select one answer. Preliminary results offer controversial aspects compared to literature. Metamemory disruption, currently thought to occur within the control process, seemed to result from differences in the metamemory judgments.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between the Resilience and Dietary Habits of Japanese Junior High School Students**

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The relationship between eating habits and resilience, which is an interactive concept of the ability to withstand or recover from significant disturbance, of 634 Japanese junior high school students was analyzed by a questionnaire survey. A factor analysis of the resilience scale was performed, and four factors of self-direction, relation-orientation, optimism, and self-affirmation were extracted. The relation-orientation score of the females was higher than that of the males, while the self-affirmation score of the males was higher than that of the females. Different answers were recognized to all questionnaire items, except for the dinner time and frequency of cooking in the home, between the higher- and lower-scoring groups in all four or some of the extracted resilience factors. Relatively strong relationships were found between the resilience component factors and the consciousness toward the importance of nutritional balance and value of meals in the growth of the body.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Decision Making and Materialism**

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The purpose of the present study is to examine the relationship between materialism and the decision making performance on the iowa gambling task (igt), which is used to measure the ability to make decisions in a situation of uncertainty concerning monetary outcomes (van den bos et al., 2006). Method participants were 120 students from Istanbul University. The computerized igt (bechara, 2007) and a materialism scale (ger & belk, 1996), the modified and expanded version of belk's original materialism scale (1985), were administered to the participants. Results the envy measure of the materialism scale positively correlated with the igt total net score ( $p < .03$ ). On the other hand the preservation scores increased with the increase in the number of cards selected from the disadvantageous b deck ( $p < .02$ ). Conclusion the results suggest that there is a role of materialist characteristics in decision making.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Framing Effect and Perceptive Complexity in Gambling**

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The aim of the study was to investigate if the framing effect is differentially triggered by some gambles to be evaluated from 8-10 years old children in three distinct framing conditions and two levels of perceptual complexity. Subjects' attitude toward risk was tested with a set of computerized stimuli, a transparent box full of 100 coloured little balls. The proportion of winning and losing balls was modified to cover four levels of probability: 20%, 40%, 60% and 80%. Each set was presented in three framing conditions: winning, losing and risk. Subjects were instructed to evaluate the likelihood of each gamble. Results indicate that children evaluating the high perceptive complexity gambles with respect to low perceptive ones gave faster responses; their judgments were biased by the framing of the gamble: the risk and losing conditions gambles were perceived more risky than when described in terms of winning.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Do Older Adults Suffer from an Inhibitory Deficit in Memory?**

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An inhibitory control deficit has been suggested as a major contributor to the general age-related memory decline seen in older adults in the increasingly aging populations worldwide. Research suggests that as we grow older, we are less able to deal with interfering information which, in turn, affects our ability to selectively retrieve target memories. Recent studies in this field have produced mixed results. Using a modified retrieval practice paradigm as a ‘purer’ measure of memory inhibition (cf., storm, bjork, bjork & nestojko, 2006), the present study set out to determine whether the forgetting effects typically observed under standard retrieval practice conditions may have more to do with non-inhibitory mechanisms rather than inhibition per se. Retrieval-induced forgetting emerged for both younger adults (mean age 19 years) and older adults (mean age 73 years), indicating that age-related deficits in memory are unlikely to be a function of any loss in inhibitory control.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Weigh the Anchor: Debiasing the Anchoring Heuristic in a Novel Information Integration Task**

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In information integration tasks, initial pieces of information (cues) are given greater weight than later cues in the final integration product. We have shown that this anchoring heuristic is due at least in part to the primacy effect, or better recall for information presented at the beginning than at the end of a list. This anchoring bias is particularly problematic in dynamic situations because earlier arriving cues are more likely to have changed, and hence are less reliable, than more recent cues. Here we describe 2 new experiments using an information integration paradigm in which subjects made decisions based on the 7 unique locations of 7 squares and were then asked to recall those 7 locations. Replicating previous results, we found evidence for anchoring. A simple “de-biasing” wording in the instructions emphasizing the age of intelligence information induced increased weighting of the most recent cues but did not eliminate anchoring.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Particularities of Evidences of Regulatory Experience of Personality in the Process of Dyadic Decision of Cognitive Tasks**

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In the research there have been defined the connection of success of common solution of cognitive tasks with the level of development of the regulatory experimence of dyad participants. The questionnaire “self-regulation” and technique of a.k. osnitskiy about defining of subjective control orientation were used for diagnostics. An experimental task’s complex was developed as well. 26 pairs of students have made a sample. It was defined that in the pairs where both participants have similar levels of conscious self-regulation system formation as well as significant distinctions in dynamic and personality traits the successfulness in common solution increases. The findings prove that the dyads, which have partners’ similarity in basic factors of regulatory experience and distinctions in personality characteristics, provide conditions for equal leadership in common activity and that assists in its productivity.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dual Processing and Decision Frames: the Role of Intuitive Versus Rational Processing in Framing Effect**

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Under what conditions are framing effects most likely? This study sought to answer to this question. In providing answer, we took notice of dual processing approach which emphasizes two fundamentally different routes in processing information. One route is characterized by automatic and intuitive processing style and the other route involves rational or analytic style. In the experiment, we manipulated a processing style. (rational vs. Intuitive) and outcome valence of the decision frame. A participant finished all three types of framing task: risky-choice, attribute, and goal frames. significant framing effects were observed in risky choice and attribute framing, but not in goal framing. Furthermore, two-way interaction between a processing style and goal framing was significant, such that participants in intuitive condition are more susceptible to the valence of framing. We argued that dual processing approach should provide a fruitful insight into framing researches and also discuss future directions for studies.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Technique of Consecutive Addition of Analyzers at Perception of Subjects with Variable Forms**

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As prototype of creation of a technique m.montessori's technique on touch education has acted. We have developed a similar technique for correction of an atrophy (infringement) perceptual actions of a hand and an eye at teenagers with computer dependence. Results: the technique shows (demonstrates) to the teenager a difference between perception of real subject and its perception from the plane screen of the monitor. It also reveals (defines) presence of an increasing of analyzers to an estimation of distinctions of subjects with variable forms. It allows to use this technique for correctional and rehabilitation work.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Connections between Fantasy, Proactive Interference and Perception of \"Meaningful\" Coincidences**

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The perception of coincidences is on the one hand considered fundamental for learning and on the other hand linked to positive symptoms of schizotypy and schizophrenia. The aim of the present study was to examine whether the propensity to experience meaningful coincidences may be associated with poor inhibition of proactive interfering material or a general tendency to produce more loose associations (n = 106). The results indicated that a higher subjective occurrence of coincidences was associated with a higher percentage of unique (i.e., loose) associations (bridge-the-associative-gap test). Participants who tended to experience more coincidences showed poorer performance in the recent probes task (proactive interference), independently of their magical ideation. The production of more loose associations was also associated with impaired performance in the recent probes task. The findings suggest that similar mechanisms may underlie the tendency to perceive meaningful coincidences, aspects of fantasy proneness, and the resolution of proactive interference.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of EMDR for Decreasing Deterministic Thinking among Couples**

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The purpose of the current research was to examine the effectiveness of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) for decreasing of deterministic thinking among couples. Deterministic thinking is an absolute thought to ignore any probability in incidents and their inferences. It is one of the most important cognitive distortions to sabotage marital satisfaction of couples. Twenty couples were involved in this study who to come for consultation centers from three areas of Tehran (Iran). They were randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups. The experimental group was exposed to emdr in five weekly 1.5 hour sessions. The dependent variable of this research was evaluated through questionnaire of deterministic thinking (yunesi & mirafzal 2007) before and after the treatment. Then the data was analyzed through using an an COVA analysis. The results indicated that the EMDR was effective for decreasing deterministic thinking of couples.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Incorrect Response Activation for NoGo Stimuli in Task Switching: An Investigation of Lateralized Readiness Potential**

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In order to investigate the existence of the stimulus-response rule carried over from the preceding alternative task, the lateralized readiness potential (LRP) was recorded in Go and NoGo trials. Twelve participants were requested to respond by pointing their hands according to the direction of an arrow in a compatible task, whereas the task rule regarding the arrow direction for the response hand was reversed in an incompatible task. The Go and NoGo trials were indicated by the differently colored arrows, red and green. The compatible and incompatible tasks were switched every three trials. The stimulus-locked LRP showed a positive shift commencing around 170 ms post-stimulus for NoGo switch trials in the compatible task. The positive shift, reflecting the incorrect response activation, was interpreted to indicate a carry-over stimulus-response rule from the preceding trial.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attachment and Information Processing: Does “Attachment Figure” Facilitate Performance of the Cognitive Task?**

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**Background and Aims:** The internal working models of attachment (“anxiety” and “avoidance”) is a representation of close relationships and it orients one’s information processing. In this study, I investigated whether the name of “attachment figure” activates the internal working models and facilitate the cognition of attachment-related stimuli. **Methods:** Lexical decision task was conducted on 81 undergraduates (mean age = 19.3, SD = 1.5). Names of “attachment figure” were presented as prime stimuli, and reaction time to target stimuli (attachment related/unrelated positive/negative words) were measured. **Results and Discussions:** (1) The reaction time become faster when “attachment figure” was primed, (2) participants who were high in “anxiety” reacted faster to the target stimuli, and (3) participants who were low in “anxiety” and high in “avoidance” showed large discrepancy in reaction time (i.e., reacted faster to negative target and slower to positive target) when “attachment figure” were primed.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Actual and Formal Cognitive Complexity**

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The issue of complexity is intermediate between computer and cognitive science. The same problems could be graded both with formal measures of computational complexity and with terms of cognitive complexity. The results of our experiments showed dependencies between formal measures of complexity, subjective scales of complexity and shifts in some parameters of sensorimotor coordination that could be interpreted as external criteria of actual cognitive complexity.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factor Structure of the IST – 2000R among Gifted Pupils**

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Intelligence or cognitive abilities measures are important predictors of school performance, future development, they continue to be used in the process of gifted identification. The aim of this study was to examine intellect structure of intellectually gifted children. The sample of 45 children with high or very high Fluid (Gf) and Crystallized (Gc) intelligence level from 16 to 18 years old was tested with basic and additional module of I-S-T 2000 R. Factor analysis was applied to I-S-T 2000 R scores and was found a difference in factor's structure between two gifted pupil's samples - high achievers and underachievers. Specifically, intellectually gifted children differed significantly on mathematical ability and visual knowledge.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intecarion as a Mean of Development of Seniour Adolescents' Intelligence and Creativity**

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The aim of the research was to find out how the process of group interaction influences development of components of seniour adolescents' intelligence. Within the research Short Orient Test, Test of Intellience Structure, Creativity Tests by F. Villiamsthe was used; analysys of psychological and pholosophic literature, formng and contril experiment, statistic analysys. The research results show that overcoming barriers of communication in the process of making group intellectual tasks stimulates the development of intelligence and appearance of connections between intelligence components and components of creativity.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Correlation between Intelligence and Creativity**

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The aim of the research was to determine the correlation between intelligence and creativity in interpersonal interaction among senior adolescents. For this purpose both creativity and intelligence was measured in control and experimental groups. The experimental group had a year-long course of specially organized group interaction trainings on solving intellectual tasks. Correlations between variables before and after the experimental program are significantly different between boys and girls. Perception of group interaction and its logic differs depending on a gender. Correlations between components of intelligence and creativity appeared mostly among boys who involve more creative aspects in process of interaction. Girls mostly tried to find possible alternatives for actions and decisions that entailed attention level increase. Analysis of results gives possibility to make a conclusion that overcoming outward and inward communication barriers in the process of intellectual tasks solutions promotes appearance of correlations between components of intelligence and creativity.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Flexibility and Emotional Intelligence**

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This work aims at understanding the extent to which can be stated that the cognitive flexibility is a mental process that affects the development, operation and manifestation of the emotional intelligence. For this purpose two tests of psychological evaluation were applied, the cognitive flexibility scale, developed by Guerra(2007) that operationalize the cognitive dimension of this construct as a process of problem solving, decision making and leadership styles, and the emotional intelligence questionnaire 360°, developed by Nowack ( 2004), based on Goleman organizational model, grouping the dimensions of the model on three factors: personal management, relationship management and communication. The instruments used were submitted to quantitative studies in organizational environment. The correlation coefficients between the global results on the tests and the factorial dimensions were mostly positive and significant. The linear regression analysis allows us to conclude that there is indeed a relationship between cognitive flexibility and emotional intelligence

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Estimation of Class Climate by the High Ability Secondary Schoolchildren**

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Our research aimed to reveal age and gender differences in estimates of class climate by 280 high ability students of grades 5 to 10 (aged 11-16) and to study the relationship between these estimates and intelligence, achievement, personality variables. The results show, that the girls, to compare with the boys, and 9-10th-graders, to compare with 5-7th-graders, estimate the class climate as more favorable. The estimates of classmate competition, achievement orientation, and disciplinary problems negatively correlate with the mathematical and verbal test scores, and school marks of the students. The estimates of classmate competition also correlate negatively with academic self-concept and positively with school anxiety. On the contrary, the estimates of the teacher and classmate cooperation and learning motivation correlate negatively with school anxiety and positively with academic self-concept. The data are discussed in terms of interaction between abilities, achievement, personality, and environment.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of the Motivation Which Affect Creativity in Japanese Business**

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This research aims to clarify the relation between motivation and creativity in business. and, we will verify that Creativity can be better predictor for business performance. We requested 158 respondents to answer web-based questionnaires consisting of 56 items within a definite period of time in 2008. We developed the items in reference to three researches; literature, a qualitative research in which we interviewed 20 Japanese creative CEOs in 2007, and a preliminary quantitative research with 303 sales persons in 2007. The respondents belong to a creative department in Japanese venture businesses. Their supervisors evaluated their creativity. We used their supervisors' evaluation as a criterion variable of creativity and the sales performances of the respondents as a criterion variable of performance. Our results showed that the relation of intrinsic motivation and creativity is statistically significant. and we also found that creativity predicts performance significantly.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Types, Causes and Functions of Creative Crises**

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**Aim:** exploration of creativity crises' causes, types, functions. Hypothesis: in spite of severe emotional tensivity creativity crisis performs a range of positive functions and becomes an important stage in creator's personality development. **Method:** interview, The Rokeach Value Survey (RVS), techniques "Symbol of creativity" and "Life-line" (modified variant), analysis of creative subjects' Internet notes. **Subjects:** 1) art schools students (N=30); 2) people established as artists (writers, musicians, web-designers etc.) (N=30); 3) art school graduates no longer working in the arts (N=26). **Results:** The majority of participants ranked creativity rather high (1st - 6th place). Some creativity crisis' positive functions revealed: signal, diagnostic, stimulating, developmental, protective and creative. Crisis striking creators in IT sphere possesses specific features. **Discussion:** Creativity crisis overcoming depends on the extent of awareness of its causes, subjective estimation of its positive and negative aspects combination and its emotional experiencing. Crises preconditions were found in early childhood events related to creativity.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influence of Conditions of Testing Situation on Creativity Indexes Dynamics**

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Purpose: To ascertain the influence of testing conditions (time-limit and variety of stimulus material) on characteristics of creativity (originality, flexibility). Method: Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT) - Incomplete Figures Task (IFT) and its modified version (identical stimulus material); Types of Giftedness Inventory – TGI (J. Babaeva, Y. Varvaricheva). 60 participants (aged 16-17 years - 20 boys, 40 girls) are offered 10 minutes to fulfill IFT. Figures accomplished in 10 minutes are marked; afterwards participants complete the task without time-limit. Same procedure applies to modified version of IFT. Results: Average originality index is higher when time-limit is cancelled. Average originality and flexibility indexes are higher when the stimulus material is identical. Discussion: Index of originality isn't always increased due to the increase of flexibility index, though there is an occasional tendency for it. Participants' self-evaluated creativity (calculated from TGI) doesn't correlate with average creativity index, calculated from IFT.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Study of Verbal and Nonverbal Elementary Schoolchildren Creativity Thinking**

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The purpose of study is to analyze the influence of different forms of testing (unlimited or limited time; individual or group form of testing) on verbal and nonverbal elementary schoolchildren creative thinking. The total of 202 schoolchildren from the second and fourth grades has been tested. A special method for measuring of creative thinking has been developed. The children were showed an indefinite object and asked to guess what it might be and after that to draw as many interesting pictures including this object as they could. The study has demonstrated the connection between the forms and the results of testing the creative thinking. Thus, the scoring of verbal fluency and originality appeared to be much higher in terms of group testing, which helps us to explain some reasons for creativity falling down in 10-age children.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Conceptual Combination and Creativity in Technology**

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Conceptual combination involves creation of a meaning that links two or more than two concepts together. Conceptual combination that leads to new knowledge construction in technological innovation was examined. Twenty-two professors and R&D workers in technology were interviewed, each provided a case of their study to illustrate the processes involved in technological innovation. Their protocols were analyzed to extract variables facilitating or hindering their creative processes. Data revealed that conceptual combination occurred at every stages of technological development. Technological projects involve mapping a set of abstract knowledge to a context for realization of certain functions. Physical implementation is the critical stage for new ideas to emerge because many subproblems arise which requires importing new knowledge (materials, methodology, mathematics, procedures, etc.) to solve them. At every step of the inquiry, importing knowledge from science community and collaborators is the key to obtain ideas for conceptual combination that leads to the breakthrough.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Studying Relationship between Emotional Creativity and Tendency to Obsession and Compulsion.**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to introduce the emotional creativity theory and also to investigate the relationship between emotional creativity and tendency to obsession and compulsion. **Method:** In order to this a sample of 150 female student of science and culture university of Tehran were selected by haphazard sampling. Averill's emotional creativity inventory (ECI) and Madzelli compulsion-obsession inventory (MCOI) were administered. To investigate the correlation Pierson correlation method is used. **Result:** Findings revealed no meaningful correlation between emotional creativity and tendency to obsession and compulsion ( $P=0.758$ ).

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Creativity Across Cultures : An Exploratory Study with Imigrants in Portugal**

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The aim of this study is to characterize different imigrant populations (Portuguese Expression Africans, Brasilians, Eastern Europe), that live in Portugal, and portuguese natives, in terms of their creativity levels. Creativity levels were assessed with the TCT DP - Test for Creative Thinking - Drawing Production (Urban & Jellen, 1996). The sample has 294 participants, with age range between 18 and 83 years old; Portuguese Expression Africans (19%), Brasilians (23%), Eastern Europe (23,1%), and Portuguese (34%). The results revealed statistically significant differences between different cultural groups, favouring in the first place the Eastern European and, secondly, the Brazilian ones. These differences shall be discussed considering cultural specificities. We shall also reflect about the claimed culture free characteristics of the tests, that seems inevitably cultural devices

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Integration of Spatial Information across Viewpoints.**

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In the course of their everyday life people experience clusters of spatial locations from different viewpoints as they move in the environment. The present experiment investigated the conditions under which locations encoded in memory from different viewpoints become integrated into a single representation. Specifically this experiment examined whether integration takes place by manipulating the spatial overlapping of layouts and their size. Through immersive Virtual Reality, participants learned two layouts, each from different viewpoints. Participants took perspective-taking trials involving pairs from one layout or both (intra- vs inter-layout trials). Pointing error and latency measures were used to determine (1) whether a single as opposed to two separate representations have been formed, and (2) what reference frame(s) were used to organize the spatial memory for the layouts. Findings are discussed in the context of recent theories of spatial memory supporting the integration of spatial information across viewpoints and modalities.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceptual Actions and Hand Patterns in Exploring an Object with Variations of form**

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To create an image of a new object there is not always a necessity to touch it. But when we deal with objects with variations of form to create an image of perception we need to touch such an object. Objectives of our research work: to reveal the mechanism of a hand-eye interaction when a person is examining a form of a flexible object. Hypothesis: perceptual action is one-coordinate in the case of examining an object with variations of form. Experiment: we have developed a special construction which is a system with flexible ties in it and a programme product to registrate the hand movements when examining the system's characteristics. Results: visual analysis has shown that there are 2 types of movements performed by people involved in the experiment: 1) circular movements; 2) "hither and thither" along each of the tie in turn .

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influence of Local Temperature in Computing Global Climate Change Information**

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We conducted a longitudinal study with adults (72 participants in France, Paris, M=31) who were asked about their position concerning climate change through a Likert scale of 7 points. The study was conducted with the same subjects in two different seasons: in summer (average temperature during the experiments: 27, 4°C) and in winter (-4, 5°C). Data indicates that temperature plays a determinant role on the degree of skepticism, winter temperatures correlate with a rise of skepticism in the same subject. Data suggest that the momentary presence of low temperature is a factor that prevents the computation of complex climate information and creates the perception of a reversal of weather. We consider that important variations of temperature can contribute to the cognitive vulnerability of the individual, preventing him from understanding the nature of climate change (Lammel, Guillen & Dugas, In press). Data is discussed in light of relevant literature.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Importance of the Perceptual Actions for School Pupils in Mastering School Knowledge**

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Key words: percept, school, pupil, perceptual actions, objects with variable form. Actuality: the problem of quality of mastering of school material is not new and remains always actual, positions of theory of perceptual actions enable to the pupils to master school material more effectively. Research: a forming experiment was conducted on the base of row of belarussian schools. Participation accepted 54 pupils of both sexes. Objects were used with a variable form. Aim: to form skill of feasance of perceptual actions. Method: multidimensional scaling. Result: skill of feasance of perceptual actions is formed. It will help pupils in the further mastering of school materials.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Stereo and Non-stereo Presentation of 3D Objects on their Mental Rotation**

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The purpose of this study is to verify the hypothesis of the effect of stereo and non-stereo presentation of 3D objects on the speed and accuracy of their mental rotation. 107 students participated in three experiments based on the Shepard-Metzler paradigm. The same set of 3D objects was presented stereoscopically (Stereo) or on a flat computer screen (Non-stereo). Objects presented in Non-stereo either included depth indicators (Quasi-3D), or did not contain them (Non-quasi-3D). The 3D objects were rotated faster and more accurately when they were presented in Stereo than Non-stereo condition. Non-quasi-3D objects presented in Non-stereo were rotated faster and more accurately than the Quasi-3D objects. The results support the hypothesis that (1) stereoscopic presentation of 3D objects in experiments on mental rotation has a higher ecological validity than non-stereo presentation and (2) during mental rotation, extra time is needed for mental transformation of non-stereo presented Quasi-3D objects into Non-quasi-3D.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**External Thinking in Problem Solving**

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Complex problem solving processes are often assisted by external procedures like sketching and note taking. These external thinking parts are of central importance for an iterative solving process within limited working memory capacities. The present study investigated whether sketches simply serve as memory aids or also support thinking processes. Participants (N = 60) solved complex mechanical tasks (involving components such as weights, ropes, and pulleys) with or without the possibility to sketch. Findings indicated that sketches help generate and fixate solutions due to switch of representation modality, reflection processes, and insights into solving deficiencies. Thus, sketching serves as a thinking aid and is part of the thinking process. The role of the findings for further psychomotor processes (e.g., speaking, writing etc.) is discussed.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Cognitive Failure and Meta Cognition Components via Moderator Variable of Job Accident Rate**

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**Abstract Aims:**The current research investigate the moderator role of job accident rate in relation between cognitive failure and meta cognition components.**Materials & Methods:** One sample including 311 personnel of car producing factory respond to inventories. Instruments were Cognitive Failure Questionnaire and Meta Cognition Questionnaire. Participants were divided to two groups, namely with accident and without accident. **Results:**Findings indicate that there is significant discrepancy between two groups according to cognitive failure and meta cognition components. Also the relation of cognitive failure and meta cognition components differ significantly between two groups.**Conclusion:**The important implication of current research is to emphasize on cognitive failure and meta cognition specially in organizational training .

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Facilitation of Problem Solving through Presentation of Analogous Paradigms: A Relation with Time and Quality of Response**

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Performance in problem solving is enhanced by the use of analogies. Thirty six (N=36) participants were assigned to either the first experimental group, where the story provided was extremely similar to the target, or to the second experimental group, where the story provided was intermediately similar to the target, or to the control group, where no story was provided. Participants in the first experimental group would solve the problem the fastest and would also have the best quality of solution, followed by participants in the second group and the control group. The results indicated significant differences in the quality of solution, with the first group being the most successful followed by the second group and then the control. Finally, there were also differences in latency of responses, with the first group being the fastest, again followed by the second group and finally the control.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problem Solving in Time Limitation: The Role of Individual Differences**

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Purpose. to find the influence individual differences have on process and efficiency of problem solving in time limitation. Method. 153 participants (14-22 years old, 87 female, 66 male) performed: Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices with eye-tracking in normal mode and time limitation mode (TLM); State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI, Spilberger) before and after each mode; The Formal Characteristics of Behavior - Temperament Inventory (FCB-TI, Russian version: Strelau, Mitina, Zawadzki, Babaeva, Menchuk). Results. Influence of time limitation on efficiency of problem solving is ambiguous: 66% of participants decreased, 24,8% increased the quantity of correctly solved tasks. This index correlated with STAI's State Anxiety before TLM and FCB-TI's Endurance. In TLM control of solution correctness, zone of orientation, generation, verification and verbalization of hypotheses reduced. Discussion. Ambiguous time limitation influence on process and efficiency of problem solving depend on some individual factors like increased anxiety before work in time limitation and temperamental endurance.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problem Based Learning and Critical Thinking**

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Considering/Regarding to the entrance of far-industrial era and information period, transferring all scientific findings would not be possible. Hence, instruction experts believe that learners should heed the method of obtaining/gaining scientific facts instead of just gaining them and they should learn how to think, make decisions and judge about different affairs by themselves instead of memorizing scientific facts. Consequently, schools should grow the learners' capabilities in critical thinking about what they see, hear and read. Therefore, this paper is formed in order to study the effect of PBL on critical thinking. Method: the study is a descriptive library research. Conclusion: After analyzing the parallel and supportive theories with critical thinking and considering the different point of views of researchers, PBL method is defined as an effective one for growing critical thinking and developing self education.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Product Involvement on the Importance Evaluation in Purchase Behavior Measured by the Conjoint Analysis**

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This study investigated the effect of product involvement on the simulation of the purchase of notebook computers to focus on the compatibility of consumer choice with the primary demands for the product. Each of 132 participants was assigned two groups: the high- and low-involvement group. Then they assigned to evaluate 6 attributes of notebook computers and to sort 20 alternatives of notebook computers by their preference order. Subsequently we calculated the utility values of potential importance of attributes by conducting a conjoint analysis based on the preference order and compared the potential importance with the weight evaluations. The results showed that there is no definitive difference by the groups in the discrepancy between the potential importance and the weight evaluations. But the patterns of weight evaluations were different by the groups. It is suggested that involvement affect if they can choose the proper alternatives that satisfy their primary demands.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Payoff and Player's Information on Repeated Trust Game: A Test of Indirect Reciprocity**

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Seventy-nine students played the role of trustor or receiver in 240 trust games in which payoff (small vs. large) and player's information (generosity in previous game) were manipulated. Proportion of money trusted to the receiver and money receivers returned to the trustors were measured. Data showed that participants would punish those who gave or returned very little money to their partners. But how much participants would give or return depended on how generous their partners were previously. For trustors, the money they gave always increased with receiver's past generosity. However, with large money, the money receiver returned to the trustors ( $M=.88$ ) was not affected by trustor's previous generosity, while with small money, the money returned ( $M=1.18$ ) would increase with trustor's generosity. In addition to the evidence of indirect reciprocity, the baseline data further suggest that participants' decisions were, very likely, based on a "fair world" hypothesis.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Rumination and Gender Difference in Depression (Response Style Approach)**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the etiology of difference between men and women in prevalence of depression among students in the University of Isfahan. The statistical population was all students in the university. The sample consisted of 100 students (60 females and 40 males) who were randomly selected from all the campuses and they, all, responded to a depression scale. The results of analysis of variance showed that there was not any differences in problem solving and rumination between females and males student but there were significant differences between females and males in distraction ( $p < 0.05$ ). Having the results, it can be concluded that females could experience more depression than males. It seems while they perform problem solving, they do rumination and that is the reason they experience more depression than male students.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Failures and Metacognitive Ability**

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The purpose of this research is to clarify the effect of metacognitive ability on human error. In experiment 1, 112 participants rated Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (Yamada, 1999) and three metacognitive inventories (Yoshino et al., 2008; Ichihara & Arai, 2006; Ueki, 2002), and solved reasoning tests. Correlation analysis for scores of the inventories and performance of the reasoning tests showed significant correlations between CFQ and the inventories, but not coherent correlations among performance of the reasoning tests, and scores of CFQ and the inventories. In experiment 2, 109 participants rated the inventories and solved reasoning tests in same procedures, except for the reasoning tests were more difficult to increase metacognitive activities. The results were similar to the previous experiment. These results showed relationship between cognitive failures and metacognitive abilities, suggesting metacognitive process could work to prevent human error. Human error should be investigated in both cognitive and metacognitive processes.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Age Differences in the Style of Thinking Development**

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The fulfilled theoretical analysis allowed us to formulate the idea of the style of thinking. The article covers style of thinking as a form of self-regulation and self-organization thinking activity. In accordance with this idea the style of thinking is defined as a characteristic set of functions (generation, selection, sensetransference, realization), which are fulfilled by a man in different situations of problem solving. According to the types of functions, dominating in functional securing of collaborative thinking activity self-organization of a group in decision of mental tasks, four types of style of thinking were distinguished: initiative style, critic style, managing style, practical style. The new method of the style of thinking definition is offered. The study of age peculiarities of the style of thinking with use this method is described. The result of the investigation displayed the existence of age differences in the style of thinking development.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Deterministic Thinking and Desire for Marriage among Iranian Students**

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This research has been designed for studying relationship between desire for marriage and deterministic thinking in students of public universities in Tehran. 200 students were involved in this research whom to be chosen randomly, using cluster sampling method. Deterministic thinking questionnaire utilized for studying determinism in thinking which to have 36 questions and five sub scale. Deterministic thinking is a cognitive distortion which to be able to create cognitive rigidity. For studying desire for marriage, the questionnaire with 24 questions and 4 subscal has been used. Results showed that there is a negative significant correlation between deterministic thinking and Desire for marriage of the subjects ( $p < 0/005$  ). So with increasing deterministic thinking, desire for marriage of students goes down and reverse. The results were discussed through the nature of deterministic thinking which to able to decrease hope of students. The reduction of hope can weaken the desire for marriage among the subject.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Forgiveness and Deterministic Thinking among Couples who Demand Divorce and Normal ones**

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The present study is aimed to investigate the relationship between the degree of forgiveness and deterministic thinking among couples who to demand divorce and normal ones. 100 couples who were referred to family courts and 100 normal couples were selected through random sampling from Tehranian couples. All participants completed Forgiveness scale and Deterministic Thinking questionnaire. Deterministic thinking is a cognitive distortion which to be able to create cognitive rigidity. The results of the present study indicate that the degree of forgiveness and deterministic thinking were correlated significantly among both groups of couples. Also it was found that forgiveness is lower in couples who to demand divorce comparing with normal couples. On the other hand, deterministic thinking of normal couples is lower than couples who to demand divorce ( $p < 0/05$ ). These findings have implications for using forgiveness approach and cognitive behavior therapy based on reduction of deterministic thinking in marital counseling.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Deterministic Thinking and Hope in Life among Students**

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One of factors which can affect quality of life, to be the style of cognition. The style may be influenced by cognitive distortions. Deterministic thinking is a cognitive distortion that to have major role in development of hoplessness. Based of this notion, this study was carried out to examine the relationship of deterministic thinking and hope in life amonge students. 120 students (male and female) were involved in this study from Azad university in Tehran. They answered deterministic thinking and hope questionnaires. The results showed that there is negative meaningful relationship between deterministic thinking as general factor and hope in life. Moreover the findings indicated that there is neither meaningful differences between the rate of deterministic thinking nor between hope in life of male and female students. The results have implications for eminent role of deterministic thinking in mental health of students and possible psychological program for the quality of life.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Enhancing Complex Reasoning, Working Memory and Fluid Intelligence**

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The major purpose of this project was to determine whether a brief training program designed specifically to enhance complexity of reasoning skills would generalise and lead to improved performance on traditional working memory and fluid intelligence tasks. A fully randomised controlled trial was conducted with 37 participants. Complexity of reasoning was assessed with a Latin Square Task, and Sudoku tasks; working memory was assessed with the WAIS-IV Index; Fluid intelligence was assessed with the WASI Matrix Reasoning subtest. Participants in the training group completed Sudoku tasks of increasing complexity for at least 10 minutes each day for two weeks. Mixed model MANOVAs showed that training in Sudoku enhanced performance on reasoning complexity in Sudoku, working memory and fluid intelligence. This suggests that training in Sudoku may be particularly beneficial because it increases more general cognitive capacity and functioning in addition to specifically trained cognitive skills.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Metacognitive States and Coping Styles within Gifted and Normal Students**

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This study aimed to investigate the relationships between metacognitive states and coping styles within two groups of under graduate students (gifted and normal). Through random sampling method, 210 students (110 gifted and 100 normal) were included in the study which is based on descriptive correlation design. Participants were asked to complete the Stress Coping Styles Questionnaire as well as Metacognitive States. Data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, correlation, t-test, and multiple regression analyses, by means of SPSS software. Results showed that: Self-monitoring, Maladaptive Coping Style, and Disappointed Isolation were high scored in normal students in comparison with gifted. - Also, there is positive correlation between Adaptive Coping Style and Metacognitive State within two groups of students. - Accordingly, regression analysis indicated that Adaptive Coping Style and Disappointed Isolation were able to explain meaningful amount of Metacognitive State's variance in gifted and normal students, respectively.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Cross-cultural Assessment of the Relationship between Epistemic Metacognition and Critical Thinking**

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Characteristics of critical thinking involve several metacognitive functions. However, metacognition as it is currently studied (i.e., as knowledge and regulation of cognition) does not cover all of those functions. In order to determine how to better assess the relationship between these two constructs, we investigated whether epistemic metacognition (i.e., broader conceptualization of metacognition including personal epistemology as a metacognitive process) would be a better predictor of critical thinking than metacognition as it is currently studied. We also investigated whether the relationship between epistemic metacognition and critical thinking is culturally dependent by gathering data from Japanese and Filipino students. The results showed that by adopting a broader conceptualization of metacognition, the relationship between metacognition and the different dimensions of critical thinking can be significantly better explained. Moreover, results also suggest that the structure of epistemic metacognition and also the way it relates to critical thinking seems to be consistent across cultures.

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparing Irrational Beliefs in Left Brain People with whole Brain People.**

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**Abstract:** Human is a sensible and rational creature while is irrational as well. The purpose of this study is to compare irrational beliefs in left brain people with whole brain people.  
**Method:** In order to this, a sample of 100 of students (50 male, 50 female) of Azad university of Tehran medical branch was selected randomly. Philip carter's brain laterality questionnaire (1968) and Jones irrational beliefs test (IBT) were administered. **Results:** The finding revealed that there was no meaningful difference between irrational beliefs in left brain people and whole brain people. But showed that irrational beliefs in females were meaningfully more than in males ( $P < 5\%$ ).

**Category: Cognition**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Teaching Reasoning and Its Relationship with Science Learning in Early Childhood in Terms of Gender Differences**

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The concrete purpose of this research is to explore the effect of teaching reasoning in early childhood in terms of gender differences. Three studies were designed to meet this end. The overall results indicated that (1) Gender differences in reasoning performance are not apparent in early school years; (2) Although not found in youngsters, college females outperformed males in verbal distracting task and thus suggested the role of verbal in existing gender differences found; (3) Experimental reasoning teaching across 1st and 2nd grade demonstrated significant effect by comparing with control class and a positive correlation between reasoning and mathematics and Chinese in experimental class was found after 7 weeks of teaching and has increased henceforth. However, no gender differences were observed either in reasoning performance or teaching effect. In conclusion, reasoning teaching may be beneficial to both gender in improving not only their reasoning ability but also general academic performance.

**Category: Cognitive Science and Intelligent Systems**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Constructing and Operating Play Therapy Consultation Website**

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To fulfill increasing play therapy consultation needs, an internet expert system using artificial intelligence was developed to offer professional knowledge and problem solving strategies. This online system was developed by a cross-professional team. Through knowledge acquisition, analysis and construct, the database was formulated. By working with information science professionals, the play therapy consultation website was built to collect users' demographics, and trace records and feedback for 6 months. Demographic results indicated that users were play therapists (59%), para-professionals (27%), under age 30 (46%), bachelors (51.9%), school counselors or teachers (39%). Comparison of records showed differences in child issue concerns and knowledge needs among play therapists, parents and para-professionals. Professionals searched for advanced and specific theoretical knowledge (ethics and techniques) while others looked for general information (behavioral & emotional problems). Only 10% of users provided feedback and 77% indicated moderate satisfaction.

**Category: Cognitive Science and Intelligent Systems**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Modeling Perceptual Similarity between Maqams with a Self-Organizing Map Trained on a Maqam Corpus**

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Artificial neural networks (ANNs) have been extensively used as information processing models in music perception. Among different ANNs, self-organizing map (SOM) (Kohonen, 1982) is one of the most popular architectures. SOM, as a result of neuron-like computations, shapes itself into a topologically correct feature map of input signals. The topological organization of SOM has been associated with perceptual similarity between mental structures. SOMs successfully implemented implicit learning of tonality (Tillmann et.al, 2000), real-time responses to tonal music (Toiviainen & Krumhansl, 2003), and melodic expectancy in Finnish music (Krumhansl, et.al, 2000). In this study, we used SOM to model maqam perception. Maqam music, traditional musical culture of Turkey, is now gaining interest in music perception studies. We trained a SOM on a corpus of Turkish maqam music, which include 600 pieces in 30 maqams. Our model establishes a theory of perceptual similarity between maqams.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attitudes toward Suicide Survivors, Views on Suicide, and Views on Death in University Students.**

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The present study investigated the relationship among attitudes toward suicide survivors, views on suicide and views on death in university students. A questionnaire that consisted scales of attitudes toward suicide survivors, views on suicide (VS; Nakamura, 1996), and views on death (VD; Hirai et al., 2000) were administered to 309 university students. Factor analysis of attitudes on suicide survivors identified 6 factors: “Rejection of Contact”, “Finger-Pointing”, “Confusion on Contact”, “Necessity for Supporting”, “Commiseration” and “Punitive Justice”. There were significant correlations between these factors and other measures (the VS and the VD). These results suggest that some views on suicide and death play a role in forming negative attitude toward suicide survivors in university students.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Legal and Unlawful Adoptions: the Frontiers of Argentina**

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Starting from 1990 Argentina forbids the international adoptions of its children, aiming to prevent and limit the minors trade. However, some districts of north-eastern part of the country are privileged places for unlawful adoptions. The aim of this research is to find the undeclared motivations underlying this political choice. The approach is a qualitative study inspired by the trans-personal theory of mind. The tool is a semi-structured interview created ad hoc to investigate 4 areas: adoptions, historical memory, identity and socio-economic status of the country. 13 subjects from Argentina, aged 17 to 70, linked for different reasons to the common theme of adoptions, were interviewed. Results show the need to keep intact the territorial identity and to restore the historical memory of children trade. Moreover, a big confusion between adoption and kidnapping of children -happened at the time of dictatorship (1976-1982)- came out.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Barriers to Seeking Professional Psychological Help in Eastern Europe: Scale Construction**

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**Purpose:** This study examined factors that keep Eastern European students from seeking professional psychological help. **Method:** 180 Eastern European students studying at an international university in Lithuania completed a culturally adapted form of Fischer and Turner's scale of Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help. Items were added to account for culturally relevant beliefs. **Results:** As expected, a culturally relevant construct emerged that has not been previously reported. In particular, belief in family privacy accounted for variance in students' willingness to seek help. In total, six factors restrained people from seeking help: (1) discomfort with feeling and showing emotions, (2) being unaware of availability of help, (3) fearing stigma and diagnosis, (4) belief in family privacy, (5) not recognizing a need for help, and (6) lacking knowledge of mental health problems. **Discussion:** The evidence suggests that barriers to mental health may be culturally specific.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Source of Legitimacy in Commons Management: Do People Prefer a Warm or a Competent Manager?**

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An Illegitimate authority has pernicious consequences. Hence, it is highly important to determine the factors that lead to legitimacy appraisals. Specifically we examined the factors involved in the legitimacy of commons management. In one study we investigated which of the two fundamental dimensions of social judgment, i.e., warmth and competence is more important for commons management. Moreover, we also examined the effects of personal relevance in commons dilemma. To this end we performed one study using a fictional scenario. We used two different scenarios, in one condition the commons dilemma had a greater personal relevance than in the other. Participants were also presented with four different managers profiles, which differed on their warmth and competence level. Participants rated how fair and legitimate it would be if either of these managers was selected. Results showed that when the dilemma was highly relevant, participants were more prone to choose warmth over competence.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Being a Dad: Fathers' Perceptions of Fatherhood in a UK Online Community**

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This poster reports research findings where a constructionist grounded theory framework was used to explore meanings of fatherhood. An online survey was posted on a social networking site specifically designed for a community of fathers to use a support network in the UK. Analysis of the 110 respondents' posts highlighted five overarching themes: the significance of how being father impacted upon one's own sense of identity from before the birth as well as when the child had grown into adulthood, their child's future identity, father's position as a role model and disciplinarian and as source of unconditional love. These themes and the relationship between them are detailed along with highlighting the benefit of using online surveys in reaching older fathers.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychological Benefits of Volunteerism for Older People**

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Doing voluntary work is beneficial not only for the recipients but also for the volunteers themselves. Several studies have demonstrated the positive effects on psychological wellbeing and even the longevity of those who take part in voluntary work and evidence suggests that these benefits are even greater amongst older people. This study aims to analyse the psychological benefits obtained by older people who perform voluntary work. The differences between two groups; a group of elderly volunteers and a group who do not perform any volunteer work, have been analyzed. The variables studied are self-esteem, participation, self-efficacy, life satisfaction, social support, perceived health and sense of fatalism. A total of 176 adults of fifty years old and over (88 volunteers and 88 non volunteers) have been interviewed. The results show significant differences in all variables between both groups as well as the existence of positive correlations among these variables.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Integrative Motivation and Community Identity**

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Do people who are attached to their local communities not care about the outside world? The present study aims to explore the correlation between integrative motivation and community identity. In this study, integrative motivation means a positive attitude toward a “different culture” (e.g., a foreign country) and the desire to integrate with others from a different culture. a mail-in survey was conducted in three areas (cities and a village) in Japan. The areas have varying characteristics pertaining to social network and social mobility. Five hundred residents aged 20–69 were randomly chosen from each area and administered a questionnaire. Factor analysis facilitated the construction of integrative motivation through several components, such as “affinity,” “romantic relationship,” “curiosity toward different culture,” and “migration motivation.” Some components were correlated with community identity; people with high community identity tended to have less integrative motivation. The areas also exhibited varying tendencies.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Motives, Volunteer Role Identity and Sense of Community on Sustained Volunteering**

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The aim of this study is to examine the effects of motives, role identity, sense of community, social responsibility and satisfaction on sustained volunteering. 294 volunteers of the Educational Volunteers Foundation of Turkey (TEGV) participated in the study. Sense of community was found to be negatively correlated with length of volunteering and strength of volunteer role identity was found to be related to self-oriented motivations. The volunteers felt more satisfied if they rated the enhancement motive as the most important volunteering motive and felt strong sense of community in the organization. This study is one of the few studies that provides a profile of Turkish volunteers and examines sense of community and social responsibility in relation to volunteering behavior. It is believed that this study will contribute to volunteering research as it attempts to determine the factors underlying volunteering behavior and proposes ways to enhance volunteering system of non-governmental organizations.

**Category: Community Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Photo Elicited Narrative Approach as a New Interview Technique**

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This study aims to consider the possibility, potentiality, and the limitations of new interview technique, PEN-A(Photo Elicited Narrative Approach).PEN-A is based on the idea of Photo Projective Method that captures the subjects' perceived environment using photographs(Noda,1988). This method helps us understand the individual's internal world. We adopted PEN-A to examine the consciousness and involvement of aged people within a community and their life history. Fourteen aged people were provided with digital camera and were requested to take photos of their daily lives in their community for a week. Afterwards, we asked them why they have taken the photos, with watching the photos on the monitor. We found that PEN-A has four advantages over the regular interview technique; (1) projective and conceptualizing, (2) re-evaluative and rediscovering, (3) objectifying, and (4) mediates between the interviewer and interviewee.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of the Life Roles Satisfaction Scale (LRSS)**

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The notion of subjective well-being has received increasing attention within psychological literature in general and in career guidance and counseling in particular. The aim of this study was to analyze the psychometric characteristics of a new instrument developed to assess the satisfaction with life roles. The study involved 120 adult workers aged between 18 and 57 years old. The results showed that the Life Roles Satisfaction Scale (LRSS) has potential as an assessment tool. The principal components analysis revealed a structure based on three components: satisfaction with the work, the family and the leisure roles. The study of the LRSS validity shows that the various subscales have significant correlations with the Scale of Satisfaction with Life (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). The results and its implications are discussed as well as its contribution to the research and the practice in career counseling.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-directed Learning and Career Decision Self-efficacy of Women University Students:  
A Cross-cultural Comparison**

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**Purpose:** This research aimed to investigate the relationship between career decision self-efficacy and self-directed learning among black and white women students. Women and people of colour appear to be particularly vulnerable to career challenges. Self-directedness—taking responsibility for one’s own learning and development—may contribute to coping with career demands. **Method:** 211 black and 144 white students completed the Student Self-Directed Learning Questionnaire and the Career Decision Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form. **Results:** Black students scored significantly higher on the SSDL. There was a significant relationship between SSDL and CDSE. SSDL explained 20% of the variance in CDSE. Race as a moderator explained an additional 2.2% of the variance. **Discussion:** SSDL contributes to CDSE. Black women, despite being challenged by a lack of socio-economic resources and the traditional education system, show high levels of SSDL. This research has implications for career counsellors and universities.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Career Mobility and the Use of Self-Presentation Strategies**

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**OBJECTIVES.** This study evaluated the relationships among career mobility (dependent variable) and self-presentation strategies (independent variables). **METHODS.** The participants involved in the current study were financial managers of large-scale industrial enterprises in Saint-Petersburg. Career mobility index was assessed as length of working experience-quantity of positions ratio. The individual preferences of self-presentation strategies were measured using an adapted form of Lee et al.'s (1999) Self-Presentation Tactics Scale (SPT). **RESULTS.** We regressed the career mobility index on 12 subscales of the SPT scale (excuse, justification, disclaimer, self-handicapping, apology, ingratiation, intimidation, supplication, entitlement, enhancement, blasting, and exemplification). In this analysis, justification ( $B=0.051$ ,  $\beta=0.504$ ) and entitlement ( $B=-0.052$ ,  $\beta=-0.414$ ) were significant predictors, whereas other self-presentation strategies were not. **CONCLUSIONS.** These findings suggest a role for impression management in explaining the link between personal features and mobility in career development. The significance of these results for career counseling and areas of future research will be discussed.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Therapeutic Efficacy and the Change Process of a Strength-Centered Career Counseling Model**

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The purpose of this study is to explore the therapeutic efficacy and the change process of a strength-centered career counseling model on dual-career adults. The participants were six dual-career adults as a home carer and a worker who worked more than 20 hours per week. The intervention treatment was based on Wong's (2006) strength-centered career counseling and Schutt's (2006) studies. The participants received three 50-minute counseling treatments. They had Interpersonal Process Recall (IPR) interviews in two days after each treatment and had one or two individual semi-structured interviews one month after the treatments. The verbatim of the counseling treatments and the IPR interviews were analyzed according to the discovery-oriented approach, whose result generated the therapeutic efficacy content of the strength-centered oriented treatment. Besides, the data obtained from the interviews were analyzed with a narrative approach and the result presented the change process of the subjects.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Reflection of Leading an Expressive Therapy Group of Abused Adolescent Girls**

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This study is the researcher's reflection of leading an expressive therapy group of abused adolescent girls. Composed of ten members whose ages are from 13 to 15 years old, this group meets once a week for the duration of two hours, and there are eight sessions in the course of treatment. Data of this qualitative study included the leader's reflections and the records of the eight sessions, and the feedback from the members after group sessions. The results are as the following : 1. The things which interest adolescent girls the most; 2. The characteristics of their interaction; 3. their responses to their emotions; 4. The methods that may facilitate the process of the course of the treatment suggested by the leader. Implications of the results from the group of adolescent girls' practice as well as further research are discussed. Key Words : reflection; abused; expressive therapy; adolescent.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spouse Selection and Its Relationship with Family Function**

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Through clustering sample 1086 subjects ( 543 couple) were selected. The tools research were a self – designed questionnaire of criteria for spouse selection with 2 demission: a) contextual criteria , b) processtual and a self – designed questionnaire of family function with 11 dimension included : relation , emotional express , role , problem solving , child rearing , flexibility , financial , family and friends , values , mentally and bodily health and general function. The results showed that problematic families consider contextual criteria for spouse selection, but efficient families consider processtual criteria. Processtual criteria will anticipant dimension of family function that can %17 of efficient function or success of marriage. Extremely, we can say: if girls and boys who attention o process criteria for spouse selection after marriage, they will have a nice life and feeling satisfaction of their marriage.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Counseling Psychologists\' Burnout during Counseling Process and Subjectively Evaluated Leisure Quality**

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**Purpose:** Counseling psychologists are at a risk of experiencing burnout of many reasons; one way of avoiding that is satisfying leisure. This study explores the mechanisms which relate leisure to lessened burnout of counselors. **Methods:** 44 counseling psychologists working in Lithuania participated in survey. The respondents\' burnout was assessed using the Burnout Scale for Counseling Psychologists consisting of thirteen statements, created specifically for this research. The Subjective Leisure Quality Scale was used to evaluate respondents\' leisure quality. **Results:** The experienced burnout negatively correlates with one\'s ability to freely choose leisure activities, opportunities to make new acquaintances during one\'s free time, being able to relax when not at work, spiritual satisfaction with one\'s leisure, being able to dissociate from troubles during leisure time and use of humor. A negative correlation has been noticed between the quality of leisure and burnout with the frequency of counseling unmotivated clients.

**Category: Counseling Psychology Process**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study on Assessment of Interaction between Parents and Emotionally Disturbed Children in Family Play Therapy**

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**Purpose:**To explore the interactions between parents and emotionally disturbed children in Family Play Therapy, in order to assess children's problems. **Methods:**Consensual Qualitative Research was adopted. Two families having emotionally disturbed children participated in Adlerian Approach Family Play Therapy for five sessions, and video recordings were made per session. **Results:** 1. There are variances between fathers and mothers in regard to their intimacy with their children: (1) Body intimacy was rarely seen between mothers and children. (2) Fathers displayed more body intimacy with the siblings of the focused child. 2. Parents' inappropriate parenting style reinforces children's misbehavior. 3. There are circularity of negative interactions between parents and children: (1) Children perceived unfair treatment from parents, which triggered sibling competition. (2) Parents' involvement in "sibling conflicts" led to "conflicts between parents and children." **Conclusion:** Observing the parent-child interactions through FPT is helpful in identifying the problems that emotionally disturbed children experience.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study Marital Satisfaction on Employed and Unemployed Pregnant Woman in Ardabil City**

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The aim of this study was to compare the amount of marital satisfaction in employed and unemployed pregnant women in Ardabil. This study done by cross-sectional method .93 pregnant employed and 93 pregnant unemployed women. The data collection material included information form and Enrich marital satisfactions questionnaires. analysing the data used T-Test, Man vitny, Correlation coefficient, variance analysis. There was no significant difference between mean of marital satisfaction in employed and unemployed pregnant women ( $0/05 < p < 0/05$ )

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Implications of the Experiential-process Theory in Diagnosis and Treatment in Psychotherapy: A case study.**

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The present work analyzes the psychotherapeutic change process according to Gendlin's experiential-process theory. In experiential theory, psychological wellness is achieved as the person is in fluid contact with he's own experiencing –the main psychotherapeutic change variable-. The experiencing is defined as a bodily concrete and complex feeling that is fully charged of personal life meanings, and that can be frozen/stuck or functioning in an implicit or explicit fluid way. In order to illustrate the change process according to this view, a psychotherapy case is presented which exemplifies the different steps of the experiential process, as well as the difficulties and the specific therapeutic work techniques that are implemented. From this analysis, the implications of an experiential-process standpoint in the diagnosis and treatment in psychotherapy are discussed, which can enlighten several resources in the client and psychotherapeutic work.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Outcome Research on Systemic Family Interventions: Theoretical Requirements and Practical Challenges**

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Depending on the underlying theory and dimensions, the target groups and the treatment methods, various different inventories (e.g., the family adaptability and cohesion evaluation scale (FACES); Olsen et al., 1985) are commonly applied in outcome research on systemic family interventions. Due to the missing accordance between these tools, their comparison within the framework of comparative meta-analyses is as difficult as required. After an overview of the standardized questionnaires currently used, we investigate in which way constructivist non-normative approaches and change sensitiveness can be operationalised. Finally, we conceptualise an outcome questionnaire not specific across theories or different systemic interventional settings ( e.g. families, organisations). Hereby, application economy, multiple levels of assessment (individual, couple, family or team) and measurement technologies (self- / external report) are considered.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Career “CHOICE” and Parental Images - A Clinical Case Study**

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Parental images are fantasmatic representations which are largely unconscious and provide a framework for the child and then the adolescent during oedipal readjustment (Faure, 1979), and influence the “choice” of profession (Rioux, Chevrollier, 2009). We wonder whether these images continue to have an influence throughout the life-span, notably on career changes. Clinical research interviews were held with a 40-year-old woman living in the Centre region of France, who had been a primary school teacher for ten years before deciding five years ago to become an educational psychologist. Content analysis of the interviews revealed the mechanisms of denial and sublimation at work in the identification of the suffering of the school-child which underlay the subject’s various career “choices”. Over and above an unusual personal and family history, the reworked parental images appeared to play a role in the subject’s unconscious career “choice”.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**School-to-Work Transition of Youth in Early Career development: an Empirical Study of Graduates in Taiwan**

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The purpose of this research is to explore the social context variable how to affect the organizational socialization of graduated youth during school to work transition. This study used the departmental character variables, which were defined at three transitability level, to test that is graduates from different kinds of department have different degree of socialization in task, group, and organization levels. The results showed that they only differently at organization level. It means that, compared to the other two kinds, graduates from the departments with high (such as professional school) degree of transitability had better degree of socialization in organization level, when they were on-board from half an year to one year. On the contrary, graduates from the departments with low (such as liberal arts) degree of transitability had equal capacities to learn about the knowledge of job completing, role behaviors, and the knowing of cooperation.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The far side of the moon: Listening the listener.**

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LUA nightline is a group of student counselors providing free and confidential phone-in services to University of Aveiro students. As peer counselors these students provide a supportive atmosphere helping other students to develop their own solutions to problems or uncertainties. As they are not professional counselors, are these students different from others that don't look for this type of voluntary program? Are they more efficient in organizing their academic lives and less prone to academic stress? Have they personality characteristics related to voluntary activities? To answer this questions, prospective student counselors were evaluated after the last basic training session concerning academic stress, self-efficacy, personality traits and psychopathology symptoms.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Parents of Autistic Children: The Ways of Coping with Stres, Family Supports, and The Reason for Living**

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The purpose of this study is to find out the prediction level of the scores of the Reasons for Living Inventory by scores of coping with stres, family support and some socio-demographic features. In paralel with the aim of the research, Demographic Form, the Ways of Coping with Stress Scale, Family Support Scale, and Inventory of the Reasons for Living are applied to the participants. This study will involve 100 mothers and 100 fathers who have autistic children. In accordance with the aim of the study, regression analysis will be conducted to investigate the relations. The research is still being conducted, thus the results of the research have not been assessed yet. Finding of the study are to be discussed within the framework of the related literature.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding Suicide Bereavement from the Perspectives of the Bereaved and Mental Health Practitioners: A Qualitative Study**

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The purpose of this qualitative study was to gain an understanding of the subjective experience of suicide bereavement. Fifteen individuals were interviewed: 11 who had experienced the loss of a loved one to suicide and 4 mental health practitioners who worked with suicide bereavement. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed from a phenomenological approach. Common themes of the experience of those bereaved by suicide included the emotional impact of the suicide, the struggle with the meaning of the suicide, the need to talk and the reality of stigmatization, and the role of spirituality in coping. While mental health workers identified similar themes, differences were also noted. Together the results suggested “best practices” to consider when counselling those who have suffered the loss of a loved one to suicide.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Exploring the Experiences of Post-2004 Polish Migrants in the UK: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.**

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The research constitutes a qualitative exploration of the experiences of a group of post-2004 Polish migrants in the UK. Eight participants were interviewed and transcripts were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Four master themes emerged: relating to Poland; relating to the UK; impact on self; and adaptive ability. Migrants' relationship with Poland and the UK is considered, paying particular attention to socio-economic context, and the psychological impact of migration on the individual is explored. The findings suggest that migration brings benefits as well as challenges. It is evident that participants are equipped with a range of adaptive characteristics and employ a variety of strategies to cope with difficulties, which are explored in detail.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Moving to High School: Student's Expectations about the Future and Vocational Choice**

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This study's objective was to understand the expectations and concerns of students in relation to their joining high school as well as professional choice. Based on the the role of education and vocational guidance and the absence of rites of passage preparing for adulthood, it was examined, qualitatively, the answers about the expectations concerning high school and professional choice of 227 students attending the last term of primary school from a private school in Brazil. The findings showed that the participants had high expectations from high school: preparation for adulthood and university; a more pleasurable learning process, widening of their social net, support and care. About professional choice, their concerns are similar to those of students attending the last high school term. They also think that the educational process barely prepares students for the future and, therefore, it is important to have vocational guidance since the earlier school years.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Disabled Persons\' Perspective on and Perception About Their Disability**

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According to statistics 10 % of Turkish population have disability. Although disability is so common in the society, we cannot confidently say that we have a good understanding of the disabled-individuals. Therefore, exploring the perceptions and perspectives of disabled-individuals appears to be an essential need to understand what it is like to be disabled. The purpose of this study is to explore the challenges disabled-people face, their experiences and perceptions. A phenomenological research design was utilized within the tradition of qualitative research since the purpose of the research was understanding the experiences of disabled-individuals and the meaning they attached to these experiences. Through maximum variation sampling strategy, 6 individuals with different types of disabilities were chosen and interviewed through a semi-structured interview prepared by the researchers. Data are being analyzed with a qualitative content analysis approach. The results of the study will be discussed in the framework of the literature.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**"We have a Child Now". Actor-Network and Family Social Services Expierence in Catalonia, Spain.**

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For some health and social professional teams, working as network is the only way to achieve objectives, this paper shows the research experience within an articulated family service called " We have a child now" in Catalonia, Spain. It exists since 2002 in Hospitalet de Llobregat, apparently it mainly involves psychologists, pediatric nurses, mothers and fathers of newborn childs, and their sons and daughters. Nevertheless as it touches other social and health family situations, the hole process had been read from the actor-network theory perspective. Our data were collected in two different groups of 15 mothers each, between April and November, 2010. We developed participant observation in 20 weekly sessions in wich one psychologist and one nurse guided a 3 hour encounter in a Primary Health Center. We did content analysis. Highly positive evaluation and important suggestions were obtained as it is a crucial family life transition.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“I don’t Feel Responsible Holding a Girl’s Hand Anymore”: Shift in Experience of Romantic Relationship of Turkish Male Graduate Students**

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Current study investigated how international male students' expectations changed in respect to romantic relationships as a result of living in the U.S. The sample was a convenience sample of 10 male (7 masters, 3 Ph.D.) graduate students from Turkey who have been living in the U.S. for at least 1 year. In this study, informal, open-ended, and semi-structured interviews were conducted and content analysis method was used to analyze the obtained data. Some of the themes that emerged include: less responsibility attributed to sex, less romanticism and adoption of more egalitarian gender roles in regards to housework and finances. The results showed that living in an individualistic culture impacted certain aspects of romantic relationships for these Turkish men. This study has important implications both for researchers and clinicians in understanding international students' views of romantic relationships and the change process that they go through in adapting to the American culture.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Person-Centered Approach in a Counseling Center Anti-abortion: The Actualizing Tendency as a Metaphor for the Acceptance of a New Life.**

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The Person-Centred Approach (PCA) provides the basis of the vision of human nature in the existence of an actualizing tendency in every living organism and in good faith in the process of human potential development. This process can be realized in climate facilitated in which the empathy, unconditional positive regard and authenticity can be made available to the person in distress. The experience of counseling with pregnant women, who intend to have an abortion, highlights the importance of adequate caregiver attitudes consistent with the rogerian conditions (emphatic listening, congruence and authenticity, unconditioned acceptance). The atmosphere facilitated induces in women a greater capacity to acceptance negative experiences about pregnancy and motherhood. In this sense we can say that the actualizing tendency becomes a metaphor for expression of the potential bearers developing intrinsic motivation to complete the pregnancy and to consider the unborn child as an integral part of Self and non-threatening.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Grief: Rethinking Old Assumptions. A New Paradigm Emerging?**

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**BACKGROUND:** Three theoretical views on grief exist: that grief-work is necessary (Freud 1917); that repression works best (Bonnanno 1998); and the two-process model: an oscillation between loss-focus and rebuilding-oneself-focus (Stroebe & Schut 1999). The effect of grief-therapy can be a test of these theories. **METHOD:** Meta-analyses of grief-therapy-results. **RESULTS:** Grief therapy had few effects. Quicker re-adaptation was generally found only in the early three to six months after the loss. One year after, there were no differences between intervention- and control-groups. Greatest therapy-effect was found in troubled persons. **DISCUSSION:** Therapy seems to help people with particular problem. The adaptation to a major loss seems to be connected to a person's general coping capacities. Therapy can only moderately spur re-adaptation. **CONCLUSION:** Grief is a normal process that takes its time regardless of therapeutic interventions. The two-process model of Stroebe & Schut 1999 seems to fit best. - But why?

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Title: Exploring Risk and Protective Factors Related to Resilience Using a m-Meta-analysis**

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To date, numerous researchers have explored resilience factors in individuals. The purpose of this study was to identify the risk and protective factors related to the resilience variable using meta-analysis. The present study included only previous studies that used the Connor-Davidson Resilience scale (CD-RISC; Conner & Davidson, 2003), because it is the most popular resilience measurement instrument. Using the MIX (Meta-analysis with Interactive Explanations) program, the results of this study identified three protective factors (i.e., life satisfaction, spirituality, and social support) and three risk factors (i.e., depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms) in relation to resilience. While the protective factors were positively related to resilience, the risk factors were negatively related to resilience. The findings of this study may provide meaningful information for helping professionals to intervene with clients struggling with trauma or adversity.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pregnancy Burdens: Results form a Prospective Longitudinal Study during Pregnancy till the Postpartum Period**

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Pregnancy and birth are known as critical life events. The aim of this study was to describe emotional burdens (depressive symptoms and quality of life) connected with high-risk pregnancies and psychosocial variables over time. 112 pregnant women were included in this study. Depressive symptoms were assessed with the Edinburgh Postnatal depression Scale. Health related quality of life was measured using the WHO-QOL-BREF questionnaire. Data were collected prospectively at three assessment times. Variables for more depressive symptoms and decreased quality of life were during pregnancy risk for preterm birth, poor social support, an unwanted pregnancy and poorer financial situation. Postpartum risk factors were early week of gestation, depressive symptoms in pregnancy, poor social support and lower social class. It is important to pay attention to these factors to provide the best treatment for pregnant women. Professional psychological support should start in pregnancy to reduce childbirth burdens and postpartum depression.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Group Training on Satisfaction and Happiness of Agedas**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of group training on older adults' satisfaction. Two questionnaires, Beck Depressive Inventory (BDI) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) were administered before and after educational-psychological training on 30 older female aged 55-65 that they lived Shiraz. Dependent T-test was used for comparison between pre and post test. The analysis of the data showed that: There was a significant difference between scores of pre and post test. Satisfaction increased after educational-psychological training. Communication skills, copying skills and recreational experiences are most important item that increased satisfaction.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Results of Youth Counselors Program for Life Skills Development**

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This research was a quasi-experimental research: To study and compare the life skills development of students who participated in and didn't participate in the Youth Counselors program. The target group was consisted of 24 secondary students, 12 students in each, 1 to 1½ hour, 15 sessions. The instrument were the Youth Counselors program and the Youth Counselors life skills development test with reliability coefficient 0.86. The collected data were analyzed by the Wilcoxon Match Paired Signed-Rank Test and The Mann-Whitney U Test. The experiment showed that post-test, the experimental group had the higher life skills development scores than pre-test. Moreover, they had higher scores than those from the control group at .05 significant level.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Help-Seeking among Turkish Adolescents: How Gender Matters**

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate factors influencing professional help-seeking of high school students in Turkey. How student gender and preference for counselor gender, and problem type impact those attitudes was examined. 342 high school students answered the Attitudes towards Seeking Help Scale and a survey instrument concerning participants' gender, preference for counselor gender, and problem type. The results showed that male and female high school students differed in attitudes toward seeking help. Female students were more inclined to seek professional help than were males. For female students, counselor gender and problem type did not affect help seeking attitudes. On the other hand, the interaction of counselor gender and problem type influenced attitudes towards seeking help among males. Research limitations, suggestions for further research, and implications for practice are discussed.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Achievement Goals and Self-handicapping, Test Anxiety, and Academic Procrastination in Korea: Comparison by School Levels**

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The purposes of this study, first, was to examine the effects of mastery-avoidance goal(MA) on self-handicapping(SH), test anxiety(TA), and academic procrastination(AP) by hierarchical regression analysis. Second, it was examine what natural groups of students emerged in terms of achievement goals by cluster analysis. Third, it was examined differences on those results by middle or high school students. Data were collected from 500 students in Korea. The results were as follows. First, for middle school students MA predicted SH, TA, and AP, but for high school students MA predicted only SH and AP. Second, the presence of four clusters were suggested, but among them only three clusters were same in middle and high school students. Third, there were significant differences on the scores of SH, TA, and AP by clusters, and this result was different by middle or high school students. The implication of the results was discussed.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pupil-Centred Model or Teacher-Centred Model? Educational Practices and Teaching in Portuguese Teachers**

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Teachers' educational practices are a critical skill area. Teachers should be trained and supported to develop successful practices that promote positive relationships with pupils, classes and parents. Teachers differ in the degree to which act as coaches, observers or facilitators of learning process. As a result of this, differences may occur in managing relationships. The propose of this study is to evaluate educational practices in Portuguese teachers of elementary, middle and high schools. The evaluation was based on Educational Practices and Relationship Management Questionnaire for Teachers (Santos-Rita & Patrão, 2009), an instrument comprise 12 problem-situation developed by the authors to assess teachers' educational practices, which administered to a sample of 513 teachers. Generally, our results show that teachers trend to adopt consistent educational practices, which is related to a pupil-centred model and positive interactions. We must increase our systematic study and understanding of factors that affect adoption of these practices.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Construction of the Codes of Ethics for School Guidance**

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This research aims to draw up the Codes of Ethics for School Guidance (CESG) in Taiwan. The study was to explore the view and expectation of practitioners in school guidance about CESG during the first year. We solicit opinions to discuss the appropriateness of the connotation for CESG draft and then summarize opinions for revision during the second year. The study of first year gathered data by individual interview and focus group interview, we invited 37 practitioners from fields of school guidance, school counselors and professionals of guidance and counseling to participate in the study. All data were analyzed with grounded theory method. The findings discussed by several theme: 1. The constitution and content of CESG; 2. The process of constructing CESG; 3. The staff who has to comply with CESG; 4. The manner of popularizing CESG.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Testing the Autoregressive Cross-lagged Effect between Friendship and Depression in Korean High School Students**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the longitudinal relationships between friendship and depression. Friendship was divided into two types of friendships by the extent of intimacy, namely friendship with ordinary school friends or very close friends. The longitudinal data from third, fourth, and fifth wave(i.e., high school students) of the Korean Youth Panel Survey were analyzed by autoregressive cross-lagged modeling. The results were as follows. It was revealed that the effect of friendship with ordinary school friends on depression was significant, but the effect of depression on this friendship was not. On the other hand, it was revealed that the effect of friendship with very close friends on depression was not significant, but the effect of depression on this friendship was. This result demonstrates that friendship with ordinary school friends is a cause of depression, but friendship with very close friends is a consequence of depression.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Difficulties and Experience of Recruiting Participants to a Preventive School-Based Eating Disorders Intervention Program**

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**Objectives:** To explore the recruitment difficulties and experience of a preventive school-based eating disorders (EDs) intervention program in Taiwan. **Methods:** Participants were selected via a two-step design. Two-hundred-and-five at-risk students for EDs were screened among 4,042 students from three colleges. Fifty (24.4%) agreed to participate an EDs prevention program, involving a 90-minute group session, once a week over 5 successive weeks. When the group started, only 13 individuals (6.3%) showed. **Results:** Among these 192 unavailable consenters, 92 (48.0%) needed to do part-time jobs or participate extracurricular activities; 77 (40.1%) were lost; 17 (8.7%) did not show; and 6 (3.2%) dropped out of school. **Conclusion:** There were two recruitment problems: college students were too busy working part-time and participating extracurricular or other activities; and when receiving a call from the school office, the consenters either refused it or turned off the cell-phone. Specific suggestions were made for overcoming the above-mentioned obstacles encountered during recruitment.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Main Nutrient of Examination Performance; Motivation and Related Factors**

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**Purpose:** In this research, (1)relationship between physical symptoms affecting examination performance, anxiety, pessimism, pressure of immediate relationships, insufficient environmental conditions and lack of motivation; (2)relationship between demographic variables of the student and lack of motivation were studied. **Method:** 663 students between the ages of 12–18 in 2009–2010, participated in this study at Istanbul, Turkey. POET-I/S, by Güner and Otrar (in press) was used as instrument for data collection. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and One Way ANOVA techniques used for data analyze. **Findings:** Findings indicate that there is a statistically significant relationship between physical symptoms affecting examination performance, anxiety, pessimism, pressure of immediate relationships, insufficient environmental conditions and lack of motivation. There are significant differences in terms of lack of motivation between 6th and 9th graders. Gender has no effect on motivation. Mother's education level has an effect on motivation, while father's does not.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development the Scale to Measure the Characteristics of Non-attendant Children**

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In recent years, as a matter of educational psychology in Japan has become so important that non-attendance of children increased. However, the conventional scale has become does not work well in order to diagnose the psychological characteristics of non-attendant children. Therefore, we have developed a new psychological scale to diagnose the psychological characteristics of non-attendant children (EASY) and revised (Kosugi et al, 2009). The purpose of this study was to examine the reliability of EASY for the applicable use by counselors and school teachers. Results of this study revealed the following implications. First, EASY was to be useful in case of diagnose the psychological characteristics of non-attendant children in Japan. Second, it is possible to be implemented and interpreted by elementary school teachers in general.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Vocational interests and partners. The similarity of younger and older couples with respect to RIASEC**

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The present study examines the extent to which people in relationships of varying duration have similar vocational personality patterns according to Holland (1997). Holland (1997) suggests, that a person's vocational interest profile can be adequately described by six dimensions (RIASEC). Usually matches of profiles are investigated by the usage of the three-letter Holland codes and only the three dominant dimensions are taken into account. Here, another method of assessing congruence is applied: Vectors are formed out of all six interest dimensions, with the included angle of two vectors reflecting the similarity between the profiles. The RIASEC-Dimensions are measured with the General Interest-Structure-Test (AIST, Bergmann & Eder, 1992). In the analysis a group of younger couples (N=45) and a group of older couples (N=80) will be compared. Results show that 60.0% of the younger and 47.5% of the older couples have similar vocational interests. Substantive and methodological implications are discussed.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Adaptability, professional interests and propensity to invest in education**

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The post-modern world of work is characterized by globalization and unpredictable changes. To construct their professional life people need to have greater adaptability, that is ability to project into the future, curiosity, self-efficacy, and collaboration ability (Savickas, 2005). Those with more time perspective are more involved in the decisional process (Ferrari, Nota, & Soresi, 2010) and adolescents with greater adaptability were therefore hypothesized to have a wider range of interests and higher propensity to invest in education. Method: About 2000 adolescents attending high school were involved. They were asked to fill in questionnaires to assess adaptability and professional interests, and if they had already made a decision about studying at university. Results: The higher the adolescents' adaptability, the higher their range of interests and propensity to invest in education. Discussion: Results obtained confirm the importance of aiming to strengthen adolescents' adaptability with early vocational guidance interventions (Savickas, Nota, et al., 2009)

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Vocational Identity Statuses and Interests among Italian adolescents**

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The ability to plan a vocational choice is associated with identity development, self-efficacy in the recognition of interests, the ability to search for useful information before beginning an educational course. This study investigated: a) if the structure of vocational interests would differentiate students in identity development; b) the correlation between interests, identity and school adaptation. The study was conducted on 417 Italian students of high school (52.8% females; aged between 16-19 years), who completed three measures: Identifying Information Form, EIPQ, SDS. Younger resulted in having more coherence in interests than the older ones; higher differentiation in interests distinguished students with Achievement from those being Diffusion. School performance was positively associated with coherence of interest and investigative preference, while it was negatively correlated with realistic and enterprising interests; the identity commitment and the coherence of interests were predictive of high performance. Encouraging exploration of identity and promoting congruence of interest would seem appropriate educational intervention.

**Category: Counseling Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The professional Self-conception as a System**

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The decision of problems of the system approach with reference to the professional Self-concept has allowed define its backbone factor and its functional-purpose appointment, to establish its composition, structure, functions, general characteristics. Professional Self-concept is considered as a system where goal-means value-semantic relation of person to profession acts as its backbone factor. Types of value-semantic relations (by means, needs-technological, value) taking into account its potential or actual conflictness, an originality of its components are allocated. Each of types of relations provides the integrity of composition of professional Self-conception, specific structure, an originality of characteristics and realization of the corresponding functions, which are shown in specificity of the content and temporal orientation of behavior of the person in the occupation. The typology of professional Self-concepts is created. Features of various types of professional Self-concepts depending on gender, types of professions and types of careers of subjects are empirically identified.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Regional, National and European Identity: Trás-os-Montes and \"the others\".**

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Drawing on social identification approach core assumptions (Tajfel & Turner, 1986; Turner et al., 1987), we aimed to define the identity of transmontanos (the inhabitants of northeast Portugal). Additionally, we tested to what extent prototypical dimensions of this regional identity are inclusive or distinctive of supra-ordinate identity levels: Portuguese and European. In a 2 x 3 factorial design, we employed a free association technique to inquire Portuguese participants, either transmontanos or non-transmontanos, about the features they found most representative of three target identities: Transmontano vs. Portuguese vs. European. We found, for instance, that the more inclusive is the self-categorization induced by the target category, the less transmontanos participants evoke regional identity features as self-defining. It is our contention that neither regional nor national identities can be addressed in absolute terms, and that their impact on people's attitudes and behavior depends on the sociocognitive context in which they are evoked.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Self-Esteem Instability and Expectation for Future Examinations: A Comparison between Japanese and Italian University Students**

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This study examined the relation between self-esteem instability and expectation for future examination among Italian students. Although previous researchers suggested that self-esteem instability have maladaptive functions (e.g., Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow., 1993), our studies in Japan showed self-esteem instability is positively related to adaptive functions such as expectation and motivation. This study tests the relation between self-esteem instability and future expectation in a realistic setting in Italy. One hundred and ninety-one Italian students participated in a diary survey in which self-esteem level, self-esteem instability, and expectation and motivation about the future examinations were measured. The results showed that people with low and unstable self-esteem had positive expectation for future examination. Also, people with unstable self-esteem showed higher motivation to study for the future exam than people with stable self-esteem. These results will be compared with those from Japanese students, and the similarities and differences will be discussed.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross-cultural Research of «Interethnic Intensity» in Polyethnic Society**

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Visible stability of interethnic relations which have developed today in Kazakhstan, shouldn't promote ignoring of those researches in which center of attention there are problems of the further development of interethnic interaction. In this connection socially-psychological research of problems of interethnic intensity is one of the most perspective ways for the theoretical and empirical synthesis representing special value for the polyethnic society. Among the basic arguments in advantage concepts «interethnic intensity» it is possible to allocate the following: A category «interethnic intensity» unlike concept «The interethnic conflict» doesn't contain negative and estimated sense that is especially actual for rather stable interethnic relations, characteristic for modern Kazakhstan; the category «interethnic intensity» includes that Psychological conditions and the processes, different a prevalence constructive, instead of a destructive orientation on interethnic interaction; the category «interethnic intensity» gives the chance Constructions of interethnic relations on bases of tolerance which promote maintenance of productive competition.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Approach to Intercultural Psychology**

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Our study focus concerning psychological as well as cultural aspects is on intercultural psychology concentrating especially on situations of culture contact, interactions and intercultural competence. This includes a thorough analysis of the psychological conditions, processes and effects. Our studies are based on Ward's descriptive model (2004) (culture learning, social identification and stress and coping approach). Since an unproblematic handling of intercultural encounters is in a globalised world of major significance our main goal is the further development of this model. Our previous research conducted quantitatively as well as qualitatively in several projects leads us to a critical view on long-established concepts especially applied in preparative trainings. For example situations of culture contact require a rather dialogical-interactive approach as well as a less ethnocentric and deterministic practice. We would like to present our findings on the basis of practical examples in fields like intercultural nursing or learning at universities.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Work Related Conflicts. Cross Cultural Differences in Resolution Strategies**

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**Aim:** This study will address two objectives: a) Are conflict resolution strategies in the workplace similar or not for Spanish, Roma (Gypsy) and Moroccan workers in Spain, b) How are different values related to conflict resolution patterns. **Procedure:** 61 Romani participants, 41 Spanish non Romani, and 43 Moroccans with a mean age of 31.17 years and all currently working answered a questionnaire including the PVQ, sociodemographic data, and a scale consisting in 10 work related situations with 7 possible resolution patterns (passive, mediation, avoidance, assertiveness, relational, denial and overt conflict). **Results:** There are cultural differences in coping with work related conflicts. Non Roma favour denial, Roma assertiveness and Moroccans passiveness and denial. With regard to values, non Roma value novelty, Roma tolerance and Moroccans harmony and stability. **Discussion:** Cultural dimensions information and differences in conflict resolution should be analyzed when working with people from various cultural origins.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Happiness is Depicted in European and Japanese folktales**

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The purpose of this study is to examine how happiness is depicted in European and Japanese folktales. Twenty-five European folktales and 25 Japanese folktales were selected and compared. Two independent coders analyzed the content of each story using a coding scheme which had been developed for this study. As a result, more than 70% of stories in each culture had a happy ending. Happiness was mostly portrayed as marriage, reaping the rewards, reunion with family, and escape from danger. Although references to these categories showed no significant differences, there were cultural differences regarding the road to happiness: Protagonists of European folktales are more likely to encounter a test or interruption and consequently to act in an agentic way than their Japanese counterparts. As these features correspond to those of individual narratives (Mukaida et al., 2010), it can be said that folktales function as one source of such culture-specific narratives.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individualism-Collectivism and Personal Conceptions of Intelligence: An Intercultural Comparison between Portuguese and Romanian Students**

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This study with 1349 participants – 591 Portuguese and 758 Romanian – aimed to identify possible association patterns between the individualism-collectivism (IND/COL) cultural dimension – measured with the Anonymous Questionnaire of Self-Attitudes (Shulruf et al., 2007) –, and personal conceptions of intelligence (PCI) – measured with the Personal Conceptions of Intelligence Scale (Faria, 2006). Specifically, we aimed to verify if dynamic PCI, which value the development of personal competence, are illustrative of individualists, and if static PCI, which emphasize the avoidance of failures and challenges, are illustrative of higher levels of collectivism. The results confirmed our hypothesis, indicating at the same time that dynamic PCI may also characterize a more collectivistic identity, particularly when this is expressed at the level of the advice-seeking behaviour. Starting from the results, we further analyzed which positive aspects of individualism and collectivism are associated with dynamic PCI, in order to improve achievement.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross-cultural Evidence in Emotional Assessment: Comparison of the International Affective Picture System in the Chilean and the US Context**

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A sample of pictures of the International Affective Picture System –a widely used instrumentation in emotion research- was validated in the Chilean context, and the results were compared with those obtained from the US study in order to contribute to its cross-cultural validation. A total of 188 pictures were rated by a sample of 135 college students in valence and arousal dimensions following a standard procedure. The resulting organization of affectivity showed the expected structure, as well as the differences between sexes in valence judgments. Variations between the Chilean and the US samples were also obtained in the arousal dimension. It can be concluded that the Chilean adaptation of the IAPS is consistent with the previous evidence, adding support to its cross-cultural validity.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cultural Comparison of Solution Style displayed in Japanese, French and German School texts**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the ways how to solve the conflicts between parents and children by statistical analyses of the “Family” displayed in Japanese, French and German school texts published during 1960-2000. The results were as follows: 1) Japanese children acting in those texts have much more compromising tendency to avoid conflicts toward parents than French and German ones. Japanese children are much more expected to behave in harmony with others by avoidance of any conflicts, whereas French and German ones by giving their opinion for their solution. 2) Social changes like the family style influenced the relationship between parents and children. French and German children appearing in the school texts of 2000 had much more conflicting opportunities with parents than those in 1960. These results show that the styles of parents-children conflict solution would be an interesting indicator reflecting the time, culture and society.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Remedies, Drugs, Self Support Groups and Psychotherapy : Care Pathways and Mental Health in Mexico**

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The aim of this paper is to present the healing pathways of 36 individuals with emotional and mental illnesses; they were constructed by means of social research interviews which were done in Mexico City. We state three models of healing pathways: the first one, illness derived from a particular event; the second is related with mental disorders and the last, illness was due to accumulation of daily tasks. Based on the information obtained, all three models yielded depend mainly on the type of condition built by the individual. Since people use different resources and/or services they have the ability to integrate, evaluate, discard and reconfigure previous knowledge and actions, and in this way they perceive their condition from a different point of view. It is possible that someone combines biomedical concepts (post-partum depression, menopause, etc..) and ideas about witchcraft and religious beliefs.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Norms of Masculinity and Their Link to Psychological and Social Well Being: A Cross Cultural Analysis in USA and China**

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Gender norms for males or norms of masculinity include a strong emphasis on emotional stoicism, autonomy, and physical strength. There is a small but growing body of literature that suggests that rejecting norms of masculinity is related to better psychological health, while adhering to norms of masculinity is harmful. Though these norms of masculinity have been found to be similar across ethnic groups, it is unclear whether adherence or rejection to gender norms for boys and their association with psychological well-being will be similar across national contexts. In this presentation, I will discuss the findings from 3 year longitudinal studies in USA and in China. Hierarchical linear modeling revealed that change in adherence to norms of masculinity over time was inversely related to depression, self-esteem and quality of relationships with friends for both US and China. I will also discuss the need for longitudinal, cross cultural empirical work.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dimensions of Intercultural Competence: Development and Initial Testing of a Questionnaire to Assess Intercultural Competence in Nursery Teachers**

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The aim of the presented study was to develop a questionnaire for detecting three essential dimensions of intercultural competence in educational staff. The basis for the construction of the questionnaire items was the three-component model of Gertsen (1990). According to this model, intercultural competence is divided into cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions. A total of 36 Items is split up into three scales to measure intercultural competence. The first version of the questionnaire was tested at two groups: working nursery teachers and students of early childhood education. The presented poster shows the analysis of the three questionnaire scales as well as the results and tests for midpoint-differences of the two tested groups.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preparation of International Students in Spanish Universities**

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**Objective:** To describe the help tools provided by the Spanish universities for international students adapt to a culture other than their own. **Method:** We analyzed, through the website of Spanish universities, the following variables: name of the tool, information or help, and provides visibility and accessibility on the website. **Results:** The tools most commonly found are: international student handbook, language courses and peer support programs. The information offered by international student guides refers to the following topics: information on the functioning of the university and practical aspects of life, culture and leisure in the host city. The language courses are offered at all universities, unlike peer support programs. **Conclusion:** We believe it is necessary to know and prepare these students in conflicts they will face during their stay. Conflicts related to authority, forms of study, relationships with peers, cultural and behavioral differences.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Premarital Sexual Choices: Threat to Turkish Self?**

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Inconsistency between attitudes and behavior can be experienced by the individual as a threat to self, especially when the individual has freely engaged in that behavior. Kitayama, Snibbe, Markus and Suzuki (2004) propose that when the threat to self is culturally relevant, free choice results in significant psychological cost. The present study aimed to investigate the relevance of previous findings to Turkish culture, when the free choice regards premarital sex. Eighty participants were given the Premarital Sexual Permissiveness Scale (Sprecher, 1989) following an information form enquiring about the demographics of self as well as a) peer group, b) significant other, c) mother, or d) father, and finally Defense Style Questionnaire-40 (Andrews, Singh & Bond, 1993). It is hypothesized that the more culturally threatening the priming figure is (father>mother>significant other>peer), the more the defense employed by the participant. Results are interpreted in terms of gender, SES and geographical setting.

**Category: Culture and Psychology - Cross-cultural Approaches in Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Proud and Shame in School and Family: A Comparison between German Adolescents, Adolescents of Turkish Descent in Germany, and Turkish Adolescents**

Haci-Halil Uslucan<sup>1</sup>, Michael Eid<sup>2</sup>, Birgit Röttger-Rössler<sup>3</sup>, Tanja Lischetzke<sup>2</sup>, Martin Wertenbruch<sup>5</sup>

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The understanding of emotional reactions of the „other“ is for psychological as well as socio-political contextes relevant: an appropriate understanding facilitates social life in every-day contextes like scools. Experience and expression of emotions, like shame and proud, vary both between individuals as well as cultural contextes. Regarding this, we analysed in our study 81 German adolescents, 79 adolescents of Turkish descent in Germany (both in Berlin), and 80 Turkish adolescents in Istanbul concerning their reactions and attitudes to proud and shame in their mainly socialization contextes. Reporting some exemplary results, the data offer with respect to school-achievement based proud-reactions no substantial differences between the groups (with slightly higher values at the Turkish group in Istanbul), but we could identify remarkabyl higher self reported shame-reactions in the Turkish group concerning family norms. It is conceivable that emotional reactions at school are more unified and transcultural than reactions to insulting familial values.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**On the Cultural Background of an Epidemic of Bank Transfer Fraud in Japan**

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Recently, there are some unique and curious social problems in Japan, which may arise from collectivism, so to say lack of independency. One most remarkable problem is the phenomena of “‘deposit money’ swindle feign a kindred” that has spread out widely in Japan these days. Many Japanese people have been deceived into believing a fraud phone call as a real from their sons or grandsons, and pay their money into a bank account by the fraud’s instruction. Why Japanese mothers or grandmothers tend to be deceived easily such a simple fraud by phone call “It’s me, it’s me.”? This may be resulted from the cultural background of Japan as a maternal society. Japanese mother will not let her child leaves them and become independent. Bank transfer fraud victims were interviewed and analyzed their narrative data why they have been cheated into transferring large sum of money easily?

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Dominance Orientation, Empathy and Distress as Determinants of Chilean Attitudes toward Latino American Immigrants**

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Chile passed from a rate of less than 1% of immigrants in 1990 to a rate roughly 3% of the total population. Most immigrants come from neighbour countries such as Peru, Argentina and Bolivia. Recent studies showed high levels of negative attitudes of Chilean people towards these groups. For that, the aim of this article is to analyze the Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) in a sample of Chilean people. An additional objective is to assess the relationship between SDO and affects such as empathy and distress as determinants of multicultural ideology. We assessed the validity of a Spanish version of SDO in 600 Chileans (18-65 years old). We found statistical differences in different socio-structural variables. Likewise, we test the direct effect of SDO and the mediate effects of empathy and distress on multicultural ideology. Results showed that SDO and distress have a significant effect on multicultural ideology.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining Shame at School: Insights from a Transcultural German Classroom.**

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In a cross-cultural interdisciplinary research project the honor-related emotions shame, pride and anger were examined using quantitative psychological as well as qualitative ethnographic methods. As part of this project an ethnographic field-study was conducted in a transcultural classroom in Germany. The class consisted of an equal number of adolescent students of German and non-German (predominantly Turkish) descent. The presentation will focus on the emotion of shame, as students differ in their shame related behaviour. Shame is strongly related to processes of social in- and exclusion. This in turn is closely linked to the acceptance of existing social norms. Results indicate that in the social context of the classroom the structural dependencies have more effect on students' behavior than their cultural background. However, taking the cultural background into account is vital for an understanding of certain behavior. This will be demonstrated through the presentation of a person-centered case study.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Burnout Syndrome among Czech and German Top Managers Working in Managerial Positions within Their Original National Culture and Abroad**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this project is to compare the incidence of burnout syndrome among Czech and German top managers working in managerial positions in the Czech Republic and Germany (in their original national culture) and Czech and German top managers sent by global companies on long-term working assignments abroad. **Method:** To evaluate the burnout syndrome, the Spanish Burnout Inventory (SBI) method will be applied (Gil-Monte, 2005; Gil-Monte, Unda & Sandoval, 2009). **Results:** The findings of the survey should clarify whether and to what extent there are any differences in the incidence of burnout among Czech and German top managers who are on a long-term assignment in another country and among Czech and German top managers working within their own culture in the Czech Republic and Germany. **Discussion:** The results will show whether there are any specific differences in the manner in which burnout among managers is expressed among the four observed groups.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Features of Adaptation in Foreign Ethnocultural Environment**

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The problem of adaptation in new ethnocultural environment always essentially influenced on personal development and society in general. As a basis of our researches features of adaptation serves in the ethnocultural environment in two groups subjects (german migrated in Kazakhstan and kazakhs migrated in Germany). Experiment consisting of several stages includes revealing distinctions in german's adaptation in Kazakhstan and kazakh's adaptation in Germany, research the reasons of desadaptation, creating the psychological trainings on adaptation of the specified ethnoses in new ethnocultural environment and improvement of general psychological condition of migrated people, that essentially levels all possible psychological problems of the person according to desadaptation. Also special attention is given to problems of adaptation process to the cultural stress, accompanied by a pressure, feeling of inferiority, changes in behaviour of migrants, emotional changes and experiences of immigrants, attitudes and values which are formed on the individual under influence of foreign environments

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Phobia and its cognitive therapy in Rumi's Masnavi**

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Mental diseases and their therapy methods are the issues that intellectuals and thinkers throughout the history have been concerned about. In this study, phobia disorder and its cognitive therapy is examined in Rumi's Masnavi. More precisely, the present research attempts to analyze Rumi's ideas about phobia disorder and the way to prevent and cure it. A content analysis is conducted about the relevant verses in Masnavi. Based on the analysis shows it can be claimed that phobia-related concepts exist in Masnavi. The study also shows that in spite of psychological aspects of allegories and anecdotes, the phobia-related verses comprise cognitive element (40.73%), emotional element (34.55%) and behavioral element (24.71%) of all the verses in Rumi's Masnavi. Finally, some Rumi-associated cognitive and educational and therapeutic concepts are discussed.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Couple Therapy based on Attachment for Decreasing Deterministic Thinking among Couples**

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The purpose of the current research was to examine the effectiveness of couple therapy based on attachment theory for decreasing of deterministic thinking among couples. Deterministic thinking is an absolute thought to ignorance any probability in incidents and their inferences. Twenty couples were involved in this study who to want counseling in health centers of three areas of Tehran (Iran). They were randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups. The experimental group was exposed to couple therapy in ten weekly 1.5 hour sessions and the control group was in the waiting list. The dependent variable of this research was evaluated through questionnaire of Deterministic Thinking (Younesi & Mirafzal 2007) before and after the therapy. Then the data was analyzed through using an ANCOVA Analysis. The results indicated that the couple therapy based on attachment was effective for decreasing deterministic thinking.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Implicit Theory of Courage in Korea**

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This study was conducted to investigate the construct of courage among Korean college students using implicit theory. In Study 1, we compiled 3,843 items about courage from a free-listing task of 293 university students (97 males and 142 females). We reduced them to 437 items of six categories through the contents analysis. In study 2, we asked 291 students (159 males and 132 females) to complete a questionnaire including 437 characteristics made to 9-likert scale. Data from this survey were analyzed by factor analysis. As a result, we found four factors, truthfulness-firmness, altruism-taking risk, one's conviction-being dignified, and challenge. In addition, we tried to figure out students' thoughts about three issues relevant to the construct of courage using vignettes developed by us. as a result, it was revealed for Korean students courage meant acting despite of fear and enduring risk for nobility, and courage was not a situational, but dispositional trait.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosemantic Approach to Experimental Aesthetics**

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Psychosemantic approach in psychology of art is related to reconstruction of understanding of the work of art. It is based on Ch. Osgood's semantic differential, on the repertoire grid of G. Kelly and V. Petrenko's method of the art constructs representation (based on semantic spaces constructing of the film by factor analysis and structural modeling). Image is considered as "perceptual statement about the world" and still-life as a "visual aphorism". The structure of elements of still-life was found by using eye-tracking method. and After elements scaling of a still-life, using semantic differential, elements coordinates in the semantic space of still-lives were found. We study how introduction of new (additional) elements of still-life changes the overall semantic structure and leads to new interpretations of the still-life content. The problem visual hermeneutics constructing is being discussed.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Factors of Participation in “Massively Multiplayer Online Browser-Based Strategy Game” (Travian)**

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The subject of analysis were the structure of the game (induced concepts, goals and means of their achievement) and the behavior of the participants in different types of situations. The game provokes strong group processes and therefore can be analyzed as a form of group behavior. Both laws of small and large groups are activated. The individual game behavior reflects underlying processes of emotional development and maturation. This is reflected in abandon of primitive positions (need for dependence, search for enemy as explanation of disgraceful state, dichotomic and polarized attitudes, equation of game character and the real person, primitive narcissic gratification by rating scores y etc.). Both aspects (group behavior and emotional reactions) are influenced by the imposed structure of the game. It can be speculated that a need for emotional development underlies the involvement in this online game (while only weak generalization effect to everyday life is supposed).

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dialogic Self from Children's Drawing: Language Building Human Development**

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This study focused on the emergence of dialogic self from process analysis in making drawings situations. The method was the study of cases. Six children between one and three years old participated in this study. As procedures the children drew and talked about it in interaction with the research. This interaction was video recorded. The video recorded analysis was presented as a narrative construction of the researcher. In results were highlighted two aspects that related the emergence of dialogic self in children drawings: speech-action regulation and the making sense behavior from the otherness experience. On these aspects approaching was reflected the role of language on the emergency dialogic self and the childhood potential development in making drawings situations.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Female Narratives about Grooming Behaviors and “Beautification”**

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It is impossible to separate personal identity from external appearance. Grooming is a part of daily life, and one’s personal value and socio-cultural context are reflected in the care devoted to grooming behaviors. I conducted a structured group interview with two female students who used cosmetics and two female students who did not do use such products. Data from these interviews were used to 1) understand how personal narratives related to “beautification” are constructed, and 2) investigate the more general narratives that underpin the effort expended in the process of beautification. Comparisons of the narratives provided by the two groups were used to identify the factors that received the most attention in attempts to achieve personal beauty and to explore the perceived position of each group within its socio-cultural context.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relations between Parenting Strategies and Infant Development**

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Parenting strategies follow cultural models and thus differ already during infancy. Proximal parenting, including body contact and body stimulation, is predominant in traditional subsistence based societies, whereas distal parenting, including face-to-face context and object stimulation is prevalent in urban educated Western middle-class families. Since children learn and develop in interaction with their caregivers, this study focuses on the relations between the parenting styles and the cognitive, language, and motor development in infants. 200 urban mother-child dyads from Germany and 70 mother-child dyads from rural Cameroon were videotaped in free play interactions. Infant development at the age of 3 months was assessed using the Bayley Scales. We hypothesize that the proximal style, which is associated with physical training and strengthening, leads to acceleration in motor development, whereas object stimulation promotes exploration and thus cognitive development and face-to-face exchange fosters language development.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Gender Role Consciousness of Parents which Made Daughters Aim at Normal Marriage From Interviews with Women Who Married in the 1980s**

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This paper describes how individual women prepared their minds and bodies for marriage in Japanese marriage culture in the 1980s, when a new image of women came into the limelight. This study uses the KJ method and the Trajectory Equifinality Model (TEM) to analyze interview data of nine women (mean age 46.3 years) about the process to their marriages in the 1980s from their early lives. TEM is an analysis method which sets equifinality points and describes various trajectories of human performance and human choice in relation to transformation in irreversible time and the cultural and social context. This study sets “getting married” as the equifinality point and classifies the interviewees trajectories to it. The study finds five trajectories influenced by social conventions of “normal marriage” and aspects of the gender role consciousness of the parents, like the mother’s behavior as role model and the parent’s attitude to marriage.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Ethnotheories among Aaumbo Mothers in a Socially Distributed Care Taking Context**

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Parental ethnotheories research suggests that parenting beliefs are linked to, and underlie behaviors while reflecting the broader sociocultural and ecological context in which parents raise their children (Bornstein & Cheah, 2006; Harkness, Super, & vanTieen, 2000). The child care context in subSaharan Africa is rich in socially distributed care taking; a loosely woven set of assumptions and practices that include among many securing care for children by people other than the biological mother (alloparents)(Weisner, 1997). The current study draws on ethnographic field work as well as data from the Parental Goals and Values Scale (Suizzo, 2000) with 32 Aaumbo mothers in northern Namibia who have all 'fostered' out biological children to alloparents. Findings reveal that separateness and agency are valued significantly less than tradition/power and achievement. The meaning of relatedness and separateness are explored within the ethnographic data and wider context of northern Namibia.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Microethnography Concerning Cultural and Social Behaviors in the Japanese Dining-out Scene**

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This research aims to understand cultural and social behaviors concerning people's meal-eating habits and consider the culture of the Japanese dining-out scene. We conducted participant observation through microethnography. Participant observations were then arranged to survey the eating habits of either an individual or a group, and 17 individuals and 38 groups were observed. The coding was based on frequently observed behaviors. As a result, two cultural and social behaviors were identified: the Japanese greeting of a meal and waiting for others to be served before beginning one's meal when dining in company. These two actions serve the function of ensuring that people begin their meals together. In conclusion, these actions do not function as prayers or religious conventions but as cultural codes to facilitate people's simultaneous commencement of meals.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Conceptions of Intelligence in France and Mexico**

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Several studies in psychology point out that western conception of intelligence are not shared by other cultures (Dasen, 1985; Grigorenko, 2001). Our research conducted in France (Paris) and Mexico (Monterrey) study the first time the conceptualization of intelligence in these countries. We consider that even if the concept of intelligence is transmitted in both countries through western education we should perceive different conceptions of intelligence since they hold highly different eco-cultural systems and systems of thought. Through an association task and an open-ended questionnaire we studied children's conceptions of intelligence in the above mentioned cultures (France n=50, M=9.63; Mexico n=50, M=9.4). Results reveal that the concept of intelligence is organized significantly differently reflecting characteristics of the eco-system as well as the system of thought of each society. Results are discussed in light of relevant literature.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Acculturation Processes of Japanese Migrants in UK: Based on Life History Interviews with Japanese Background Women in the East Midlands of England**

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Life history interviews with thirteen Japanese women in the East Midlands of England were conducted. The result showed that the period of their migrations are classified into three periods. The first is the period of about twenty years from the end of World War II. Japanese women who immigrated to England during the period had simultaneously acquired UK nationality with their marriage to British men in Japan. Their psychological acculturation process was inevitably assimilated to the major culture in England. During the second period after the liberalization of overseas travel in 1964 women emigrated to study European culture. Their acculturation processes were complex assimilation and integration to their host society. During the third period after the mid-seventies Japanese women emigrated from their home country which was already a big economic power. Therefore in their acculturation process, they could view their host culture and their original culture on an equal basis.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The QoL of patients with intractable neurological diseases using the SEIQoL-DW**

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QoL assessments in the medical field often focus on objective physical functioning, resulting in low QoL assessments for intractable neurological disease patients losing their physical functioning. To assess the QoL of patients with intractable neurological diseases from a different perspective, this study used the SEIQoL-DW (Schedule for the Evaluation of Individual Quality of Life-Direct Weighting), which uses interviews to pinpoint and evaluate the important areas in a patient's life. According to the SEIQoL-DW, the QoL of patients with diminished physical functioning was not low. Areas affecting QoL were established by the patient and his/her caregivers, and these can differ depending on how the patient perceives his/her own diseases and life. QoL should be a construct established by the patient and his/her caregivers. The QoL of patients with intractable neurological diseases, even when losing their physical functioning, can be improved through the patients' quality of care and relationships with their caregivers.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross-cultural Comparison of the Developmental Process of Conflict Management Skills in Early Childhood: Comparing Japan, South Korea, China, and USA**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate cross-cultural differences in conflict management styles in early childhood. Parents of 5012 children (3-8 years old) in Japan, South Korea, China, and USA, were surveyed about how their children would react in conflict situations, toward targets varied on intimacy. Conflict management strategies were based on Rahim's (1983) styles (obliging, integrating, compromising, and dominating), and three additional strategies: "conventional rule", "third party" and "self-serving". For each strategy, 4 (culture) x 5 (age group) x 2 (situation) x 2 (intimacy) mixed design ANOVA was conducted. Results indicated an interaction effect of country and age group for every style, with differences observed even amongst Asian groups. These findings suggest that the popular individualism-collectivism framework maybe insufficient in explaining differences between these cultures, and a closer look at the child rearing practices and developmental processes are warranted to more accurately examine conflict management skill acquisition.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross Cultural Differences in an International Company in Czech Republic**

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The aim of this poster is to examine the intercultural relationships at work within an international company, from the point of view of a Czech employee. The theoretical part outlines the history of cultural diffusion and the reasons leading to it. It is further focused on current situation in the Czech Republic, number of foreigners working in the CR and their positions. Particular differences and dimensions of national cultures are described. Possible problems and issues rising with intercultural interactions within an international company will be also outlined in this part of the dissertation as well as possible solutions to these issues. In the empirical part the results of the research on working relationships between Czech employees and foreign employees are revealed and analysed. The survey was pursued through questionnaire addressed exclusively to Czech individuals who have working experience with foreign line manager or superior.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Measurement of Attitudes and Knowledge towards Human Rights Based Approach and Gender Perspective in Psychosocial Intervention**

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Psychosocial interventions to promote socio-economic development in developing countries frequently use the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and the Gender Perspective (GP) frameworks. Given that little is known about the preparation and willingness among people in developing countries to work with these frameworks, we designed a questionnaire to measure knowledge and attitudes towards them. The questionnaire was developed using a mixed methods approach. Results from cognitive interviews were used to define a preliminary version that was pilot-tested with 88 participants from Colombia, Spain, Nicaragua and USA. Data analysis yielded a final version with 39 items structured in four dimensions: Knowledge-HRBA (13 items; alfa=0.749), Attitudes-HRBA (6 items; alfa=0.793), Knowledge-GP (8 items; alfa=0.751) and Attitudes-GP (12 items; alfa=0.836). The questionnaire can be used to detect training needs and to evaluate training interventions. It is also helpful in the identification of key partners for implementing interventions based on these frameworks.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Construction of the Prison School Culture**

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Prision aim to, beyond punishment, resocialize the subjects, offering them various types of assistance, including educational. The research intends to understand the moviment of construction the culture of a school situated in the prision from the interactions established between those who develop daily social practices there. The work also seeks to understand the dynamics and power relationships between school culture and the culture of prision as constituent elements of school culture prision. The relationship between subjects and architectural space is also considered. It'll use the case study and ethnographic approach to achieve objectives. we'll realize interviews and develop participant observation. The first contacts with the school prision have revealed the strength of prision culture. However, we believe that the relations of power are not static and there is always place of resistance, even in an environment of mass production, standardization and lost of identy as the prision.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Three Modes of Viewing the Culture in the Psyche: How can we Conceive the Culture in Psychology for an Integrative Theory**

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Bringing the notion of culture back to the center of psychology is a necessary task in the 21st century—facing globalization and remembering history of folk psychology in the past. Confusions of what cultural psychology could mean stem from its location between psychology, language sciences, sociology, and cultural anthropology. We can order the contents of cultural psychology from the perspective of what focus the person carries in the various domains. The categories of cross cultural psychology (CCP), in transactional cultural psychology (TCP) and developmental cultural psychology (DCP) are proposed to construct a new organizational order for cultural psychology. We focus on the centrality of time for describing the nature of culture as a psychological construction of continuous kind. By inserting Bakhtin's construct of chronotope into the theoretical core of cultural psychology the position of the historical nature of all psychological phenomena is being integrated to the cultural psychology mentioned above.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Thick Description of the Life of a Person with Intractable Disease: Life Ethnography of ALS Patient in Home-care Setting**

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The purpose of this study is to present ethnography to describe the “Life” of a person with severe disease, focused on an Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) patient in home-care setting. The participant observation on the ALS patient’s home was done, and the data was analyzed by open-coding to describe the behavioral pattern of the people including the patient and care-givers on the field. The result was summarized into following two points: (1) “Avoidance of heteronomy” was the norm throughout the field, and the patient had the positions not only as “patient” but also as “Liver”, based on the communication support providing the capacity of communication to the patient by “Technical peer-supporter”. (2) “Technical peer-supporter” practiced effective and inexpensive support by customization of daily materials, based on his Local knowledge. This study will be presented as “Life ethnography” as a thick description of the life of a person with disease.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cultural Differences during a Military Mission Attitudes of Bulgarian Troops to Their Colleagues from the Other International Contingents and the Local Population**

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Daily, during a military mission the soldiers meet other soldiers and local population. The present study examines the attitude of the members of the Bulgarian armed forces towards the representatives of other cultures. The group therapy and interviews, performed in the Center for Psychological Health and Prevention (The Military Medical Academy, Sofia), with military, who had returned from missions in Afghanistan, outline the following issues for the Bulgarian military: underestimation of the risk for life; help to local population; difficult interaction with some contingents and easy with others. The investigation was carried out with 761 Bulgarian soldiers. The data are presented as a questionnaire with 14 items. The cultural differences in multinational contingents and between the contingent and the local population lead to over-strain of the adaptive capabilities and the potential of the military. The findings are useful in programs aiming to increase the professional efficiency and reduce the stress-factor.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparisional Investigation of Personality Traits and Mental Health in Artistic People and Normal People**

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**Aim:** The aim of research was comparisional investigation of personality traits and mental health in people with artistic jobs and without artistic jobs. **Method:** The research sample was comprised by 70 people with artistic experiences and jobs such as musician, theater player, poet, actors, local singer, and 70 people without artistic jobs and experiences. The sample's characteristics were measured by Revised NEO Personality Inventory (FFM PI-R) and Goldberg's general health questionnaire (GHQ). Data were analyzed with T independent test. **Results:** Findings showed significant differences between variables. People without artistic jobs and experiences have more neuroticism personality trait and were high in components of mental illness than people with artistic jobs and experiences. **Conclusion:** Based on results it is concluded that art and its fields such as music, theater, poem and singing have positive effect on mental health.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Migrant and Non-Migrant Women: A Comparative Profiling of their Psychological Well-being of Indian Village's Milieu**

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The purpose of this study is to compare the psychological well being (PWB) of migrant and non-migrant women. A total of 160(migrants and non-migrants) were selected by using purposive sampling from Haryana's villages. The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Satisfaction with Life Scale, Subjective Happiness Scale, and Semi structured interview were used to assess the overall PWB of both the groups. Using SPSS, it was found that non-migrant women were significantly higher on the Life satisfaction ( $t=9.1, p<0.001$ ), Happiness ( $t=10.0, p<0.001$ ), and positive dimensions of GHQ ( $t=6.17, p<0.001$ ), whereas on the overall GHQ ( $t=-7.95, p<0.001$ ) and the negative dimension of GHQ ( $t=-8.92, p<0.001$ ) migrant women scores were significantly higher than non-migrant women. Further, using content analysis, it was found that migrant women are vulnerable to various psychological, social, and cultural related problems. As operationalized by these measures, these results suggest that in Haryana the PWB of non-migrant women was significantly better as compare to migrant women.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intersecting Identities and Altruism among Low-income, Urban, African Americans:  
An Ethnographic Study**

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At present, no body of social scientific work systematically examines the factors that promote loving or selfless (i.e., altruistic) interactions among low-income, inner-city American individuals, families and communities. In this ethnographic study we use intersectionality theory to explore the complex ways in which social identities (e.g., gender, class, race, ethnicity, urbanicity) and social structures combine to influence altruism among African American adults (N=40) in an urban, economically distressed housing community. We conclude that the value of an intersectionality approach to altruism is that it highlights the ways in which gender, race, ethnicity, class, age, and urbanicity work in tandem to create different patterns of vulnerability, different needs, different commitments to caring for particular subgroups, and to inform how altruists are perceived by others. The implications of this work for future research on altruism among social marginalized groups are highlighted.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Culture of a Prison School**

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We intend, from the research, understand the use that subjects of cultural artifacts that circulate around the school in order to realize the threads of individual and collective experience that are woven into the school routine. Understand how individuals who live in prison the school give meaning to these cultural artifacts in their practices is relevant to the understanding of this area of experiences. The cultural artifacts are understood here as all human production, beliefs, ideologies, discourses to material objects. These artifacts can be written and spoken texts, charts, textbooks, reading room, interactions, among others, produced and used in this way and carry marks of a past experienced. It is necessary to understand how these subjects practicing school in prison, alternatives to such officers and established in the construction of meaning in their daily practices.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Symbolization of Person\'s Nonverbal Communications in Dancing Practice**

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The main subject of our research consists in the process of symbolization in different dancing practices. This process means that ordinary motion transforms into dancing gesture: the psychological structure and substance of movement develops, the external form of the movement changes through the transformation of its internal form (the term of Gustav Spet). Movement gets specific cultural & symbolical sense in dance thanks to its art quality, but this way is distinguished in different dancing traditions. So the person passes different stages of art development in dance. Methodological and theoretical base of our research is: the cultural-historical approach in psychology of Lev Vygotsky, semiotics approach of Yury Lotman, philosophical texts of Pavel Florensky. In this research we used such methods as: observation, the qualitative analysis, the psychological & semiotical analysis, conversation & interview, the psychological reconstruction.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross - Cultural Study of the Students' Psychology: Comparative Analysis of the Cases of Britain and Russia.**

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The purpose of the present study was to compare and analyze some peculiar characteristics of nowadays students in Britain and Russia. Social resilience, tolerance, social competences were compared in regards with time perspective among students from two countries. The relationship between certain aspects of resilience, social competence and tolerance as well as the belonging to the past, present and future was examined in 712 respondents. Only standardized questionnaires were used. Methods: analytical method of obtaining data, statistical, correlation and factorial analysis. The research identified certain groups more or less inclined to successful relations building and self realization. Summarizing the results in terms of a characteristic profile for all subgroups age, working experience, cultural and regional backgrounds were also included.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Indigenous Women Survive the Heavy Drinking of Close Relative**

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The objective of this work is to understand how daily living with an alcohol user affects the health and wellbeing of indigenous families in Mexico. For this purpose a qualitative research was conducted to explore how female relatives of heavy drinkers define their experiences about alcohol consumption and how they explain this health problem. Results show that heavy drinking is present in all aspects of social life and is perceived as a normal behavior in this community, however, it affects family life as it causes worries, depressive symptoms, and economic shortage, among many other negative consequences.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychology and Religion in the Philippines**

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The Filipino people believe in traditional medicine as an effect of the mixture of both old time tradition and poverty. In selected personal interviews, some consulted clinics, but still many consulted alternative medicine, or a combination of both. For some, this is not really a rejection of orthodox medicine, but trying to incorporate into their health regimen their own cultural orientations. For others, this stems from the failure of orthodox medicine to cure their lingering illness. The use of alternative medicine like potions from plant and root extracts is used in curing ailments. Alternative medicine is acceptable because it is cheaper, and more practical. The most frequent health problems for which indigenous medicine was resorted to were pain, allergies, and childbirth. The study is espousing a theoretical understanding of the interconnection between psychology and religion in the context of the Philippine experience.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**American-Chinese Cultural Differences in Attention to and Recognition of Emerging Facial Expressions of Emotions**

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The present research examined cultural differences in attending to facial expressions of emotions. The American and Chinese cultures differ importantly in values, meaning systems, customs, and behavior conduct rules, etc. We propose that these cultural differences also are reflected in the processing of emotional expressions. One hundred mainland Chinese students and ninety European American students were compared on their recognition of facial expressions, using a morph paradigm. Compared to Americans, the Chinese showed greater sensitivity to facial expressions.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cross-Cultural Study on Decision Making based on Others' Opinion among Japanese and European American College Students**

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The present study focused on the differences between Japanese and European- American college students for how they treat important others' opinion in daily decision making. Although previous cross-cultural studies maintained Japanese have weaker need for autonomy than European-Americans (e.g., Markus & Kitayama, 1991), the present study shed light on Japanese' need for autonomy, which becomes even stronger than European-Americans' in certain situations. The results showed that, compared to European-Americans, Japanese wanted to make own decision more when advised by parents. Also, Japanese evaluated friends' opinion more important than parents' whereas European-Americans showed the opposite pattern. Unlike parents, for college students, friends may not threaten their autonomy in both cultures. The present study suggests Japanese want to show their autonomy by separating their self from parents; on the contrary, Americans regard parents' opinion reliably because they can separate others' opinion without their autonomy being threatened.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism among School Students in Spain**

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Taking into account the attribute of hierarchy or power distance in Triandis' individualism-collectivist values theory resulted in a four-typology model where a horizontal-individualistic orientation is based on principles of liberty and equality; a vertical-individualistic orientation is based on principles of power, hierarchy and liberty; a horizontal-collectivistic orientation is based on principles of equality, cooperation and low privacy; and a vertical-collectivistic orientation is based on principles of hierarchy and low liberty. We analyzed these values in a sample of Spanish adolescents and migrant adolescents living in Spain using the Triandis scale of individualism-collectivism horizontal and vertical. We applied a repeated-measures MANOVA and found that adolescents living in Spain are mainly characterized by higher scores in horizontal values. We did not find differences between adolescents from Spanish and migrant parents. These results reflect a similar socialization process pattern in all the children considered in the study, regardless of the parents' cultural origins.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-constructions and psychological well-being: Evidence for the Balanced Integration-Differentiation model from a German sample**

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According to the Balanced Integration-Differentiation (BID) model (Imamoglu, 1998), individuation and relatedness are not opposing but distinct and complementary. A self-construction involving, in a balanced state, both relatedness and individuation is associated with optimal psychological functioning (Imamoglu, 2003). The aim of the current study is to investigate the BID model within a German sample. Based on the BID model, it is hypothesized that individuation and relatedness are not opposing, but distinct and complementary, and related-individuated self-construction will show an optimal psychological state of functioning. 40 students from the University of Osnabrück participated in the study, and completed the BID scale (Imamoglu, 1998) together with WHO-5 Well-being (Bech, 1998) and Satisfaction with Life scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 2003). The results showed that individuation and relatedness are not correlated, proving that they are distinct but not opposing. Related-individuated self-construction is positively correlated with psychological well-being and satisfaction with life.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Self- Construal on Acculturation of Indian and Albanian Immigrants in Greece**

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Although the acculturation theory of Berry (1997) indicates that the integration is the most preferred acculturation strategy by immigrants, there are many studies in which immigrants choose separation or assimilation. We hypothesized that self construal could be a significant predictor of the different acculturation strategies in the following way: independent self-construal would be correlated with integration and interdependent self-construal with separation. Indian (n= 115) and Albanian (n= 118) immigrants in Greece participated in the study. For the data collection a questionnaire was used and for data analysis a series of statistical analysis was carried out. Albanian preferred integration and Indians separation. Integration was related with both independent and interdependent self-construal, where as separation was not. Immigrants of different ethnicity have different acculturation preferences. Integration seems to implicate cultural values of self that have to do both with relatedness and uniqueness, but separation does not.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Culture, Intention, and Norm Internalization**

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Research on the determinants of behavioral intentions has traditionally assumed that they can be either internal (attitudes) or external (norms). It is generally thought that attitudes determine intentions in individualistic cultures, whereas norms are important in collectivist cultures (Triandis, 2001) because norms about social behavior are “internalized” in collectivists. Thus, norms become integrated in the belief system of collectivists and are indistinguishable from attitudes. Therefore, we can predict that norms will be more strongly correlated with attitudes among collectivists and would not contribute beyond what attitudes contribute to the prediction of intentions. U.S. and Greek university students, differing on related cultural variables, indicated their intentions, attitudes, and norms about a number of behaviors. Contrary to prediction, the attitude-norm correlation did not differ in the two cultures. Instead, norms were somewhat more important in the Greek sample, which suggests the presence of an external influence, rather than an internalized determinant.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Multicultural Environment and Ethnical Identity of Youth upon the Peculiarities of Ethnic Stereotypes in Latvia**

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The main objective of the given study is focused on the impact of multicultural environment and ethnical identity of youth upon the peculiarities of ethnic stereotypes in Latvia. The ethnic auto and hetero stereotypes describe the peculiarities of the representations of groups about each other and at the same time are the indicator of tolerance and inter-cultural relations. The sample of the research is 255, age between 17 – 22, representatives of the different ethnic groups of Latvian inhabitants (125 latvians, 51 russians and 79 multicultural families). The results confirm, that ethnic auto and heterostereotypes of the representatives from multicultural families look similar, but stereotypes of the representatives from mono cultural families show significant differences.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Meaning Constitution in Culture Contact New Methodological Perspectives and Epistemological Consequences**

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A series of TAT protocols will be analysed, with Greimasian text semiotics by Urbanek and MCA by Bayard Richez & Buskas. They are all based on the implicit assumption of the possibility of reaching to the partly common lifeworld through a study of an individual, hence exemplifying an individualistic approach. Xiachong, on the other hand, follow an approach starting from assumptions supposed to be the value-basis of a society to reach the possible understanding of it in, toward an individualistic society moving collectivistic one (China). Denoux will then conclude by a tentative of interpretation of those results from the point of view of the culture contact psychology.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Multilevel Modeling with International Assessments: Differentiating Within-group and between-group Effects**

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Multilevel modeling (MLM) is a valuable framework for analyzing data from complex nesting structures, such as students within schools within countries. In the current example, we will use a three-level model to analyze math achievement among eighth graders in the 2007 Trends in International Math and Science Study (TIMSS), in which nearly 60 countries participated. We will examine the predictor of students' time spent on mathematics homework. A unique feature of this analysis is that we will separate between-group and within-group effects of homework time. That is, we will examine separately the effect of spending more time on homework than other students in the school or country, as well as the effect of being a student in a school or country with more homework. This illustrative example will teach about the use of multilevel modeling in international research as well as contribute to substantive research in mathematics achievement.

**Category: Culture and Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Limitations of Empirical Field Studies**

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In 2007, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This yielded a new international law situation with implications for the ethical standards of the scientific community. As psychological research strives for understanding human behaviour, it is often necessary to carry out cross-cultural studies, in order to filter out culturally specific behaviour from anthropological constants. It makes sense to include indigenous communities into this research, since they are culturally most distant to industrialised societies, and because otherwise, the comparative validity of the data would be debilitated: The more the cultures included are interlinked, the less the term “cross-cultural” could be applied. But such research needs to be methodologically well-designed, as it would not make sense to influence what is to be measured. The state-of-the-art UN norms suggest minimally invasive approaches, which perfectly serve the methodological purposes.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Use of Generalizability Theory in Developmental Observational Research with Small Sample Sizes**

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Generalizability Theory (GT) has many benefits when compared to the more traditional approach of data reliability in observational research. Conceptually, the GT approach is quite appealing in that naturalistic behavioral observations take place in a multifaceted environment. In observational studies of child development we find difficulties inherent to the development of children under study. Therefore, to have the collaboration of these, for example, becomes more difficult the lower the age. This means that in these studies have considered a sample size is particularly difficult and expensive. But now, new methodological developments, such as the TG, to assess whether, despite the small size of the sample, the results can be generalized to the population. The study sample includes 10 children from 18 months in two tasks with different kinds of objects. Furthermore, the generalizability coefficient will determine if the results from this sample can be applied to the population.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Developmental Trajectories in Face Recognition: Age and Sex Effects**

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Literature suggests age-dependent increase in face recognition performance. Some findings indicate a linear pathway while others show a decline or plateau around puberty. Female advantage is shown in face recognition tasks although the timing of this difference is not clear. We examined the age and sex related developmental trajectories in face recognition in typically developing children (N=528, 5-16 years). Children's Memory Scale (Cohen, 1997) was administered to the participants. For the purpose of this investigation the results of the FACES subtest were analysed. Our findings revealed significant age and sex main effects in both immediate and delayed face recognition. Regression analyses suggest different developmental patterns of face recognition in males and females. Results showed a decline followed by a plateau at age 9 in both females and males. Performance recovery was earlier in females (age 14) compared to males (age 16) especially in the immediate face recognition.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Category Test: Pilot norms for Turkish Children and Adolescents Ages between 5-16 years.**

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Children's Category Test (Boll, 1993) assesses concept formation, abstract thinking and problem solving skills in typically developing children and in children with special needs. The goal of this study is to establish pilot norms of CCT for Turkish children from middle and upper-middle SES. 528 typically developing boys and girls ages between 5-16 years were recruited for this study. The analyses were conducted for CCT-Level I (5-8 years), and CCT – Level II (9-16 years) separately. The results showed significant age main effects for both Level I [ $F(3,176) = 18.98$ ] and Level II [ $F(7,326) = 8.67$ ]. Our results didn't reveal significant sex main effect and sex-age interactions. Moreover, the present data revealed similar score ranges corresponding to each age level when compared to the original CCT error means. Further studies should test the psychometric properties of CCT in typically developing children and children with neurodevelopmental problems.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Negative Semantic Priming in Children from Single Prime Words**

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A wide array of suppression tasks have been used to explore the development of inhibitory control processes in children. Recent evidence suggests that selective control mechanisms are development much earlier in childhood than was previously assumed. So, the finding of negative priming would be an important theoretical contribution. The aim of this study was examine negative semantic priming from a centrally presented single prime word to which children were instructed to either “attend and remember” or “ignore”. We replicated Noguera et al. (2007) using the same material that they used in adults but in 2 different age groups spanning 7 to 12 years of age. A consistent interaction between instructions and semantic priming was obtained in children. Data are linked to the development of selective control mechanisms within the inhibition theories.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Performance of Conflict Detection**

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In the present study, two experiments were designed to examine the elementary school children's ability and the strategies in detecting conflicting information presented in different story types. In experiment 1, second-(n=30) and fifth-graders(n=30) were individually read two short narrative stories and each story contained either an implicit or an explicit conflict. Results indicated that the children's ability in detecting conflicts increased with age. In experiment 2, 30 second- and 30 fifth-grade children were asked to detect either structure conflicts or detailed conflicts in two stories. Results showed that the structure conflicts were easier to be detected than the detailed ones. In addition, findings of the story recall task in both experiments revealed that children tended to either omit the inconsistent sentences or make the inconsistent information congruent automatically. Also, these findings indicated that the nature of the task may have different impacts on one's performance on inconsistency detection.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing Semantic Memory Network in Children by Using a Forced-choice-variant**

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The indirect semantic priming procedure, where the prime y target are connected with a mediating associated word, (e.g., black (white) chalk), has proved useful to assess the integrity of the semantic memory network in cognitive studies evaluating healthy participants or patients with brain damage. The aim of this study was examine the integrity of the content and the organization of semantic memory by presenting a new task forced-choice within indirect semantic priming paradigm. We used a version of “pencil and paper” task with pictures for testing 4 different age groups spanning 4 to 12 years of age. We found gender differences. Specifically, indirect priming was obtained in all groups but the magnitude of effect was increased in girls. Data are discussed within the spread of activation in the semantic network models.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Cognitive Development: Is It Different According to the Characteristics of the Explored material?**

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Babies get information from the physical and social environment around them through their action. Thus, protologic is one of the essential mechanisms in the construction of cognitive development because it allows the child to capture meaningful information, organize and operate on the environment, resulting in knowledge. Characteristics of the material that baby finds and explores can affect the degree of complexity and elaboration of protological operations performed on it, and therefore, may affect the degree of infant cognitive development. The aim of this study is to determine if babies' protological operations at 18 months of age vary in their degree of complexity depending on the characteristics of the material presented: 1) material with social meaning and therefore, material that the baby knows, 2) abstract material without social meaning, and therefore, unknown material by the baby.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Context and Cognitive Development in 2 years old Children of the Basque Country.**

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This paper shows data related to a new proposal for the comprehensive assessment of family context of children aged 2 years old and its relationships with cognitive development, belonging to the cohort of INMA project. The proposal explores the following areas: Presence of learning materials. Potential for play. Stimulation of cognitive development. Stimulation of language development. Emotional expressiveness. Set of limits and optimal frustration. Enhance of self-esteem and autonomy. Observation of mother-child interaction. Father Involvement. Quality of substitute care. Relations with the extended family network and social support. Stability of children´s social relationships. Relations with the school. Diversity of experiences. Exposure to conflict. Parental stress and Quality of physical context. Results shows that the new scale is useful to screen the variability of family contexts. It is also obtained data supporting a relationship between the quality of family context and children´s cognitive development.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Visual and Verbal Factors on Memory Binding**

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The ability to bind objects to their backgrounds is problematic in children younger than the age of 6. This study examines the extent to which different linguistic descriptions facilitate children's memories for the bindings of objects to their backgrounds. The participants are 4-year-old (n=24), 5-year-old (n=24) children, and college-aged adults (n=24). The effects of different word orders (i.e. presenting the object first or the background first) and linguistic structures (i.e. relativizer marker) on memory binding were tested with a between-subjects manipulation. Participants were presented with three types of within-subject object-background binding types: object on an abstract background, object on a contextual background, and object a functional relationship with the background). The results revealed a significant main effect of binding type ( $F(2,56)=19.24, p=.000$ ) and linguistic description ( $F(3,56)=4.01, p=.014$ ). The results suggested that memory binding can be facilitated to the extent that the relation between features is simultaneously verbally described in addition to the visual presentation.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Perception and Action on Children's Mental Imagery**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of perception and action on children's mental imagery. 45 children aged 3-4 years were asked to anticipate the locations of two small balls fixed on a rod rotated through 180 degree in the pre- and post-test. In the training session, children were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 conditions: (1) anticipate the locations while observing a rod rotation conducted by experimenter, (2) rotating a rod by their rotational hand movement, and (3) rotating a rod by their manipulative hand movement. Two-factor ANOVA showed a significant effect of training, but no interaction between training and condition. However, the effect size for rotational condition was greater than that of manipulative condition, which was in turn greater than that of observing condition. The results of this study suggest that manual rotation facilitates anticipatory imagery of object locations.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Learning Strategies in Preschool Students and Primary School Ones**

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Children are able to implement their own strategies for learning from an early age. The child is the actor of his learning. Nevertheless, we cannot forget that the child is a social being, and especially in the early ages, learning is enhanced by the aid that people who is around the child offers to him. However, as the child advances in education system, adults, rather than assist or encourage the development of these children strategies, tend to teach strategies imposed from outside, limiting the spontaneity and creativity of students. This study pretends to determine what type of learning strategies are put in place by Preschool students and Primary School ones in solving a structured and recreational task. Specifically, we want to know if the learning strategies that appear in Preschool students also appear in Primary School ones, although in a more elaborate way, or conversely, those early learning strategies disappear.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relations between Conceptual and Procedural Knowledge of Counting in Preschoolers :  
A Dynamic Approach of Variability and Individual Trajectories**

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Twenty-eight 5-year-old children were assessed eight times along one school year on three tasks: (a) a Counting task (procedural task); (b) a Give a number task (conceptual task); and (c) an Arithmetic task (procedural and conceptual task). Performances were coded in each task by the number corresponding to the last correct answer along the list with no error before. The results show that significant improvement in performance on the “Arithmetic task” are always accompanied by significant improvements on both “Counting task” and “Give a number task”. On the other hand, the children who do not progress on the “Arithmetic task” can nevertheless significantly improve their performance either on the “counting task”, or on the “Give a number task”, or still on the both tasks. We conclude that the relations between procedural and conceptual knowledge are not uniform and vary with the individual trajectories.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Formation of Drawing Activity in Mexican Pre-school Children**

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The process of learning and cognitive achievements at school depends on the types of activities selected at pre-school level. We propose introduction of drawing as suitable activity for development at pre-school age. 60 Mexican pre-scholars from 5 to 6 years old took part in our study. The children were divided in 2 groups: 30 in experimental and 30 in control group. The original program for gradual formation of drawing was applied in experimental group for 8 months. All children were tested before and after application of the program by specific tasks were selected from Neuropsychological Assessment. After program application children from experimental group showed significant qualitative achievements in graphic representations of objects and details, spatial orientation, number of drawings and of essential features of represented objects. We conclude that drawing is useful activity for preparation for school learning and cognitive development in general, especially for writing process.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Speech-Action Regulation in Children's Drawing: Considerations on Cognitive Development**

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The purpose of this study was to analyze the link between childish drawing and cognitive development. It is a longitudinal investigation about the application of drawing as methodology in early child education. In this survey is argued that drawing potentiates the cognitive development in classroom. Twenty five teachers and thirty two kindergarten's children participated of this study. The methodology was drawing workshops for children and workshop for teachers. The workshops for children were videotaped. The main material utilized in the workshops for teachers were information built by the kid's drawings analysis. In these data's analysis the cognitive development was approached from narratives provided by the drawing. In the results discussion was highlighted the high frequency of the speech-action regulation when the children talked about theirs drawings. In the speech-action regulation was captured processes related to the emergence of the self narratively constituted.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Conceptions about the Inheritance of Physical Characteristics**

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In agreement with Gelman and Wellman, 1991, "preschool children understand that babies (including animal) inherit of their parents an innate potential to acquire certain characteristics and not others. Nevertheless, these data do not establish that children understand the biological inheritance of properties. The mechanism that children use to explain the transmission of this kind of features is the proximity, it means, that physical features comes mainly from the mother, by the physical proximity. In this study we examined 24 children between 6 to 12 years old, we showed 4 animal combinations to them and we asked to them, if they can chose its partner and its babies. We applied a log linear analysis and we found that the young children use the proximity to explain the transmission of physical features, whereas the old children consider the relation of both parents in the transmission of characteristics to the babies.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Mediating Role of Emotional Quotient and Personal Control on Adult Attachment, Mood and Interpersonal Dependency**

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The study aimed to delve into adult attachment, mood, and interpersonal dependency of the college children of migrant parents. The researcher also uncovered the dynamics of coping of the respondents despite growing up without their parents through the role of emotional quotient and personal control. The study came up with frameworks to improve the psychological conditions in terms of mood and interpersonal dependency of the college children of the migrant parents. The data gathered revealed that emotional quotient and personal control have significant mediating role on the adult attachment and mood and adult attachment and adult attachment and interpersonal dependency.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Moderating Role of Unresolved State of Mind in the Link between Foster Mother Depression and Maternal Sensitivity**

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According to Paulson and colleagues (2006) depression symptoms can affect effective parenting. Others have argued that trauma and unresolved state of mind should interfere with sensitive behaviors (Hesse & Main, 1999). No study has tested how unresolved trauma affects the relation between depression and parenting. It is of great importance to test this model with foster families, to better identify variables affecting maternal sensitivity, an important contributor of foster child wellbeing (Ponciano, 2010). Beck depression inventory (Beck, 1996), maternal sensitivity Q-Sort (Pederson et al., 1990), and unresolved trauma (Unresolved vs. non-Unresolved) assessed with the AAI (Main et al., 2002) were submitted to 41 foster mothers (mean age=40.31 years). Regression analyses revealed that unresolved trauma significantly moderated the impact of depressive symptoms on maternal sensitivity ( $\Delta R^2=0.174$  :  $F(1,36)=8.64, p<.01$ ). Posthoc analyses revealed that for unresolved foster mothers, depressive symptoms are associated with insensitive behaviors toward their child ( $r=-.60, p<.05$ ), but are not affecting non-unresolved foster-mothers ( $r=.30, ns$ ).

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Parenting Style, Mindfulness, Experiential Avoidance, and Values-Based Action: Connections and Relations**

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College life poses many challenges, most of which are new to students as they attempt to adjust to the unique atmosphere. Studies have shown that the perceived parenting style in which one was raised impacts the individual's ability to make necessary adjustments under stressful circumstances. A correlational study was conducted to determine whether significant relationships exist between perceived parenting style (authoritative, authoritarian, neglectful, and permissive) and mindfulness, experiential avoidance, and values-based action - component processes of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy. 200 undergraduate college students completed online instruments pertaining to each variable, as well as a measure of social desirability. The results of 3 ANOVAs indicated that significant relationships exist between perceived parenting style and the 3 ACT variables, with each perceived parenting style contributing differently to each of the ACT component processes.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Needs Assessment Programme Aimed Towards the Creation of a Community Centre in the City of Ambato, Ecuador**

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NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME AIMED TOWARDS THE CREATION OF a COMMUNITY CENTRE IN THE CITY OF AMBATO, ECUADOR Aim: Develop a needs assessment programme to obtain the necessary information in order to create a socio-community centre in the city of Ambato in Ecuador. Design: A structured questionnaire was applied to 300 participants in Ambato and another 100 in Esmeraldas (Ecuadorian city) for comparison reasons. Mean age was 32 years. Variables included were: socio-demographic factors, Sense of Community Scale, Social Support Scale, Emotional Climate Scale, Psychological Wellbeing, Ambivalent Sexism, Coping with Problems Scale, and GHQ-12. Results: Results show that mental health and satisfaction with life was deeply rooted in one's sense of community, level of received social support, and health habits. In general there were no significant differences between cities, only in issues directly pertaining to geographical context. Discussion: Future community interventions will be based on information obtained from needs assessment.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The problem of the Appreciation of the Future Adoptive Parent's Successfulness**

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The purpose of the article was to research the predictors of future successfulness of the applicants to adoptive parents. 137 adults and 135 children were participants. We have used Russian version of the 16 PF Cattell's test, Spilberger's test, Luscher's test, hand-test, Nikolaeva's questionnaire for punishment and reward methods appreciation. We showed that successful adoptive family is one which has the parenting experience with their own children, but these children grown up and now live separately. There are no any connections between the parent's successfulness and their IQs. Predictors of the successfulness are openness, warmth, emotional stability, responsibility, connection of the life purpose with children, prevalence reward under the punishment. The unsuccessfulness' predictors are dominance, control necessity, rigidity, and critics, prevalence punishment under the reward.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Parental Control on Internalization and Ego Depletion: Testing a Mediated Model**

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Within the framework of self-determination theory and self-control strength model, we aimed to examine the potential parenting factors and mediating mechanisms that lead to ego-depletion. Specifically, in a mediated model, it was expected that parental psychological control negatively, but behavioural control positively, affects state self-control capacity via controlled regulation style. University students (N = 179) completed three groups of measures assessing parenting behaviours, motivation type of self-regulation, and state self-control capacity (ego depletion). The results of SEM analysis partially supported the proposed mediational model. Whereas both maternal and paternal psychological control indirectly predicted self-control capacity corresponding higher levels of ego depletion via controlled regulation, parental behavioural control did not have direct or indirect effect on self-control capacity. Findings were discussed considering the implications of diverging parenting behaviours and cultural factors.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Roles of Parental Control and Motivation Type on Ego-Depletion**

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According to Self-Control Strength Model, proposed by Baumeister and his colleagues (1996; 1998), executive functions of the self drawn on a limited resource. The aim of this study is to examine whether parental psychological control and introjected regulation type would moderate the effects of ego-depletion manipulation in Turkish Sample (N = 91). Results revealed that suppressing emotions require self-control and leads to diminished performance on a subsequent Stroop task. Additionally, participants who perceived their mothers more psychologically controlling showed more depleted ego capacity than those perceived their mothers less psychologically controlling if they instructed to control their emotions while watching funny video, but not watching upsetting video. Moreover, results indicated that having introjected motivation for emotion-control make individuals more resistant to ego-depletion. Findings were discussed considering the collectivist orientation since chronic self-regulatory effort can improve a self-regulatory effort protects an individual from the regulatory depletion (Seeley & Gardner, 2003).

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental and Socio-emotional Correlates of Ingroup and Outgroup Attitudes in Greek-Cypriot adolescents**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between parenting style, religiosity, nationalism, and empathy with ingroup and outgroup attitudes in adolescence. The participants were 286 Greek-Cypriot adolescents. They completed the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the Ingroup/Outgroup Attitudes Scale, a religiosity scale, a nationalism questionnaire, and the empathy scale. The results showed that Authoritative parenting style significantly predicted less negative attitudes for both outgroups that represent the traditional enemy (the Turkish-Cypriots and the Turks). Also, children from authoritative parents were significantly less nationalistic, less religious, and more empathic towards the traditional enemy. Contrary, authoritarian parenting predicted more ingroup favoritism and more negative attitudes and less empathy towards the traditional enemy. Children from authoritarian parenting were significantly more nationalistic and more religiosity. The results of the study are discussed within the wider framework of the effects of contexts in conflict, and the effects of parenting practices on adolescent social attitudes.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How is Attachment Style Related with Coping and Adaptation in University Students?**

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The present study investigates how attachment style is related with coping and adaptation among a group of young adults in Turkey. A total of 200 undergraduate students from a private university in Istanbul participated in the study and filled out the questionnaires. The age of the participants ranged between 18 and 24. Correlational analyses were conducted by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and results indicated significant intercorrelations between attachment style and coping and adaptation scores. The data was further analyzed in order to explore how each attachment subscore specifically relates to coping and adaptation scores. Finally, the implications of these findings in terms of both social well-being and academic life were discussed together with recommendations for intervention strategies on both individual and group levels.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Structure, Stress and Coping Strategies in University Students**

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In order to study coping strategies among students in higher education towards the events that cause stress and how the family structure can influence this adaptation, it was studied a sample of 240 college students (166 females, 74 males, with a mean age of 23years). We used: SSI\_R (Dobson & Metcalfe, 1983), COPE (Carver, Scheier & Weintraub, 1989) and FACES III ( Wash & Olson, 1985). We found that the academic duties trigger higher stress levels for individuals of the female gender in comparison to men. The subjects aged less than 25 years use emotional social support more frequently than subjects aged over 25, these subjects search the support, comfort and understanding from others. However, the subjects with more than 25 years use as a coping strategy the planning, try to find strategies to solve the problem.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Daddy just Want to Play? Exploring Fathers' and Mothers' Parental Responsibility**

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**Purpose:** This study explores how fathers and mothers share parental responsibility for child-rearing and daily live activities of their school-aged children. **Method:** Participants were 317 Portuguese children from the metropolitan area of Porto, aged 8-10 years (150 boys and 167 girls), living in intact families. We used the Parental Responsibility Scale (Lima, 2009) to assess children's perception regarding how fathers and mothers assume parental responsibilities in dimensions such as care, emotional support, cognitive stimulation, school, or discipline. **Results:** Overall, results show that mothers assume more parental responsibilities than fathers. However, father's role in play, breadwinning, or in the assumption of authority and discipline with their children is highly valued by participants. The major difference between fathers and mothers relates to school parental responsibilities. **Discussion:** Consistent with previous evidence, we discuss our results taking into consideration the sociocultural Portuguese context and the forms, factors and consequences of father's involvement.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Disciplinary Strategies in Spain and in the Us: Differences by Country, Parent and Children Sex and Educational Level**

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The primary objective of this study was to analyse and compare the prevalence of a wide range of parental discipline methods in two different national settings: Spain and the US. The sample included 1,416 Spanish and 1,339 US university students reporting the disciplinary strategies they had received when they were around 10 years of age. The prevalence of severe discipline strategies (corporal punishment and psychological aggression) was higher in Spanish parents, while the prevalence of mild punishing discipline strategies, mainly privilege deprivation, was higher in the US sample. On the other hand, the mothers applied more often most of the discipline methods, while the sex of the children was generally not related to the discipline received. Finally, a higher educational level of parents was associated with a higher rate of verbal explanation, a higher frequency of assignation of tasks as a punishment and with a lower use of corporal punishment.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preschoolers' Attachment Representation, Emotional Understanding and Peer Acceptance**

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Mother's emotional sensitivity and responsiveness provides secure attachment relationships and the ability to understand emotions. Those were expected to predict preschoolers' peer acceptance. The goal of this study is to analyze the contemporaneous associations between attachment representations, the ability to understand emotions and children's peer acceptance. Participants were 96 children, 40 girls and 56 boys, from Lisbon, Portugal, all Caucasian. Children's age ranged between 41 - 72 months. Attachment Representations were assessed using the Attachment Story Completion Task - ASCT (Bretherton et al, 1990). The Affect Knowledge Test developed by Denham (1986) was used to measure emotional understanding. Finally, peer acceptance was assessed from sociometric interviews (Vaughn, 2000). The WPPSI (1996) was used to control language competence. Linear regression model predicting emotional understanding demonstrated that 45% of its variance is explained through the combination of age and security. Results will be discussed within the context of attachment theory.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Self-concept in Foster Children and Affective Relationships with their Foster Families**

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Without a doubt, experiences lived by children in family environment exert an influence on their self-concept. However, few studies address the way affective relationships involved in foster care processes affect self-concept development. The aim of the present study is to know self-concept in non-relative fostered children and its relationship with affection felt by children and their foster carers. The sample involved 86 families and 104 children in the provinces of Malaga, Granada y Jaen (Spain). We used the CAG Self-Concept Questionnaire (Garcia, 2001) and the EA Affect Scale (Bersabe, Fuentes & Motrico, 2001). Pearson Correlation analysis showed significant relationships between a great part of self-concept dimensions and affection felt by children and their foster carers. These results indicate that affective relationships experienced during the fostering process play an important role on positive self-perception in fostered children.

**Category: Developmental Processes -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Etxadi project: A family Centered Primary Prevention Intervention Aimed to Enhance Psychological Development.**

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The research and applied services group Etxadi has been offering since 2005 a on line support service for parents to help them to learn new strategies to improve their educational process with their children. Parents can freely contact with the group through e.mail and can obtain specific advising related to the problem they are dealing with, linked with their children education. The on line educational support service is also a tool for research, as long as it is a way to know what are the most frequent questions asked by families. This data is useful for institutions as a basis for designing preventative campaigns to disseminate messages related to family education and prevention. The whole number of families oriented by this service is 2000 from the beginning of the experience. Updated results related to the service until year 2011 are presented in this poster.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional separation, Parenting stress, and Adolescents' Empathic Responsiveness**

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A large body of literature supports the conclusion that during the process of adolescent's emotional separation, parents can experience a state of anxiety and stress caused by feeling unable to cope with new demands (Lo Coco et al., 2001). Moreover, some Authors (Lo Coco et al., 2004) have investigated the possible role of empathy in the development of emotional separation, showing that, compared to less empathic peers, adolescents more empathic experience difficulty in the process of emotional separation. The purpose of the research was to further investigate the relationship between adolescents' emotional separation from parents, their empathic responsiveness, and the level of parenting stress experienced by mother. In general, the results support the hypothesis that separation is associated with increased maternal stress, and also that adolescents' ability to get the other's point of view is involved in modulating the link between these two variables.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Family Communication Patterns and Communication Skills in Adolescents**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to investigation the relationship between family communication patterns and communication skills in adolescents. **Method:** 367 students ( 232girls , 135 boys) in high school, that were chosen by available sampling method were used. Participants completed family communication patterns and communication skills questionnaires. Pearson correlation and regression analyze were used for data analysis. **Result:** The regression analysis result revealed that the Family conversation orientation has a positive and significant relationship with communication skills and predicts it positively and Family conformity orientation has a negative and significant relationship with adolescents' communication skills and predicts it positively. **Conclusion:** These families focus on conversation and free, comfortable relationship between family members and children learn health relationship in family environment.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Preschooler Perception of Mothers and Teachers on Social Self-Efficacy**

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This study aimed to examine whether the influences of children's perception of their teachers differ from those of their perception of their mothers, with respect to social self-efficacy. Participants were 53 3- and 4-year-old Japanese preschoolers. To examine children's perceptions of their mothers and teachers, the author administered the Picture of Attachment Test (PAT) and the Children's Cognition of Parent/Teacher Test (CCP/ CCT). The author also assessed the children's social self-efficacy. It was found that the children's perceiving their teachers as an attachment figure at home situation was negatively related to their social self-efficacy, while there was no significant correlation between the children's perception of their mothers and their social self-efficacy. These results are suggestive of the important impact of children's perception of preschool teachers on their social development.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Functioning and Parent and Peer Attachment**

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**Introduction.** The aim of the study was to examine the psychometric properties and validity of the FACES IV in the Italian context. The instrument is designed to evaluate the central dimensions of the Circumplex Model of Marital and Family Systems (Olson, 2000). **Methods.** Participants: 500 females and 500 males, aged 13 to 22 years (Mean: 16.21; SD: 2.53). **Measures.** FACES IV (Olson, Gorall, Tiesel, 2007) is composed of two balanced scale, four unbalanced scales and the dimensions of family Communication and Satisfaction. IPPA (Armsden, Greenberg, 1987) is designed to assess adolescent's attachment relationship with parents. **Results.** Confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses provide evidence for a solid factor structure. The pattern of correlations between the scales and both parents and peer attachment dimensions provided substantiation for the convergent validity. **Conclusions.** Data from this research encourages the use of the FACES IV in the clinical research and for educational and counselling purposes.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Conceptions of Wisdom in Sufism: Interviews with Dervishes in Turkey and in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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This study explores the concept of wisdom as developed by proponents of Sufism, the mystical tradition of Islam. Compared to studies conducted on similar groups in Christianity or Buddhism, this is, to our knowledge, the first such empirical study done with Muslim groups. The study was conducted with the aim of investigating the Sufis' definition of wisdom, their conceptualization of the processes and development of wisdom. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews with seven informants in Turkey, and eight in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Eight of fifteen informants are Sheikhs (Sufi Masters) of various orders. The study reveals Sufis' specific views on traits of a wise person, products of wisdom, and relation of wisdom to age and intelligence. The conceptualizations of wisdom somewhat differ between Bosnian and Turkish informants, and reflect more broad differences with regard to how Sufism is developed and experienced in these communities.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Early Parenting Experiences on the Romantic Jealousy and Relationship Satisfaction of the Turkish Cohabiting Couples**

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The main objective of the study is to investigate the effects of early parenting experiences on the romantic jealousy and relationship satisfaction of the cohabiting couples in the Turkish culture. For this aim 178 Turkish cohabiting couples (356 individuals) from many cities of Turkey participated to the study. The subjects answered the questions in Young Parenting Inventory, Relationship Assessment Scale, Multidimensional Jealousy Scale and background information form. T-test analyses were utilized in order to find out the differences in the early parenting experiences of participants who have low and high jealousy and relationship satisfaction scores. Hierarchical regression analyses were used to reveal conservative results. Various early maladaptive mothering and fathering experiences were regressed separately to the relationship satisfaction and jealousy scores. Age, gender, marital status, education, and socio-economical level are controlled by means of entering in the first step of the regression. Findings were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Contribution of Family and Peer Interaction in the Understanding of Self-esteem in Adolescents - Gender and Cultural Similarities and Differences**

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Numerous studies have investigated the role of parents and peers in the adaptation and development of self. This paper examines the contribution family and peer interaction in explaining self-esteem of adolescents from three different cultural environment. In a sample of 1033 adolescents from the Croatian, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, were used scales of quality of family interaction, the scale of loneliness in families, friendship quality scale, the scale of social isolation and self-esteem scale. There were differences in self-esteem with regard to cultural background. Were no gender differences in self-esteem. Results of hierarchical regression analysis indicate that it would be a greater contribution of family interaction on the development of self-esteem in relation to the quality of peer interaction in both gender. The results are consistent with the assumption about the significant role of family interaction in the development of self-esteem among adolescents.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Best Friend Attachment: Association with Parents and Peer Relations**

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Introduction. The aim of the study was to examine the psychometric properties and validity of the Adolescent Friendship Attachment Scale (AFAS) in the Italian context. Methods. Participants: 250 females and 250 males, aged 14 to 20 years. Measures. AFAS (Wilkinson, 2010) has three scales designed to measure the attachment aspects of dyadic, best friend relationships in terms of the significant dimensions of attachment described in the literature. IPPA (Armsden, Greenberg, 1987) is designed to assess adolescent's attachment relationship with parents and peer. Results. Confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses provide evidence for a solid factor structure. The pattern of correlations between the scales and both parents and peer attachment dimensions provided substantiation for the convergent validity. Conclusions. Best friend attachments are suggested to have additional associations with psychological adjustment above and beyond parents and peer attachment. Data encourages the use of the AFAS in the clinical research and for counseling purposes.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**"Comparing Family Systems in Italy: The Reason for these Differences between North and South"**

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Many studios have dealt with over the years, families: their formation, how they are structured, the internal dynamics, etc.. In this complex picture fits our research, which seeks to show, what is the territory, culture, and traditions influence the construction of the family structure, all within a systemic perspective. The contribution of our research on the Italian territory, aims to compare the impact of socio-economic and cultural ties between 2 experimental groups: Group 1, a sample of residents in North and Group 2, a sample of people living in Southern Italy . The comparison is based on data collected through a questionnaire specially constructed.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Socioeconomic Status, Family Functioning, and Social Adjustment of Children from Migrant and Native Urban Families in China**

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China has 14 million children from rural-to-urban migrant families. However, little research has focused on children of migrant families. Our study examines the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) on children's self-esteem and aggressive behavior. Data came from 918 migrant families and 1227 native urban families. We tested the fit of the overall model across migrant and native urban children) and the structural differences between the two groups. Results indicated that parent educational level shows much less importance in migrant families than native urban families. Parental supportiveness and parent-child trust mediated the relations of SES to children's social adjustment both in migrant and native urban families. Parental supportiveness and parent-child trust show equal influence on self-esteem of native urban children, but parent-child trust shows much more influence on migrant children. For both migrant and native urban children, parent-child trust negatively predict aggressive behavior, parent supportiveness have no effect on aggressive behavior.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Adolescents' Friends and Psycho-social Adjustment: The Mediator Role of Peer Attachment**

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The aim of this study is to test whether peer attachment has a mediator role on the relationship between adolescents' affiliation with positive and negative friends, and prosocial behavior and bullying. Participants were 780 (428 boys, 352 girls) Turkish urban adolescents ( $M = 14.86$ ,  $SD = 1.46$ ) attending to middle ( $N = 334$ ) and high schools ( $N = 446$ ) in Ankara-Turkey. Adolescents completed self-report questionnaires including Prosocial Friends Questionnaire, Deviant Friends Questionnaire, Parental and Peer Attachment Scale, Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale and Aggressive and Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire. as a part of a project cross-sectional data were analyzed through structural equation modeling. Results revealed that peer attachment has a mediator role on the relationship between adolescents' having positive friends and prosocial behavior. However meditational relation was not found between negative friends and bullying. These results were confirmed for each gender and school level.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Maternal Emotion Regulation, Education Level and Social Context on Emotion Socialization Practices of Mothers from Turkey**

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This study examined the role of maternal emotion regulation, level of education and social context on maternal emotion socialization practices. A total of 73 mothers with 3 to 6-years-old children were interviewed. Mothers filled out the Maternal Emotion Socialization Questionnaire and Parental Emotion Management Scale. They were also presented eight hypothetical vignettes constructed for this study. The vignettes depicted children experiencing the emotions of anger, sadness, fear and happiness in response to different events occurring in a public or private context. Mothers were asked to state how they would react to their own child if he or she was in the given situation. Results showed that mothers who experienced higher levels of emotional dysregulation used more non-supportive emotion socialization strategies with their children. Less educated mothers also employed more punitive reactions while highly educated mothers encouraged emotional expression. Social context was found to influence the usage of certain socialization practices.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Assertion Training on Homesick Girls**

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The present research aims to study the effectiveness of the method of assertiveness training on homesickness of the female university students. The research has used the real experimental studies with the experiment and control group. The statistical society involved 96 people who were suffering from homesickness at the first assessment. In order to carry out the experiment 60 homesick students were randomly selected and put in the experiment and control group. Archer et al (1998) homesickness questionnaire was used, and the data were analyzed according to Mann-Whitney test. The comparison of the averages with the pretest and the post test reveals that the assertiveness training method used for reducing students homesickness has been effective, which means that the increase of assertiveness may lead to the decrease of homesickness or the increase of mental health in students

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Physical and Emotional Abuse of Psychotic Patients by Their Families**

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Introduction: the most important factor after non-compliance for using medication in relapse of psychosis is familial criticism and the nature of interaction. Material and methods: 60 in-patient schizophrenic cases and 60 in-patient cases with mood disorder enrolled in this cross sectional study through simple random sampling method. Data collection was done through a questionnaire and structured interview and analyzed with spss-15 software and chi square test. Results: 84.1% of schizophrenic patients were abused emotionally by their families, more by their mothers (58.3%). Among mood disorder cases 78% were abused physically and in case of female patient more abused by their brothers. Conclusion: high prevalence of abuse make sense that it could be due to lack of enough information that need psycho education.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Peer Pressure Susceptibility among Adolescents in Turkey**

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To examine the predictors of susceptibility to peer pressure, a convenient sample of 257 high school students was recruited from three high schools in Istanbul, Turkey. Non-hierarchical regression analyses were conducted with domains of peer pressure entered as dependent variables. The model for family involvement was significant,  $R^2 = .14$ ,  $F(6, 228) = 6.29$ ,  $p < .01$ , with age and religiosity the significant predictors. The model for school involvement was significant,  $R^2 = .17$ ,  $F(6, 228) = 7.68$ ,  $p < .01$ , with age, religiosity, and self-esteem the significant predictors. The model for peer involvement was significant,  $R^2 = .10$ ,  $F(6, 228) = 4.34$ ,  $p < .01$ , with religiosity significant predictor. For misconduct, the model was significant  $R^2 = .26$ ,  $F(6, 228) = 13.21$ ,  $p < .01$ , with age, sex, self-esteem and religiosity contributing significantly. Results are discussed in developmental and cross-cultural context.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anticipated Social Context Before and during an Economic Crisis: A Future Orientation Perspective**

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Individuals set their personal goals and develop plans by taking into account anticipated contextual changes. The aim of this study was to explore differences in anticipated macro-level context under favorable and unfavorable socioeconomic conditions. The participants were 158 undergraduate psychology students who wrote an essay on the topic “The future of Latvia” in 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. Thirty three categories of content were identified and joined into seven groups: evaluation, dynamics, distance, predictability, control, variability, and content. Logistic regression revealed changes in evaluation, variability, dynamics, and the content of anticipated macro-context as significant predictors of group membership before or during a crisis. The complex pressure of the economic crisis reflected in negative evaluation of the present and the temporally and thematically restricted future is balanced by students’ hope as an emotion-focused coping strategy.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factors Affecting Spelling Performance of Bilingual Greek- and English-speaking Students and Monolingual Greek Students**

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The study investigated the child- and stimulus-related factors that affect spelling performance of 40 emergent Greek- and English-speaking bilinguals (mean age: 8;2 years) in London, UK and Greek monolingual age equivalent children (N:22). For both groups Greek spelling ability was significantly associated with single word reading rate. Reading rate was also found significantly associated with English spelling for the bilingual participants. Reading rate was found to be more highly associated with spelling than other psycholinguistic variables - phonological ability, rapid automatized naming and morphological and vocabulary awareness. From the stimulus-related variables, least transparent phonographeme probability (a non lexical processing measure), was found to be the most significant predictor of Greek spelling for both groups, and frequency (a lexical processing measure) predicted the English spelling of bilingual participants. The results are interpreted in terms of strength of lexical representation, and current theories of spelling and spelling development.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Autonomy and Depression, Anxiety, and Atrass**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between autonomy and depression, anxiety, and stress. Participants were 379 university students. In this study, the Autonomy subscale of the Scales of Psychological Well-being and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) were used. The relationships between autonomy and depression, anxiety, and stress were examined using correlation analysis and the hypothesis model was tested through structural equation modeling. In correlation analysis, autonomy was found negatively related to depression, anxiety, and stress. The structural model fitted well to the data ( $\chi^2/df= 2.81$ , GFI= .98, CFI=.96, NFI=.96, IFI=.97, RFI=.94, SRMR=.056, and RMSEA=.060) and also accounted for 41% of the depression, 31% of the anxiety, and 33% of the stress variances. According to path analysis results, depression, anxiety, and stress were predicted negatively by autonomy. Results were discussed in the light of the related literature.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Connection between Care-based Moral Development and Trust and Commitment in Romantic Relationships in Young Adulthood**

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This study examined the link between care-based moral development measured with the Ethic of Care Interview (ECI; Skoe, 1998) and trust measured with the Trust in Close Relationships Questionnaire (TIR; Rempel et al, 1985) among 90 Canadian young adults approximately 26 years of age. The majority were employed (24% were students); 72% reported being in a “committed romantic relationship”. Women scored significantly higher on the ECI than did men, and more women (79%) than men (55%) were in a committed relationship. Participants who were in a committed romantic relationship scored significantly higher both on care reasoning and interpersonal trust. Care reasoning and trust were positively correlated, but this relationship was partly mediated by being in a committed relationship. These findings suggest that people higher in the ECI are more likely to be able to establish and maintain a committed romantic relationship, which in turn may lead to greater interpersonal trust.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of the Arrogance Scale Base on Islamic Viewpoint and Investigating Its Correlation with Scale of Deterministic Thinking**

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Arrogance is a concept which in Islamic literature to have been considered as a factor for many psychological disorders. The purpose of this research to develop the scale of arrogance and measuring its correlation with the scale of deterministic thinking. By studying Islamic sources, the main causes and signs of arrogance were found including: denying the truth, humiliating others, bullying and exploitation of others and insist on their own mistake. The Arrogance Scale possesses reasonable internal reliability (0/ 857) and to show significant correlation with other instrument i.e: Neo personality inventory. Moreover it had significant correlation with deterministic thinking questionnaire which developed by Younesi (2007). Deterministic thinking is variable which to sabotage balance between hope and fear and it to be not accepted in Islamic viewpoint. The results have been discussed through the negative role of Arrogance in mental health of people.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Children's Moral Reasoning in Collective Culture**

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Considering about collective culture, Yang(2010) proposed Y-model of bicultural-self theory for Chinese. It says the self are composed by 4 parts subselves; i.e. individual self, relationship-, familistic- and the other-oriented self. All subselves will modulate one's behavior. This studies try to find out if Chinese children's moral reasoning will infulenced by the 4 aspects. Fifty children, range from kindergarten to 4th grades school children, were invited. Interpersonal narratives, such as damage sibling's belongs while sibling was not home, served in Semi-constructive interview. Children were asked what (s)he will do and why. Children's moral reasoning was typed and coded according to the coding system of the bicultural-self theory. The results show, 97% reasonings could be coded into three of four but none in familistic oriented aspect, suggest that famililistic perspective will be developed later. Beside inter-subselves development, intra-subselves developmental tendency was also proposed.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Denham's Affect Knowledge Test Portuguese Adaptation**

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The evaluation of theoretical dimensional structure of the Affect Knowledge Test (Denham, 1986) Portuguese adaptation was executed through individual confirmatory factor analyses of each dimension, through hierarchical multidimensional structure and also through a hypothesized structure with two sub-models. Participants were 160 children, aged between 41 and 73 months, ( $M= 57,29$ ;  $DP= 8,99$ ), 92 boys and 68 girls. Children were from 8 classrooms, and attended five private daycare programs in Portugal. Results showed values of Cronbach's alpha of ( $\alpha = 0.62$ ), ( $\alpha = 0.72$ ), ( $\alpha = 0.79$ ), ( $\alpha = 0.85$ ) for labeling, recognition, typical situations and atypical situations, respectively, and the value ( $\alpha = 0.90$ ) for all items. Understanding of emotions model combined with affective perspective taking model produced higher absolute fit to data indices (GFI and AGFI) and lower parsimony fit indices (RMR), which lead us to conclude that this last structure is the best solution applied to our sample.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Values System and Moral Processes in Prosocial Decision Making**

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The adoption of voluntary behaviors, such as helping, comforting, and taking care of others, reflects a complex psychological functioning. This decision making process implies values structures, determining right from wrong, personal responsibility promoting behaviors in agreement with those beliefs (Schwartz, 1996), as well as social-cognitive mechanisms that could foster a choice in contrast with own's moral principles (Bandura, 1990). The main goal of this study was to examine the influence of values, moral reasoning and moral disengagement on prosocial decision making in a sample of 170 adolescents (50% males). In particular, we examined the role of moral-cognitive processes in individual decision making, when an explicit help request were presented and both values structures and moral reasoning were expected to guarantee prosocial behavior. Results showed moral disengagement as an influent factor in contrasting prosocial behavior in helping scenario, after controlling for others-oriented values and prosocial moral reasoning.

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**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Sign as a Psychological Mechanism of Personal Development**

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According to L.S.Vygotsky the origin of human psyche and the development of human being is closely connected with sign acquisition. Our idea based on Vygotsky's works is that child self-concept development is mediated by sign acquisition. The antecedent of self-concept is sign form of conscience that acquires new qualities on each age stage of child development and leads to the development of self-concept. The aim of the present research was to study the relation between sign form of conscience and reflection as a part of self-concept in children of pre-school age. The entire sample consisted of 30 participants, with 12 boys and 18 girls (mean age = 5.5. Years). To assess reflection a set of tests was applied (modifications of piaget' test, E.Sapogova, M.Hughes). The recent study found that reflection was positively associated with sign forms of conscience ( $P=.68$ ;  $P\leq.05$ ).

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Bedtime Storytelling by Parents on Moral Behaviors in Preschool Children**

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This research represented quasi-experimental research and aimed to examine the results of bedtime storytelling by parents on moral behavior in preschool children. 30 kindergarten school children were divided into experiment group and control group. The experimental group received bedtime storytelling by parents. The bedtime tales consisted of 3 tales promoting ethics in term of discipline, and another 3 tales which promoted ethics in term of generosity so that these preschool children improved in these two categories of behavior. The data was collected 2 times from the preschool children, parents, and teachers before and after the experiment. The data were gathered and analyzed by independent t- test. The results showed that the experimental group's ethical scores after the experiment were higher than the pre- experiment scores in terms of discipline and generosity at the significant difference level of .01.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Esteem Development in Adolescence and Young Adulthood**

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The authors examined the development of self-esteem in adolescence and young adulthood. Data came from the young adults section of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79), which includes eight assessments across a 14-year period of a national probability sample of 7,100 individuals aged 14 to 30 years from the United States. Latent growth curve analyses indicated that self-esteem increases rapidly during adolescence and continues to increase more slowly in young adulthood. Women and men did not differ in their self-esteem trajectories. At each age, emotionally stable, extraverted, and conscientious individuals experienced higher self-esteem than emotionally unstable, introverted, and less conscientious individuals. Moreover, at each age, high sense of mastery, low risk taking, and better health predicted higher self-esteem. Finally, the results suggest that normative increase in sense of mastery accounts for a large proportion of the normative increase in self-esteem.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Character Strengths and Well-Being in Japanese Children and Adolescents (3)**

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To identify character strengths in Japanese children and adolescents, we examined the effects of character education. Participants were four hundred thirty three students from fourth grade in elementary school to second grade in middle school. They answered the forty nine questionnaires in two times over seven months' character education. They were consisted of three kinds of well-being scales (hope scale, social support scale and life satisfaction scale) and seventeen kinds categories from values in action (Peterson and Seligman; 2004) about character strengths. We found six clusters of character strengths, that is, perseverance, self-control, caring, activities, social wisdoms and curiosity. We analysis the developmental differences in each categories and the relationship between well-being scales and them. We found the some effects of character education in the relation between character strengths and well-being scale and we also found most scores of them decreased in middle school.

**Category: Developmental Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Moral Values and Forgiveness in Children Studying in Private VS Public Schools in Pakistan**

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In the current study, children from private and public schools were compared on moral values and forgiveness. It was hypothesized that: children from two types of schools are likely to differ significantly on forgiveness and moral values. 100 children ranging in ages between 9 - 12 years were recruited from two types of schools of lahore, pakistan. Tendency to forgive scale and attitude towards forgiveness and moral development measure were used for assessment. Individual assessment was carried out at the premises of schools. Children from private schools were significantly more forgiving and held significantly better moral values compared to those from public schools. Girls were significantly more forgiving than boys. Findings have important implications for parents and pakistani education system and its role in inculcating moral values among children.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pregnancy After a Loss: Maternal-Fetal Attachment during Pregnancies Subsequent to Stillbirth and Perinatal Loss**

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Subsequent pregnancy after a loss can be a very stressful for parents; feelings of anxiety, depression, fear, hopelessness and indifference until the moment of delivery are quite common in mothers and fathers with history of previous pregnancy loss or perinatal loss. To explore maternal fetal attachment and its differences in subsequent pregnancies, ciaolapo charity a survey recruiting three different groups of women during the third trimester of pregnancy: a- physiological pregnancy, b- previous perinatal loss, c- current first high-risk pregnancy. From september 2010 to september 2011, four professionals trained in perinatal counseling will recruit 300 pregnant women attending the outpatient clinic of the department of gynaecology, perinatology and human reproduction, of florence university, italy. Each woman will be administered three questionnaires (scl-90 - symptom check-list 90; MFAS – Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale; PAI – Prenatal Attachment Inventory) and a brief structured socio-anamnestic interview at 30 and at 36 weeks of gestation.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Posttraumatic Growth after Domestic Violence: The Role of Thought Control Strategies**

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Purpose: posttraumatic growth is the experience of positive change (including an increased appreciation for life, more meaningful interpersonal relationships, an increased sense of personal strength, recognition of new possibilities for one's life, and spiritual development) as a result of the struggle with a traumatic event. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of thought control strategies in the posttraumatic growth in battered women. Methods: a cross-sectional study was carried out with a sample of 114 battered women, who were asked to complete the thought control questionnaire (Wells and davies, 1994) and the posttraumatic growth inventory (Tedeschi and Calhoun, 1996). Results: independent samples t-tests indicated that women who were more likely to use distraction and reappraisal, and less likely to use self-punishment, as strategies of thought control, reported higher posttraumatic growth. Discussion: these results suggest the importance of thought control strategies in posttraumatic growth after experiencing domestic violence.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence and PTSD Symptoms in Battered Women**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this research was to evaluate the influence of emotional intelligence on the severity of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in women who had been exposed to domestic violence. **Methods:** a sample of 114 battered women, who received assistance in various institutions, was interviewed and asked to respond to severity of PTSD symptoms scale (Echeburua, Corral, Amor, Zubizarreta and Sarasua, 1997) and trait meta-mood scale-24 (Salovey, Mayer, Goldman, Turvey and Palfai, 1995). **Results:** descriptive analyses indicated a high severity of PTSD symptoms, in both full scale and each subscale (reexperiencing, avoidance and increased arousal). Independent samples t-tests showed that women with higher emotional intelligence (characterized by low or moderate emotional attention, high emotional clarity and high emotional repair) reported less severe PTSD symptoms. **Discussion:** these results indicate the need to include training in emotional regulation skills, in the psychological treatment for PTSD in battered women.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Childhood Abuse on Hostility of Adult People**

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**Purpose:** to investigate whether childhood physical and sexual abuse are associated with greater hostility in adulthood. **Method:** 595 healthy individuals (aged 18-75 years) participated to the present study. Participants were divided into two groups according to whether they acknowledged experiencing childhood physical or sexual abuse. In all individuals, the hostility and direction of hostility questionnaire (HDHQ) was administered. **Results:** eight seven (7.6%) and thirty one participants (2.7%) reported childhood physical and sexual abuse, respectively. Multivariate models of the associations with childhood abuse indicated that participants who had experienced either childhood sexual or physical abuse had a greater risk of overall hostility (Odds Ratio (OR)=1.23, 95% Confidence Interval (CI)=.99–1.05) after adjustments. **Discussion:** findings illustrate the effects of childhood abuse on later life hostility. Further research is needed to improve understanding of the pathways and ego mechanisms that lead to hostile attitudes and ways to minimize its life effects.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ambulatory Assessment in Psychotraumatology**

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**Background:** traumatic stress reactions fluctuates over time, especially taken into account the dynamical and process-based current theoretical understanding of traumatic stress. Main goals of present study is development methods for daily monitoring of traumatic stress and trauma related social interpersonal factors, and identification of social factors that predicts traumatic stress in daily life functioning of trauma survivors. **Methods:** rehabilitation clinic patients after severe injuries will participate in pilot study. Traumatic stress reactions and social interactions will be measured using smart-phones HTC HD2 and myexperience software. Participants will participate in our study for one week. Questions will be presented randomly within three time gaps: morning, afternoon and evening measures. **Results and conclusions:** this study is in progress, and preliminary data from a pilot study will be presented at ECP 2011.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychosocial Needs and Psychological Symptoms of the Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Turkey**

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Despite the significance of the phenomenon of asylum seeking, the number of the studies investigating the psychological dimension of this issue is quite scarce in turkey. The aim of this study is to assess the psychosocial needs and psychological well-being of the refugees and asylum seekers living in our country. The sample is composed of 600 asylum seekers aged 18-66 from different provinces of turkey. The data has been collected by means of a need-assessment form developed by the researchers, brief symptom inventory, ways of coping inventory, perceived social support scale, and trauma screening questionnaire. The statistical analyses of the study are being conducted. The findings will be discussed within the framework of the related literature, and their implications regarding the policies on this issue will be evaluated.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Incidence of Post-Traumatic Stress in Czech Adolescents and it's Relationship to Anxiety, Depression and Somatic Problems.**

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The aim of this research was to describe the incidence of PTS and to prove or disprove a relationship between measurable levels of PTS and internalised psychopathology such as depression, anxiety and somatic problems on a group of czech adolescents. Data from the czech part of an international project „SAHA“ ( The Social and Health Assessment) were analyzed in the process. 4,980 pupils from 150 different schools in the Czech Republic completed the SAHA questionnaire, developed by weissbergem et.al and adjusted by schwabstone et.al. PTS is a complex phenomom which significantly influences people's lives. The incidence of PTS on czech population was examined. Differences between gender and age groups were proved and further analyzed. Also a link between PTS and percieved safety at home was discovered. A direct pts link with depression ( $R=0,57$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), anxiety ( $R=0,42$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) and somatic problems ( $R=0,47$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) was found. Further research is needed.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**IRR, a Portuguese Psychosocial Intervention in Crisis Model and Intervention Technic**

Miguel Arriaga<sup>1</sup>, João Junceiro<sup>1</sup>, Raul Cordeiro<sup>1</sup>

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It is estimated that 90% of the american adults will have a critical event in some moment of their life (everly & mitchell, 1993) we can think, obviously, that the portuguese percent values will be common or similar to that reality. After experiencing a critical situation, the normal mechanisms of adaptation and problem resolution, normally, don't have success, resulting in a psychological disequilibrium. So this way we can say that psychological intervention in crisis or critical situations can be very important using their models and intervention techniques. As it is the case of the irr psychosocial intervention model, used in the portuguese civil protection, and fire brigades. The irr model is divided in three different intervention steps, impact, reaction and reorientation, mostly used in peri and post crisis situations, as traffic accidents and natural disasters.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Response to Disasters: Turkish Red Crescent**

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Turkish red crescent started psychosocial support programme in 2000 having seen the importance of psychosocial support in 1999 marmara earthquakes. Turkish red crescent adapts a community-based approach aiming to support the communities to cope with the psychological effects of disasters by providing psychological first aid, conducting social and livelihood activities and enabling disaster survivors to receive long-term psychological support as well as aiming to strengthen their capacities to deal with future disasters with capacity-building projects and trainings. The aim of this paper is to introduce psychosocial approach of turkish red crescent in the aftermath of disasters with experiences gained in both natural disasters such as asian tsunami (2004) and elazığ earthquake (2009), and in man-made disasters such as güngören bombings (2008) and mardin honor killings (2009). It is believed that this paper will contribute to disaster psychology as field experiences and learned lessons are discussed in relation to psychology theories.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Characteristics of Post-Traumatic Personal Growth in a Situation of Loss and Bereavement.**

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The relevance of the themes of grieving and loss is confirmed by numerous studies in this area (Freud, A.Lindemann, J.Bowlby, K.Parkes, Worden, F.E.Vasilyuk, M.Sh.Magomed-Eminov). Our study is based on meaning constructing approach. and also theoretical grounds of our research are approaches of our country, based on scientific researches of Vigotskij, Leontjev, Asmolov, Petrovskij, Magomed-Eminov. Subject of study is posttraumatic growth in situation of bereavement. Purpose of study is exposure and description of the phenomenon of posttraumatic growth in situation of loss, grief. General hypothesis: the effectiveness of the experience of loss is determined not only by confrontation with the loss, but also by post-traumatic personal growth, caused by the loss. In the research we used qualitative method, narrative analysis of discourses of grieving people, which are in internet forums. Conclusions: post-traumatic growth and suffering experience are not dichotomous opposition, but are interpenetrating and internally linked phenomena.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Resources to Cope with Natural Disasters**

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Researches in psychology show that psychological answer to potential traumatic events is influenced by: kind of event, exposition level and, above all, by the presence or not of a social network support after the event. aims of the study are to analyze: the relationship between family's style of answer and individuals' level of stress and coping styles; which personal, situational and related to event variables are able to influence family and individuals answers to the earthquake. 42 family involved in the earthquake in abruzzo take part to the research. we administered to each family: families data, exposition level to earthquake, losses and injuries suffered, pro-active coping scale, chs and ies-r. Results under-light that in emergency people need to be in contact with the other family's members: nearness between family's member and social support predict lower level of stress; in each family, moreover, the use of coping humor is a moderator of individual and family stress

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Posttraumatic Stress in Childhood**

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Although there are specific factors of children's mental state in dsm-iv, we have to admit that diagnosing and psychotherapy of psychic trauma in children make a problem. Psychoanalytic approaches suggest that traumatic experience in children is the important factor of psychological problems in adults. But observation over preschool children and children of primary school age, who has experienced a traumatic impact, shows that children don't have clear symptoms of PTSD. We give symptomatic differences of PTSD in children: 1) only some of symptoms, not all symptom group of ptsd; 2) typical symptoms are phobias, sleeping disorders, infantile regression; 3) symptoms are less intensive than in adults; 4) symptoms are unstable. We consider it is reasonable to refer psychic consequences of psychic trauma in childhood to posttraumatic stress reaction, less intensive than posttraumatic stress disorder. At our point of view, it is correct to interpret psychic trauma in children as posttraumatic stress reaction, but not as posttraumatic stress disorder.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Meaning Constructing Theory of Psychic Trauma**

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We propose meaning approach to psychic trauma based on cultural-historical psychology (Vygotsky) and activity theory (Leontyev) . It was verified by psychological readjustment system for russian veterans of afganistan and chechnya which we developed since 1989. The dominating trauma theories suppose that traumatic stress shutters defense systems (Freud), coping mechanisms (Lazarus, Folkman), cognitive process that schemas experience (Horowitz), assumptive worlds (Janoff-Bullman). We believe meaning formations exist, underlying the defense and coping mechanisms, cognitive processes, and include personal meaning configuration. We suppose the existence of constructing process which don't destroy personal meaning system and could double meaning structures that become dialogic, equivocal. Doubling structures couldn't be integrated and assimilated within a person. The intentionality of meanings are characterized by death and life meaning issues not abnormal dissociation, but one that could create divergent coexisting structure within personal working

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Under Risk: Children as Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

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The child as an asylum-seeker is exposed to numerous risk factors of psychological disturbance, including the exposure to violence and multiple losses of loved ones. The rates of mental health problems as well as socio-demographic variables effecting refugee children are yet uncertain. The few studies that have been conducted suggest that refugee children incur some rigour and also significant morbidity. The present study aims to examine some psycho social-variables and the rates of psychological disturbance in a sample of 100 asylum-seeker and refugee children (60 boys and 40 girls), having resided in turkey. A clinical psychologist assessed the children's emotional and behavioral adjustment using the "semi-structured interview form", which is developed for refugee interviews. Results show that the children are under a lot of risk for their development and that their best interest could not be protected.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Normative Life Events and PTSD in Children.**

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PTSD is a common psychiatric condition in children. There are a number of events that cause PTSD in children. The goal of this study was to determine distribution of events with PTSD in children. This cross-sectional study was done in PTSD youth based on dsm-iv criteria. Based on the results, relative frequencies of events accompanying with ptsd were : watching horror movies on tv (28%), participating in funeral or burial ceremonies (13%) , looking accidents (8%), physical abuses (5%) , sex abuses (5%) , looking physical or verbal attacks (6%) , participating in natural disaster (4%) , and talking about frightening scenes (4%) , the most co morbidity with ptsd were : ADHD , depression, and anxiety. Most of the PTSD children referred on 3 months after events. The most events accompanying with ptsd were watching frightening scenes on tv, which can be decreased by parents education.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting Posttraumatic Stress Disorder after Childbirth**

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While the arrival of a new baby is typically an event associated with much anticipatory joy, the birthing process is one that can also be accompanied by feelings of terror, fear for the mother's own or her baby's life, and helplessness. This prospective longitudinal study of 933 women identified predictors of (i) dsm-iv TR criteria a1 (a traumatic event) and criteria a2 (fear response during trauma) four to six weeks post partum, and (ii) predictors of those who also met ptsd diagnosis. Nine pre-birth and seven birth-related factors predicted a1 and a2 in 45% (n = 394) of the sample. of those who met criteria a1 and a2, 7.9% (n = 31) also met criteria for PTSD. Eleven pre birth predictor variables were identified which included previous trauma, and 3 event related predictor variables were identified. The implications of high rates of traumatic stress resulting from child birth are discussed.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**/ The Role of Religiousness on Collective Well-being among West-sumatran Earthquake Survivors**

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West Sumatra is known for its culture which is rooted on islam religion. In 2009 and 2010, West Sumatra hit by earthquake and caused massive impact in some areas. As we know, religion becomes the way in coping strategy, mainly in accepting adversity through meaning making. This study aims to find out the role of religiousness collectively on well-being among earthquake survivors in west Sumatra. Data was collected through semi-structured interview with 12 residents who are active in religious community. Interview was conducted in minang language, recorded and transcribed. Interviews were analyzed using thematic content analysis. The analytic process included the following steps: 1) The responses were reviewed, 2) The theme were determined in encoding process, 3) The theme then categorized and analyzed. The sameness of religion understanding creates unity as the same community. This condition bring out collective acceptance, support, efficacy, motivation, hope on better condition, and optimism.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examination of Childhood Traumatic Experiences in University Students**

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Purpose: the aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between some demographic and background factors with traumatic experiences in university students. Method: participants were 647 students who admit to faculty of education . Students were investigated with the childhood trauma questionnaire, suicide probability scale and sociodemographic form. Independent t-test and pearson's correlational analysis were used to evaluate data. Results: among students, 18.3% had history of suicide attempt/plan/thought. There were statistically significant differences between means of childhood traumatic experiences sub scores according to sex and with and without history of suicide attempt/plan/thought. Positively moderate correlations were found between traumatic experiences and suicide probability subscales ( $r = .173$  to  $r = .460$ ,  $p = .01$ ). Discussion: according to this study results, boys had more childhood traumatic experiences than girls. Childhood traumatic experiences are relation to suicide probability. Therefore, families must be educated about negative consequences of emotional abuse and neglect in child rearing.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Perception of the State Crisis Management Capabilities in Case of an Earthquake in Romania**

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Our research has as formal referent the european directive 2008/114/ec concerning the protection of critical infrastructures, and it focuses on the way romanian society perceives the capacity of key state institutions to react and adapt to an eventual natural disaster – namely, to a major earthquake. The questionnaire employed refers to six main issues: the level of trust in various institutions responsible in this area, the perception of “good governance” in the romanian context, the perception of the practical relevance of the concepts of ethics and policies at the level of state powers (parliament, government, media, justice, presidency and civil society), the evaluation of crisis management performance of the relevant organizations. Finally, the instrument requires each participant to describe three major problems that the crisis management would meet in case of a major earthquake, and also the possible solutions to these problems.

**Category: Disaster and Trauma Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Interventions After a Mass Killing Incident: A Casework in Mardin, Bilge Village**

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In this oral presentation, the psychosocial interventions applied after a mass killing incident occurred in may 2009 in a village in mardin will be discussed. 44 people were killed. A team of psychologists, social workers, guidance counselors and psychiatrists worked in the village for a month, the head of the intervention team will discuss the psychological interventions applied in the village. Traumatic events or critical incidents leave people who are psychologically affected by the incident. a mass killing incident is rare and its effects are devastating. In a mass killing in bilge village in mardin, turkiye, there were 70 children and 48 adults in the village. In order to help to overcome the psychological effects after the critical incident, a number of psychosocial interventions applied, including psychological first aid and psychoeducation will be discussed.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Frequent are Flow Experiences in the Work of Kindergarten and Primary School Teachers?**

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**Purpose.** Children see themselves still as passive participants in the educational process (Shernoff & Csikszentmihalyi, 2009). Yet their commitment could be highly influenced by the flow states of their teachers. Our purpose was to find out which parameters determine the frequency of flow in teacher's every day work. **Methods.** We used the Hungarian adaptation of the short-flow-scale (Rheinberg, 2004). **Results.** Our results indicate that it was of no relevance whether the teachers were working in kindergarten or in primary school, and whether they were working in a city or in the countryside. Significant differences appeared in the years of professional experience: teachers with more than 16 years of professional experience had a higher rate of flow. **Discussion.** The low frequency of flow in teachers with less professional experience might be influenced by their anxiety and the lack of feedback. Yet this topic needs further investigations.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why Dropouts among University Students? Experience in a Thai University**

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The purpose of this qualitative research was to complement quantitative research investigating premature dropping out of university study at prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus in Southern Thailand. Sixteen Muslim and non-muslim males and females were interviewed in depth concerning their reasons for dropout. The five main reasons were being enrolled in a non-preferred field of study, concerns about security, and lifestyle, problems with time management, and a break or change in an intimate relationship. The findings are discussed in term of practical implications and also reflecting on tinto's model of causes of university dropout based largely on western findings.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Educational Practice and Arithmetic Problem Solving. Presentation of an Observation Grid.**

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By the necessity of studying the interaction between teachers and students when solving arithmetic situations (addition and subtraction and comparison problems that involve the latter, a comparison with the data or the data provided initially), translated in the role of aid or mediations teachers use (hot or cold support, as involving or not the processes of affective and emotional nature) in understanding and solving problems, presents the architecture of the study and the use of instrumental observation. That is, the search for understanding the patterns of the implications of different types of help (or liability symmetric relations and asymmetrical or horizontal or vertical) in the implementation process of arithmetic problems that involve addition and subtraction, i.e. the mathematics learning, felt the need to develop an instrument for observing the interactions.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**School Connectedness and Engagement as Determinants of Children's Academic Achievement**

Andreja Brajša-Žganec<sup>1</sup>, Marina Merkaš<sup>1</sup>, Marija Šakić<sup>1</sup>

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Findings From Previous Studies Showed That Supportive and Responsive Relationships Within Families Foster School Success. Similarly, a Supportive Social Environment In School Can Promote School Success among Children and Adolescents. This Study Examined to What Extant Children's Academic Achievement is Determined By Their Connection to School and School Engagement. The Sample Included 397 Children (203 Girls) Aged From 11 to 15 Years. Data on Children's Academic Achievement, Connection to School (Mcneely, 2005) and School Engagement (Fredricks Et Al., 2005) Were Collected. The Results Showed That Students Who Have High Emotional and Behavioral Components of School Engagement and Good Relationships With Their Teachers Also Have High Academic Achievement. The Findings of This Study Suggest That Children's Emotional and Behavioral Engagement in School Contributes Positively to Their Academic Achievement. The Direction of Relationship between a Positive Bond With School and Academic Achievement of Children is Discussed In This Report.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Achievement Testing with the Wechsler Individual Achievement Test-third Edition (WIAT-III): Evidence in Support of its Psychometric Properties Using a Greek Version**

Andry Souroulla<sup>1</sup>, Georgia Panayiotou<sup>1</sup>, Constantinos Kokkinos<sup>2</sup>, Iasonas Lamprianou<sup>3</sup>

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The Wechsler Individual Achievement Test (WIAT-III) Evaluates Achievement In The Areas of Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing and Mathematics. A Great Need Exists In The Greek World for a Valid and Reliable Achievement Test That Can Be Used for The Assessment of The Academic Standing of Students, and, Also, Inform Decisions Regarding Diagnosis of Learning Disabilities. Therefore, The Purpose of The Study Was to Field Test a Greek Version of The WIAT-III. The Test Was Individually Administered to a Random Sample of 521 Students Aged 5-17 Years Old. The Rasch Analysis Was Employed to Analyze The Results Separately for Each Sub-Scale. The Model-Data Fit Was Evaluated Using Item-Fit and Person-Fit Statistics. In All Cases, The Model-Data Fit Was Satisfactory for All Practical Intents and Purposes of The Study. Results Also Confirmed The Unidimensionality of All Sub-Scales. The Above Results Provided Evidence In Support of The Psychometric Properties of The Instrument.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intellectual Helplessness and Academic Achievement: the Protective Role of Dispositional Optimism**

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Intellectual helplessness is related to low academic achievements and is not a stable trait but state, which is specific for a given domain. In our study we focused on mathematical helplessness and math achievement. The main goal of study was to explore potential factors that may protect from negative consequences of helplessness training in school. As dispositional optimism is a tendency to hold positive expectancies even when people confront adversity or difficulty in their lives, we decided to check whether people with high level of optimism would be less prone to negative effects of helplessness. In presented study we measured mathematical intellectual helplessness, dispositional optimism and correlated them with math grades. We observed strong negative correlation between ihs and grades as well as with lot-r and moderate positive correlation between lot-r and grades. Additional analysis revealed that only people with low scores on lot-r demonstrate the previously observed negative relationship.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pre-School Math Abilities and Their Predictive Power on School Math Achievement**

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Most children can count and even do basic arithmetic before they enter primary school which implies that they have already gained some mathematical knowledge. This pre-school knowledge is a good predictor of later school achievement (Duncan et al., 2007). As mathematical knowledge is heterogeneous, we strive to find out which mathematical abilities are good predictors for later math achievement. In our study we have explored the pre-school math knowledge of german kindergarten children (n=180; average age 73.87 months, Sd=4.77) in terms of number and counting skills, quantity, simple arithmetic, spatial abilities and visual differentiation. By using multivariate methods (path analysis) we present and discuss the effects of these pre-school math abilities as predictors of mathematical knowledge in the second grade and differences between certain groups (e.g. girls/boys). First results show that number and counting skills and simple arithmetic are important predictors.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Combinations of Goals and Motivational Profiles: A Study from the Perspective of Multiple Goals**

Antonio Valle<sup>1</sup>, José C. Núñez<sup>2</sup>, Susana Rodriguez<sup>1</sup>, Isabel Piñeiro<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Rosário<sup>3</sup>, Cándido J. Inglés<sup>4</sup>, Rebeca Cerezo<sup>2</sup>

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This study is in keeping with this research line and has two main objectives. Firstly, it tries to find multiple combinations of goals that lead to different motivational profiles which will be defined in terms of the greater or smaller weight of each goal within the different profiles. Secondly, find out if there are significant differences between the profiles obtained in terms of some the motivational variables relevant to learning. The sample comprised 2556 university students (24.3% men and 75.7% women) belonging to sixteen degrees from five Spanish universities. It was found seven groups of students characterized by different goals combinations (different motivational profiles). Regarding between-group differences in the motivational variables analyzed, the results indicate that all of those motivational profiles where a predominance of learning goals was found are also those that display a more adaptive pattern from a motivational standpoint.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Goals and Strategies Role in Self-Regulated Learning**

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The main research goal of self-regulated learning is to describe and explain the cognitive and motivational processes used in learning and in academic achievement. Self-regulated learners are said to manage their own motivational and cognitive resources proficiently, thus ensuring their academic success. Although suitable environmental conditions are needed, students' self-regulation of behaviors and cognitions can guarantee true learning, but this requires personal agency, which means students' active and engaged participation in their own learning process. According to these assumptions, this work deals with the empirical contrast of an eqs model, using a sample of secondary school students (n = 524). Besides analyzing the relations among the motivational, cognitive, and metacognitive variables, we wished to determine how much of the variance in students' academic achievement each of these variables accounts for.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Academic Performance and Motivational Variables. Differential Analysis.**

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**Purpose.** The aim of this study was to develop a motivational model able to help us differentiate students according to their academic performance. **Method.** 550 students in 1st year of compulsory secondary education took part in the investigation (average age, 12). Linear regression analysis and logistic regression analysis were the statistical methods used. **Results.** The results showed that the motivational method obtained correctly classifies 87.4% of the students and explains 78.1% of the variance of the dependent variable (academic performance). **Discussion.** The aim has been obtained, we have found a set of variables that differentiate high performance pupils and low performance pupils: skill, intrinsic motivation, personal effort (positive contributions) and interest in tasks that do not imply effort (negative contribution). **Conclusion.** It can be concluded that there exists an adaptive motivational pattern in high performance students and a non-adaptive pattern in low performance students.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality, Self-Concept and Sociometric Types**

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Purpose. to establish differences between students that are considered popular and students that are ignored among their classmates. All related to self-concept, personality and academic achievement. Method. The participants have been 42 students in sixth year primary education (average age, 11). Personality, self-concept, intelligence, academic achievement and sociometric types have been evaluated. Results. Popular students a) are more receptive to knowledge and experience less emotional instability, b) have a high self-concept and c) their academic achievement is higher than that of ignored students. Conclusions. A) interpair relationship is most important in the development of self-concept, b) ignored students experience problems of social integration that can affect the development of their personality, self concept and academic achievement., c) ignored students must be integrated in the class dynamics.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Exploration on the Campus Lifestyles and Academic Grades of Students**

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Purposes: a. What are students' campus lifestyles? B. Do their lifestyles differ due to different backgrounds ? C. What's the connection between a student's lifestyles and academic grades?  
Methods: this study examined the junior-year students of six colleges in 20 departments at kaohsiung medical university, using 'the lifestyles questionnaire' and 'the occupational questionnaire'. Results: average grades were higher in female students .students who had higher grades were more family oriented, budget-conscious, and introverted. Students in the high-grades group had longer work hours and less time for entertainment. Conclusion: the research team will interview students separately, and provide a mental guidance program to those students who have problems of academic adjustment.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Curriculum Across a Cooperative Methodology: a Bibliometric Analysis from 1997 to 2008**

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The work that we present has a bibliométric study based on the production documentary carried out between the year 1997 and 2008 about the importance of the use in the classroom, during the different educational stages of skills of cooperative learning to improve the pupils attitudes towards education teaching. The used sample is formed by all paper gathered in the databases psycinfo, eric and psicodoc, using as descriptors the terms “ cooperative learning”, “ methodology ”, “curriculum” and “ attitudes “ the documentary production to which we refer shows asindicates that the use of colaboratives skills within the classroom keeps on waking up interest between the scientific community, that the teachers of the different educational stages who use this methodology in the classroom show a major satisfaction in their work than with other methodologies and that the pupils attitudes within the classroom improve with these collaborative skills.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**About the Results of the Study of Educational Problems of Gifted Children**

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Research shows that for the correct organization of education process of the gifted children should be need in time and as far as possible to define them intellectual structure, expression and skills development opportunities. According to research results it was defined that for the support, develop and effectively implement ability of children with the high creativity potential the education process should have the following characteristics: demined-oriented, results-oriented, problem-oriented, developmental, identity-oriented and value-oriented. Also researches have shown that at present reality of the world the gifted children should be detected in time, surround with care and attention and follow of them progress, because now struggle for a gifted by the crime organizations are serious, planned and purposeful. It was found that during organizing the educational process of the gifted children based on their education interests, needs and possibilities occuring serious dependance between creativity potential and educational achievements.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Peer Tutoring in Higher Education: An Educational Innovation Project**

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Starting university studies implies new situations, doubts and confusions and, frequently, absence of strategies for taking decisions, assumption of responsibilities and to develop bigger autonomy than it use to be. One challenge for the universities is to establish strategies that make easy the transition, adaptation and integration processes. Peer-tutoring is a strategy able to efficiently contribute to the achievement of these purposes. Social education school, university of Salamanca (Spain), implemented a dyadic cross-year fixed-role peer-tutoring through an educational innovation project (Academic Year 2009-10). This consists in that a higher level student, after a training process in a relationship asymmetric frame (planned and supervised by a teacher team), gave help, support, guide, orientation, consulting, supervision, advice, accompanying and monitoring to a first-year student to facilitate his/her transition, adaptation and promotion processes to the university and to optimize his/her learning and academic performance. The results of this study and their analysis are shown.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation about Gift Types**

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The types of gift are systematized on the basis of description of quantity and quality. Quality description of gift is for psychical opportunities and appearance features of the person, but quantity description is expressed by the appearance degree. The types of gift are classified according to the following criteria's: activities and psychical areas proving them; formulating degree of the gift appearance forms; appearance broadness; development features. Activities determined the psychical areas secure development of the activities highly with their participation degree in this activities. In this aspect: basic of activities, practical, theoretical, artistic-aesthetic spiritual to cost comment of psychology areas, intellectual, emotional motivational are clearly subscribed. Abilities of general intellectual academician, creative work, leadership, psychomotor, descriptive profession and mastery are made out from areas of basic talent. All psychical areas take part in the condition of domination in basic of psychical area and in the kind of concrete talent.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Research on Middle School Students' mathematics-Gender Stereotype Threat Effect**

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The study, under stereotype threat theory, selected part of the senior middle school students (157 girls, 150 boys) as subjects, through field experiment, explores whether mathematics-gender stereotype can make threat effect on middle school students or not. The conclusions are as following: activating mathematics – gender stereotype could make threat effect on girls, could undermine girls' working memory span and mathematics performance; intentionally reducing mathematics – gender stereotype not only can't produce promotion effect on girls, but also make threat effect on girls, undermined their working memory span too; activating mathematics – gender stereotype could produce promotion effect on boys, could increase boys' working memory span; activating mathematics – gender stereotype and intentionally reducing mathematics–gender stereotype didn't have an effect on girls' and boys' self-reported self-efficacy and anxiety.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Achievement Anxiety and Its Relationship with Coping Strategies, Self-esteem and Optimism**

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Purpose to find possible relationships between achievement anxiety and coping strategies, self-esteem and optimism method 72 students from medical university (58 women, 14 men) were administered achievement anxiety scale, cope questionnaire, self-esteem scale and lot-r scale. Results at both gender, the most used coping strategies were active coping and planning; the less used were substance use and behavioral disengagement. Coping strategies more frequent in women were: positive reinterpretation (12,38 vs. 10,57;  $p < 0,009$ ) and use of emotional social support (11,59 vs. 9,93;  $p < 0,05$ ). There were found correlations between debilitating anxiety and denial (0,302,  $p < 0,01$ ), between facilitating anxiety and denial (-0,296,  $p < 0,05$ ), respective planning (0,272,  $p < 0,05$ ). Optimism and self-esteem correlated with debilitating anxiety, behavioral disengagement (-0,456, respectively -0,408;  $p < 0,01$ ) and with positive reinterpretation (0,329, respectively 0,350;  $p < 0,01$ ). Discussions achievement anxiety is influenced by different coping strategies, optimism and self-esteem. Acting on them can improve the effect of anxiety on the exams' grades.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Academic Engagement and Work Experience in the European Higher Education Area**

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Academic engagement is a positive cognitive and affective state characterized by vigor, dedication and absorption into the study. It is considered contrary to burnout. To attend this type of student variables such as the engagement is essential in the European higher education area given the importance of quality independent learning to succeed in studies. Many variables may affect the level of academic engagement and, consequently, affect the quality of learning. The aims of this study are: 1) to determine the degree of academic engagement of students in first year at university; 2) to know whether the degree of academic engagement is different in students with work experience related to their field of study and students without work experience; 3) to know if academic engagement and work experience are related.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Grade Level Differences in Elementary and Middle School Students\' Conception of Learning**

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Elementary and Middle School Students' Conception of Learning Were Investigated In This Study. Participants (159 Elementary School Students and 227 Middle School Students) Completed a Questionnaire Which Assessed Conception of Learning and Use of Learning Strategy Two Times; At The End of The School Year and a Half Year Later. Factor Analysis Revealed 4 Factors for Conception of Learning; Deep, Surface, Duty/Obligatory, and Passive Conception. Deep Conception Was Positively Correlated With Use of Learning Strategy. ANOVA Revealed Elementary School Students Have More Deep Conception Than Middle School Students Do. However, According to The Longitudinal Analysis, There Was No Significant Difference In Deep Conception between 6th Grade and 7th Grade Students. These Results Imply The Following. Although Deep Conception of Learning Plays An Important Role In Learning, It Decreases Gradually during 7th Grade.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Taiwan College Students Evaluate the Action Learning Oriented Courses in General Education?**

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This study was conducted to explore taiwan college students' satisfaction of the action leaning oriented courses in general education through a designed instrument and to explore gender and grade level differences. Totally 283 valid responses (127 males and 156 females) were collected for the efa, manova and stepwise multiple regression. The instrument items were designed based on the action learning process and finally ended up comprising 20 statements in three dimensions: learning gains, leaning scaffolding and group learning (61.28% of variance explained and cronbach's alpha of 0.93). The statistics indicated that only females were in stronger agreement with the statements regarding the group learning factor, but no grade level differences were found. Learning gains and leaning scaffolding were chosen for best predicting learning satisfaction ( $r^2=0.59$ ). Interpretations, implications, and future directions are also discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personal, School and Family Variables Related to Academic Performance in Mexican Middle School Students**

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The present study intended to explore the relative contribution of a set of personal, school, and family variables, in the academic performance of a sample of mexican middle school students. 8,061 students (50.9% women and 49.1% men) of 86 public secondary schools responded to different self-reported measures and standardized achievement tests. The selection of schools was determined by the method of cluster sampling in three stages, with probabilities proportional to size. The analysis of the hypothetical model through structural equation modeling revealed acceptable fit indexes (CFI=.987, GFI=.994, RMSEA=.046) suggesting the role of self-esteem as a moderator variable between academic self-regulation, learning strategies and use of substances with regard to academic achievement in spanish and mathematics. Results of the present study corroborate the findings of other research in latin america and the international context.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Elementary School Teachers: Training and Assessment of Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom**

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Our research aims to assess the impact of elementary school teachers training in the theory of multiple intelligences (Gardner 1999, 2001, 2005) to be able to identify the different kinds of intelligences in their students. Nowadays there are many investigations that confirm the existence of multiple intelligences in 6 year old and elder students (Cortacans and Horchs, 2008, Valero, 2008; Gomis, 2008). The assessment inventories have been the instruments used with elementary school student (Gardner, Feldman y Krechevsky, 2000c). The results show advantages and disadvantages in the training modality used (centre training projects), in the assessment of mi by teachers and in the transfer of these information to students. In conclusion, teacher training does not allow teachers to identify the mi in their students.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Teacher Training as a Key Strategy for the Assessment of Multiple Intelligence in 4-5 Year Old Children**

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According to Gardner's theory (1999, 2001, 2005) and other studies (Del Pozo, 2005, Valero and Others 2007; Gomis, 2007) which confirm the existence of multiple intelligences in 4-5 year old children, the target of this research is to analyze how teacher training helps them to incorporate the knowledge about multiple intelligences in their work with students. The assessment inventories have been the instruments used with 4-5 year old student (Gardner, Feldman y Krechevsky, 2000c). The results of our investigation show that despite teacher training in the assessment of MI, teachers are not able to identify the different intelligences in their students. In conclusion, there are no significant changes in educational procedures carried out by these teachers and the training provided is not enough to offset the implicit theories governing the teacher's daily work with students.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence Differences between Social Interaction Styles and Sociometric Types in Spanish Student of Compulsory Secondary Education.**

Jose Manuel Garcia-Fernandez<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz Delgado<sup>2</sup>, Candido J. Ingles<sup>2</sup>, Soledad Torregrosa<sup>2</sup>, Carmen Martinez-Monteaudo<sup>2</sup>, David Aparisi<sup>2</sup>

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**Purpose.** to analyze differences in prevalence rates of sociometric types with regard to the patterns of social interaction. **Method.** The Teenage Inventory of Social Skills (Tiss), the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory (Spai) and the sociometric test were administered in a sample of 1,349 students. Cochran's nonparametric q test and z test were used. **Results.** The proportion of prosocial adolescents nominated as liked by peers was significantly higher than liked adolescents with social anxiety, whereas the proportion of aggressive adolescents nominated as rejected was significantly higher than the proportion of rejected-prosocial and rejected-with social anxiety. The proportion of aggressive-liked/aggressive-rejected students was significantly higher than that of aggressive-neglected students, whereas the percentage of prosocial-liked students was significantly higher than prosocial students nominated as rejected and neglected. **Conclusions.** Prosocial and social anxious students were the most and least liked, respectively, whereas aggressive students were the most rejected among their classmates.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Interaction Styles and Sociometric Types in Spanish Adolescents: A Predictive Study.**

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**Purpose.** to examine the reciprocal predictive role of sociometric types and social interaction styles in adolescents. **Method.** The teenage inventory of social skills (TISS), the social phobia and anxiety inventory (SPAI) and a sociometric test were administered in a sample of 1,349 Spanish adolescents. **Results.** Logistic regression analyses showed that being prosocial was 48% more likely when adolescents are nominated by peers as liked, whereas being prosocial was 41% and 79% less likely when adolescents were nominated as rejected and neglected, respectively. Furthermore, prosocial adolescents were 67% more likely nominated as liked, and were less likely nominated as rejected (42%) and neglected (78%). Being neglected was 83% more likely in aggressive adolescents. **Conclusions.** Social interaction styles and sociometric types were reciprocal predictors.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Variability of Situational Goal Orientations - Findings from a Pilot Study**

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The nature of goals concerning their variability over multiple situations can be called an overlooked issue in achievement goal literature (fryer & elliot 2007). From self regulation perspective intraindividual fluctuation in goal pursuit reflects a tendency to respond in an adaptive manner to changing environments. Goal adoption is thus conceptualized as person x situation interaction. This pilot study aims to explore sample-level as well as person-level stability and change of four achievement goals in an ecologically valid setting. Pupils (grade eight; n=78) provided data on their situational achievement goals after several physics lessons within two month. All goal constructs from different measurements on sample-level correlated moderately (between .40 and .66). Contrary to the hypothesis, anova with repeated measures showed significant changes for ability approach goals over time. Person-level change (e.g. with reliable change index) will additionally be conducted. Results are discussed in terms of implications for further studies.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Thinking Styles and Professional Choice Satisfaction of Social Profile Students:  
Implications for Academic Achievement In University**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictive power of thinking styles and satisfaction of professional choice for academic achievement. A total of 395 first year social profile students in the economics and management (18%), political science and diplomacy (11.9%), social sciences (40%) and law (30.1%) faculties at vytautas magnus university completed the thinking styles inventory (Tsi, Sternberg & Wagner, 1991), reported the grade point average (GPA) and satisfaction of professional choice (in 10 point scale). Hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated that hierarchic and internal thinking styles together with satisfaction of professional choice predicted higher GPA. These results suggest that those social profile students who distribute attention to several tasks that are prioritized according to one's valuing of the tasks (hierarchic style), work on tasks that allow one to work as an independent unit (internal style) and are satisfied with the professional choice produce higher academic achievement.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Parenting Styles on Locus of Control, Self-Efficacy and Academic Achievement in Adolescents**

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**Purpose:** the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between parenting style, locus of control, self-efficacy, and academic performance in a sample of college students.

**Method:** there were 250 participants in this study, including 140 females and 110 males (12-14 age) from a high school in tehran. Participants completed three questionnaires, including the parenting questionnaire, locus of control, and the general self-efficacy scale. Regression analysis was used to analyze the data. **Result:** findings suggested that parenting style and student outcome were significantly related; authoritative parenting has positive relationship with internal locus of control, high self efficacy and academic achievement in adolescents.

**Discussion:** parenting style has an important effect on locus of control, self efficacy and academic achievement in adolescents.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Nonlinearity - The Paradigm of Pedagogical Psychology**

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The author's method of studying of dependences has been applied in research of students of a grammar school. 114 parameters were studied: 93 psychological parameters and 21 total score of the progress in education. and these two groups of parameters are interesting for us as structural components of the general data set. 1. The relationships close to the linear. For pairs \"psychological parameter–psychological parameter\" is had 100 dependences. For pairs \"student's mark–student's mark\" 57 dependences. and here for pairs \"psychological parameter – student's mark\" and \"student's mark–psychological parameter\" there is not any significant dependences. 2. Nonlinear relationships. For pairs \"psychological parameter – psychological parameter\" is had 89 dependences, for pairs \"student's mark–student's mark\" 2 dependences. But the most interesting are significant nonlinear communications for pairs \"student's mark–psychological parameter\" 16 dependences and \"psychological parameter–student's mark» 17 dependences. Hence in pedagogical psychology nonlinear models also are inevitable.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Attempt of First-Year Experience Using Visitor Employed Photography**

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The goal of this study was twofold; examination of (1) whether self-understanding is fostered through the coursework using visitor employed photography (VEP) for freshmen; and (2) whether this coursework was effective for them. They were requested to take the photograph of their psychological past, present and future, and to do presentation by using them. After presentation had ended, they were requested to fill in the comment on the presentation on the form. more than 80% of the freshmen recognized that the coursework using vep was actually helpful in their career choice. Finally, some implications for the further research of first-year experience of freshmen were discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Mathematics Anxiety in High School Students and the Relationship between Mathematics Anxiety with Self Esteem and Teacher Personality Characteristics**

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The present research attempts to study the relationship between the mathematical anxiety among high school students and their self-esteem and teachers personality characteristics. From among the high school students some 480 people were chosen categorically in accordance with their characteristics and 60 mathematics teachers were also chosen through this method. The data were collected through the use of self-esteem questionnaire by Cooper Smith and mathematics anxiety questionnaire (MARS) and personality questionnaire by NEO. Results showed that negative significant relationship between the students, mathematical anxiety and their self-esteem ( $p < 0.01$ ). There is not significant relationship between the high school students mathematics anxiety and their educational levels ( $p < 0.01$ ). There is a significant difference between the mathematical anxiety of moreover students majoring in humanities and natural science students and the students of physics and mathematics students ( $p < 0.01$ ). There is a significant difference between the mathematics anxiety of male and female students ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Scientometric Study of Scientific Production in Psychiatry**

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The objective of this study is to depict the scientific production of scientists in the field of psychiatry for a period of 10 years. The database of web of science (wos) was used to extract all publication under the topic of psychiatry throughout 2000 – 2009. The study showed that the USA with producing more than 38% of world profiles in the field is the most prolific country followed by England (10.72%) and Germany (10.67%). English is the dominant language of publications. The majority of publications (68%) are in the form of journal articles. Harvard University with sharing 3.37% of world publications in the field is the most active university followed by Columbia University (2.20%) and Yale University (2.07%) respectively. Based on the Bradford law the journal of psychiatric services is the most productive one among core journals in the field

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intelligence and Motivation in the Academic Achievement in Compulsory Secondary Education: A Structural Model**

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As a result of studies examining factors involved in the learning process, various structural models have been developed to explain the direct and indirect effects that occur between the variables in these models. Our objective was to compare a structural model of cognitive and motivational variables predicting academic achievement, including general intelligence, academic self-concept, goal orientations, effort and learning strategies. The sample comprised of 341 spanish students in the first year of compulsory secondary education. We applied structural equation modelling (sem) to compare the relationships of the initial model. The model proposed had a satisfactory fit, and all the hypothesised relationships were significant. General intelligence was the variable most able to explain academic achievement. Also important was the direct influence of academic self-concept on achievement, goal orientations and effort, as well as the mediating effect of effort and learning strategies between academic goals and final achievement.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Explanation of the Academic Achievement in Language and Maths from Cognitive and Motivational Variables**

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This paper tests a structural model in terms of the cognitive and motivational variables that explain academic achievement in the subjects of Spanish language and mathematics, and which includes previous achievement, aptitudes, academic self-concept, causal attributions, goal orientations and learning strategies as predictor variables. A total of 341 students from the first academic year of compulsory secondary education in various schools in the Spanish province of Alicante took part in the study. Analysis with structural equation modelling indicated that Spanish language model had a better fit to the data, with statistical significance in practically all of the relationships considered. These included the determining power of previous performance over the model's motivational variables and final academic achievement, as well as the mediating role that motivational variables play in the effect that aptitudes have on final achievement. The results obtained and their implications for education are discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Teaching Method Discussions on Adjusting Mathematical Epistemological Beliefs and Learning Process**

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This research investigated the effects of structured approach teaching case method discussion on adjusting teachers' mathematical epistemological beliefs and learning process. The study was conducted using a mixed-method approach, where questionnaire, video-taped teaching method discussion, video-taped teaching sessions, interviews, and notes were used for data analysis. Results indicate that the structured approach teaching case method discussions initiate cognitive conflict which facilitate reflection on main concepts of teaching material and teaching sequencing. The structured approach teaching case method discussion could help the teacher and students reshape their mathematical epistemological beliefs. After the teaching and discussions, the grades of math tests of the experimental group are significantly higher than the control group.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional and Personal Differential Characteristics of Undergraduate Students from Education and Social Sciences Fields.**

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The objective of this study is to analyze the differential characteristics with respect to the emotional variables and the variables related to the personality of a group of undergraduate university students of the fields of social sciences and education. The sample comprised 339 undergraduate students, 205 pertaining to the field of education and 134 pertaining to the field of social sciences. The instruments used for measuring emotional intelligence were the spanish version of tmms-24 (fernandez-berrocal et al., 2004), the eq-i (baron, 2005), and the eis (schutte, 1998). The spanish version of neo (costa & mccrae, 1999) was employed to assess the personality dimensions, and the intellectual quotient was obtained by means test of factor g from cattell and cattell (tea, 1994). Logistic regression analyses showed that people from field of education were 9% more likely to be kindly and 6% less likely to be a good general mood.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identity, Basic Personality Dimensions and Academic Achievement in Freshmen Students of Social Science**

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New teaching methods, new requirements, new environment, more independence – all these factors challenge students during their first year at university and influence their academic achievement. But internal agencies: identity status, personality traits and character of motivation are far more important. The purpose of the current study was to identify main internal factors, influencing academic achievement in freshmen students of social science at vilnius university. 67 freshmen students of psychology and 60 students of social work participated in the research. Specially designed questionnaire intended to reveal socio-demographic characteristics, also eomeis-2 and neo pi-r were used in the study. The results of our research, as expected, showed a significant relation between ideological identity domains (to begin with occupation and philosophical life-style issues) and academic achievement. The importance of several personality traits for success during the first year at university is also stressed in the study.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Learned Helplessness and School Achievement in Mathematics: The Meditational Role of Subjective Social Status.**

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Learned helplessness appears as a consequence of the prolonging difficulties in understanding material. Its consequences are usage of more simple cognitive strategies, lower intrinsic motivation level and negative mood. All these factors depress achievement measured by school grades or test performance. Although some basic meditational mechanism has been already identified (sedek, 1995), little is known about the role of social factors in mediating that relationship. In our study we examined two possible mediators of the relation of learned helplessness in mathematics and school grades, namely feeling of control on learning and subjective social status. The results of the regression analysis with sobel's test showed that only subjective social status was a significant mediator. Our results shed new light on the nature of the learned helplessness and underlie the role of the social context in that phenomenon.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**College Students' Help-Seeking Behavior in Taiwan**

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The purpose of this study investigated college students' help-seeking behavior in taiwan. The survey data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to understand help-seeking among college students. Reliability of the scales was examined by using cronbach's alpha. Correlation coefficients among the scores of adaptive versus maladaptive help-seeking and learning behaviors and goals were computed. Generally speaking, adaptive help-seeking is higher than maladaptive help-seeking. Classroom rules and norms, students' cognitive competence, and social competence unconsciously mediate students' help-seeking behavior. Mastery goal orientation is higher than performance goal orientation. The results indicated that this help-seeking instrument displayed valid validity and reliability. A supportive learning environment can promote students' help-seeking behavior. As a result, the possible investigated variables in the future may include teachers' attitudes, the social competence, threat, strategies compensated for refuse, gender, teachers' ratings, and students' personalities for future study.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Academic Procrastination in Educational and Research Activity**

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One of Main Goals of Higher Education is to Prepare for Well-Timed Solution of Educational and Research Tasks. Two Samples: S1 – Scientists With Doctor’s Degree Who Defended a Thesis In Time; S2 – Postgraduates Who Missed The Terms of Defense – Procrastinators. Statistically Significant Differences ( $P \leq 0,05$ ) Were Received In Three Parameters: Independence ( $M_s1=4,28$   $M_s2=4,05$ ), Tolerance to Changes ( $M_s1=3,54$ ;  $M_s2=3,88$ ), Attitude to Future ( $M_s1=3,77$ ;  $M_s2=3,55$ ). Differences on Level of Statistical Tendency ( $P \leq 0,1$ ) Were Received In: -Volitional Qualities: Purposefulness ( $M_s1=3,76$ ;  $M_s2=3,5$ ), Initiative ( $M_s1=4,06$ ;  $M_s2=3,83$ ), Self-Discipline ( $M_s1=3,92$ ;  $M_s2=3,63$ ), Determination ( $M_s1=3,52$ ;  $M_s2=3,82$ ), Order of Activity ( $M_s1=0,67$ ;  $M_s2=0,84$ ); -Attitude of a Person to Time: Distance of Present ( $M_s1=25,0$ ;  $M_s2=23,35$ ), Degree of Complication of Future ( $M_s1=15,24$ ;  $M_s2=17,09$ ); -Direction of Motivation: Orientation to Work ( $M_s1=5,33$ ;  $M_s2=4,22$ ), Orientation to Money ( $M_s1=2,5$ ;  $M_s2=1,74$ ). Correlation Analysis Showed That There are Separate Constellations In S2, and There is a Structure of Dimensions In S1, The Center of This Structure is Self-Organization.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Survey of Relationship between Critical Thinking and Achievement Motivation**

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This study examines the relationship between critical thinking and achievement motivation of students of mashhad university. The study is descriptive-inference, with done in the year of 2008. The sample group was composed of 200 students, who were chosen randomly. Data were collected with watson-glaser critical thinking questionnaire, differentiating five dimensions of critical thinking, and also herman\'s achievement motivation questionnaire based on ten features. The data analyzed through pearson correlation with spss. The results of this study revealed that there is no significant relationship between achievement motivation and all aspects of critical thinking (deduction, inference, interpretation and evaluating of logical argument) except for identifying assumptions. Lack of a strong relationship between two variables, possibly is rooted in the patterns of educational imbalance of two variables of the present population.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Promoting School Success in the Transition to Middle School in a Rural Setting**

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This study analyses the impact of a program designed to promote school adjustment at the academic, social and behavioural levels in the transition from elementary to middle school. The program was composed of 20 weekly sessions spanning two school years. 497 4th and 5th year students participated during four school years. Assessment was conducted in four moments. Results after the two-year intervention showed decreased levels of school failure and absenteeism, academic and behavioural school stress. The decrease usually registered in self-esteem and social self-concept with school transition was prevented. Control groups still presented similar levels of stress associated with the school transitions, as well as decreases in self-esteem and social self-concept, albeit they also presented a slight decrease in the levels of school failure. The program proved to be effective in promoting school adjustment. The results were enhanced in groups which also participated in the social and emotional learning program.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Features of Life-Sense Conception of a Person as a Factor of Efficiency of Self-Realization in Education**

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Life-sense conception of a person is an individual integrated system of views on purposes, process and result of the own life based on values and needs, attitudes and constructs of the person. It starts to develop in adolescence, and can change and transform during the life, but it is quite stable at a certain stage of ontogenesis. Life-sense strategy is a particular case of the life-sense conception of the person, its dynamic projection onto certain conditions of the person's daily life. Depending on which life-sense strategy is preferred, the person perceives the world around (processes, phenomena, laws) correspondingly. The research shows that life-sense conception of a person is determined by his or her sense structures and essentially influences the level of efficiency of the self-realization in education. Significant differences in students' sense self-regulation which can be described as utilitarian-pragmatical, communicative, self-actualization's, independent judgements', variability's life-sense strategies are revealed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Motivation of Talented Students – Case Studies of Biology Olympiad Winners**

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We interviewed the winners of the school and district levels of biology Olympiad (n=39). These students told us about their biology interest development and worked out three tests showing their motivational structure. We have found that the Olympiad winners had higher mastery orientation, higher performance avoidance orientation, but lower performance orientation than the peers. These students describe their parents as having slightly higher (than normative sample) mastery and performance orientation, and their teachers as more mastery oriented. The olympionics have significantly higher hope of success than other students but not the fear of failure. This makes the olympionics much more ready to heighten their aspiration level in any appropriate situation. Social motives of the olympionics are quite comparable to the ones of other students. The attributes of goals related behaviour of the successful olympionics indicate their adaptive motivational structure which enables them to self-regulate more effectively.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spanish Adaptation and Validation of the Adult Reading History Questionnaire Revised (ARHQR)**

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The adult reading history questionnaire revised (arhqr) is a valuable group-applicable test for detecting reading disabilities among college-level students. At the present time there are not instruments with these characteristics in Spanish. The objective of the following study was to make a validated Spanish adaptation this test. Method: 191 Chilean undergraduate students answered the arhqr and solved phonologic and orthographic competence tests. Reliability and discriminant analyses were made for the arhqr. Correlations were looked among the tests. Results: the arhqr showed a high level of internal consistency (cronbach's alpha = 0.92) and significant correlations with the phonologic and orthographic competence tests. The discriminant analysis showed a sensitivity of 69.6% and specificity of 77.2%. Discussion: the results suggest that the Spanish adaptation of the arhqr is adequate for making a first screening for reading disabilities among groups of people. It should not be used to replace an individual clinical evaluation.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Early Components of the ERP Elicited by Word and Non-Word Stimuli as a Neural Correlate of Phonologic Awareness**

Catalina Mourgues<sup>1</sup>, Esteban Hurtado<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Ceric<sup>1</sup>, Marcela Tenorio<sup>1</sup>, Ricardo Rosas<sup>1</sup>

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This study explored the neural correlates of reading in children with reading disabilities, relating them with phonological awareness, a skill that is essential reading. Method: 44 Chilean children (6-8 years) with reading disabilities solved a words/pseudowords discrimination task (WPW) while their neural activity was electroencephalographically monitored. The children also solved a phonological awareness test (JCL). Results: in the wpw the children answered at random level. Eeg data showed that words AND pseudowords differed in the right occipital p1 and n1 components of the event-related potentials. The peak-to-peak voltage difference between the words and pseudowords conditions was positively correlated with the scores in the JCL. Discussion: the results suggest that despite being unable to consciously distinguish between words and pseudowords, at the neural level the children with reading disabilities distinguish both kinds of stimuli in a way that increases with phonological awareness.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Lexical and Sublexical Spelling Intervention Studies with Two Multilingual Children**

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Two case studies with multilingual children were carried out. The first, a ten-year old girl, was a good reader of Greek and English but her spelling ability for words requiring word-specific lexical knowledge (e.g., yacht for english, εκκλησία (church) for greek) was impaired. Two strategies were employed - a visual imagery and a flashcard method - in an attempt to remediate the lexical deficit. Post- intervention assessments revealed that the child's visual attention span for whole array report was impaired in comparison with control performance. The second case involves a trilingual boy. In English and Greek his ability to spell nonwords was significantly impaired. Assessments revealed a significant impairment in phonological ability and letter recognition in both languages. A phonological program, combined with training in sound-letter correspondences, was employed. Post-intervention assessments, as well as those carried out four months after the intervention, showed that gains were significant and were sustained.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Performance in Phonological Awareness is not Sufficient to Distinguish Dyslexia Reading Retardation**

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Both Children With Reading Disabilities (RD) and Dyslexia (DX) Have Deficits Associated to Phonological Awareness. Objective: To Establish Different and Characteristic Performance Profiles In Executive Functions. Method: 73 Chilean Children (7-8 Years) Were Classified Into Three Groups According to IQ and Reading Performance. The Tests Were The WAIS, a Reading Skills Test (JCL), WCST-64, Complex Figures of Rey (CFR), CPT and Brief Neuropsychological Battery for Children. Results: By Itself None of The Tests Was Able to Distinguish The Three Groups, However, The Performance In The CFR, The Verbal Part WISC and The JCL Was Worse In The Group With DX Than In The Group With NR. In These Tests The RD and The DX Had Equal Performance. Both Groups Differed In Verbal and Manual IQ, Given That The DX Group Had Better Results. Conclusions: For Distinguish The Group is Necessary Considerer The Performance In Different Test.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Analysis of Perceptions of Academics - EPIC-PT, from Critical Incidents  
Presentation of the Instrument.**

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Introducing the portuguese version of an instrument catalan (barcelona, spain), which aims to examine the perceptions of academics, from the critical incidents technique. Epic original, written by monereo, autonomous university of barcelona, in addition to socio-professional data collection, allows the analysis of conceptions about the (s) paper (s) of the university professor (with four issues, three choices), the perceptions about the characteristics of the context and decision making (one block with 18 items, a five-point scale, from nothing to a lot), the meanings of the teaching block (multiple items on a scale of 5 points, rarely to almost always) as well as the emotions associated with the teaching block (also several items on a continuum of opposites), and various scenarios, the form, so for six blocks of questions. You fill in a questionnaire digital version, available at [www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com)

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“Salvagranaio, the Agricultural Origins of the Economy”. An Interdisciplinary School Project.**

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Object achievement of an interdisciplinary school project, developed and promoted by the generali group, aimed at primary and secondary italian high-school students to stimulate learning and develop training processes through an innovative learning experience. Method the interdisciplinary programme alternates theory and practice and teach students about man's development from the origins of agriculture to the present day and about the use of renewable energy. During an interactive educational tour in a generali group farm, the students discovered a world of history, design and innovation. They were supervised by guides from the world of theatre, who organized interactive activities providing a direct link with the school syllabus. Results results show that the experience allowed to stimulate curiosity and develop learning. Conclusions history, design and innovation, introduced by innovative methods, allow to connect the educational content with problem solving experiences, teamwork and involvement and favor learning outside school setting.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Empirical Study among Internship Arrangement, Perception of Students' Satisfaction and Occupational Commitment in Taiwan Hospitality Industry**

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Hospitality industry in taiwan is booming. Many departments in college were established to train professionals and arranged internship for familiarity of hospitality environment. However, West & Jameson (1990) proposed that students with more intern experiences might result a lower commitment. The effectiveness of internship was questioned. The purpose of this study was to explore whether interns were affected by personal contexts, benefits from hiring organizations, internship policies of practical programs, and further influenced to occupational commitment. This study firstly surveyed 11 hotels to investigate intern benefits and 3 department heads concerning curricular arrangement of internship. Then 300 hospitality-majored students were questionnaire-surveyed for examining their satisfaction, occupational commitment, and career turnover intention. The findings included both benefits and intern-arrangement significantly affected satisfaction and occupational commitment, however negatively affected to career turnover intention. The theoretical and practical implications will be discussed in the article.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Vocabulary Assessment Test : Relability and Validity in Turkish Children**

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It is known that vocabulary has a significant effect on children's language development and reading skill. This study comprises the development process of the vocabulary assessment scale (vas) as a new assessment instrument for vocabulary assessment and validity and reliability study for Turkish children in grades 1-5. Ninety-seven children in grades 1-5 have been involved the study. During study the words in turkish coursebooks have been scanned and their frequencies identified. The most repeated words for each grade level have been selected and a pilot study has been conducted using these words. As result of this pilot study, vas's articles have been determined. In the validity and reliability study vas's cronbach-alpha internal consistency coefficient has been determined as .90, test-retest reliability as .98(p<.01). A meaningful relationship has been wisc-r vocabulary subtest and vas have been found in order to the evaluate vas's simultaneous validity.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parent and Teacher Perceptions of Emotional and Behavior Problems in Intellectually Gifted Primary School Pupils.**

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The purpose of this study was to explore emotional and behavioral problems among gifted children using multi-informant approach and to examine environmental factors associated with these problems. Parent and teacher perceptions of 60 high ability children aged from 7 to 10 years were assessed using strength and difficulties questionnaire -sdq (r.goodman, 1997). Mean scores rated by parents were significantly higher than those rated by teachers on hyperactivity and conduct problem scales. However parent ratings indicated that gifted children experienced less emotional and behavioral difficulties in comparison with children of similar age. Teacher ratings indicated higher level of emotional symptoms scale scores in gifted children compared to norm group. The factors associated with indicated emotional problems were parents' education, family structure and economical status. Another important factor that revealed difference in ratings was child's achievement at school: parents perceived significantly more problems in gifted underachievers than teachers did.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Questionnaire to Assess Intermediary Leadership in Secondary Schools**

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This paper takes account of the construction of an instrument to measure the influence of the teacher leader of a team responsible for a class of students. Influence is conceptualized as transformational leadership behaviours perceived by colleagues. Data about validity and reliability of the questionnaire result from teachers of around 50 classes in two secondary schools.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problems with True – False Items in Croatian State Matura**

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Purpose: aim of this study was to investigate psychometric characteristics of true – false items in the exams of croatian state matura administered in the year 2010. Methods: difficulty and discrimination coefficients were observed for each true – false item. These coefficients were then compared to the coefficients of other types of items in the same exams. Results: true – false items had very low discrimination coefficients in comparing to items of other formats. This problem existed in all exams which contained true – false items. Conclusion: it seems that the true – false items are not the right choice of items for exams of state – matura. Reasons for this should probably be addressed to high probability of guessing in this type of items. These items are also methodologically hard to construct. Also, true – false items are probably more suitable for younger population.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Social Support in the Transition to the 5th Grade : Some Preliminary Results**

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According to the literature, perceived social support has an important role in children's adjustment to school transitions. The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument to assess the social support perceived by children in the school transition from grade 4 to 5. The study involved 363 children from the 4th grade with ages ranging from 8 to 12 years old. The analysis of the psychometric characteristics of the perceived social support questionnaire revealed a structure based in 4 factors - teachers, peers (colleague, group of colleagues) and parents, each presenting satisfactory levels of reliability. The comparison between groups of participants showed that girls have higher levels of perceived social support than boys. There were no significant differences between the results of children from different schools. Advantages and limitations of the questionnaire and the importance of the perceived social support to school adjustment are further discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Creativity and Iranian Nursing Students**

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Introduction: creativity is an essential component of nursing education and practice. Nurses use creativity on a larger scale to initiate innovations. Identify the degree of creativity in nursing students to assess educational needs seems to be necessary. Materials : undergraduate nursing students (322) participated in this study. Modified form of torrance test of creative thinking was used for data gathering which measured 4 aspects including elaboration, fluency, flexibility and originality. High scores is representative of high creativity. Students involved in the study signed the study informed consent. Results: findings showed that the mean score of creativity among nursing students was higher than the mean of the normative sample. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in creativity and 4 aspects. Conclusions: creativity is an essential element for the advancement of nursing education. Findings can assist educators in developing innovative and responsive approaches to rn education

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Developing the \"Scale of Attitudes Negatively Affecting the Performance-I/ Test\" (POET- I/S)**

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Purpose: to develop the scale of attitudes negatively affecting the performance -i/ test (poet-i/s) and to test the reliability and the validity. Method: 663 students between the ages of 12-18 who attended public and private schools in 2009-2010 participated. The scale was finalized after five stages. In order to determine the structure of the scale, first the “non-rotated principal components analysis” was performed, then the analysis was repeated using the “orthogonal varimax rotation technique with kaiser normalization”. The reliability of total and subscales of poet is found by the test-retest and internal consistency methods. The validity and reliability of the items of poet were determined by item analysis techniques. The test anxiety inventory was used to determine the criterion validity of the poet. Findings: the findings obtained in this study indicate that validity and reliability coefficients of this six-dimension scale are statistically significant.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation of the Cognitive Process of Evaluating Universities by Means of Analyzing the University Evaluation Reports**

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There is an increasing demand for university evaluation to assure the quality of higher education. To improve the evaluation system, it is necessary to clear and visualize what is going on under the judgment of the peer-review process. We analyzed the relationship between self-assessments reports submitted by universities and evaluation reports reflecting the evaluators' judgment. The numbers of "good practices" and "needed improvements" in each report from fy2005 to fy2009 certified evaluation and accreditation for universities performed by niad-ue in japan were counted. The contents of the description in each point were also analyzed. Results showed that the number of "good practices" and "needed improvements" in the self-assessment reports was higher than those in the evaluation reports in general. The difference of the proportion of "good practices" to "needed improvements" between the self-assessment reports and evaluation reports were also revealed. Cognitive differences between the universities and evaluators are discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Human Capital Development: How School Assessment Effects on Students' Visual Short-Term Memory**

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The results of students' human capital forming and development on the example of visual short-term memory are presented. Education is considered as a source of social and personal well-being according to the human capital conception. Pisa results are used to reveal the features of russian students' human capital. The relation between school results and students' visual short-term memory was examined. The effect of mechanical storage on school result was found. The active storage on the contrary had no influence on school result. Together, these findings suggest that teachers encourage reproductive performing and don't encourage productive performing of students.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Probabilistic Assessment System for Developmental Disabilities in Elementary School Children**

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This Study Aimed At Confirming The Effectiveness of Our Probabilistic Assessment System Capable of Describing Co-Occurring and Continuum Features of Developmental Disabilities In Elementary School Children. The Participants Were 40 Children Who Were Diagnosed With Either ADHD, LD, Or HFPDD. The System Consists of a Knowledge Base and An Inference Engine. The Knowledge for Predicting ADHD, LD, Or HFPDD is Stored In The Knowledge Base as Matrices of Basic Probability Data, Representing The Relation between Observational Features and These Developmental Disabilities. The Inference Engine Successively Integrates The Basic Probabilities Using Dempster'S Combination Rule (Dempster, 1967). The System Computed Basic Probabilities of ADHD, HFPDD, Or LD for Each Participant. If The Probabilities Exceeded 80%, Which We Used as a Cutoff Point for Discrimination of The Disabilities In This Study, Then All Participants But One Were Classified Appropriately. These Findings Suggest That This System Has a High Predictive Validity.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**\''Investigating the Predictability of Academic Performance, Considering Multiple Intelligences (Mi) and Wechsler Test (Wisc-R) in High School Students of Tehran**

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Goal of This Study Was The Investigation of Academic Performance, Using Wechsler Test and Multiple Intelligences In High Schools. Research Sample Consisted of 120 Girl Students From Tehran High Schools Using Multistage Sampling. Results Show: I.Students' Scores on Performance Subtest In WISC-R Was Correlated With Scores In Spatial Intelligence In MI. I.A. Spatial Intelligence In MI and Performance Subtest In WISC-R Predict Academic Performance In Geometrics and Physics. II. Students' Scores on Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence In MI is Correlated With Verbal Subtest Scores In WISC-R. II.A. Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence Scores In MI and Verbal-Linguistic Subtest Scores In WISC-R Not Predict Literature Academic Performance. III.Logical-Mathematical Scores Intelligence In MI Predicted Academic Performance In Mathematics. IV.Bodily-Kinesthetic Scores In MI Not Predict Academic Performance In Physical Education. V.General Score In WISC-R Predict Overall Academic Performance. VI.General Score In MI Not Predictoverall Academic Performance.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Barriers, Preconditions and Policies Concerning the Reception of Evaluation Data in Schools: The Influence of Leadership, School Culture and Information Distribution.**

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Evaluation data offer important control knowledge for educational governance. How schools make use of evaluative data and how they result in improvement processes on school-level is still a deficiency. The use of external or internal evaluation data is crucial for establishing a self-monitoring system as part of school effectiveness. The current project overcomes mere descriptions of parameters identified by school effectiveness research by identifying organisational key factors on a theoretical basis derived from organisational theory (Henry Mintzberg, 1983; Scheerens & Bosker, 1997; Luhmann, 2000). Based on Scheerens and Bosker's (1997) model of school effectiveness, the project aims at identifying different user-types of evaluation data on school-level and at determining the evaluative potential of schools which will be presented. Focus lies on the influence of leadership, school culture, information pathologies, and innovation potential.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Cross National Study: Exploring the Experiences of Students' Test Anxiety Across Nations and Different Genders**

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The present quantitative study was designed to explore the nature of test anxiety across different nations and genders. Previous findings revealed that there are differences in the levels of test anxiety of different countries (zeidner, 1998). Thus, this study will compare anxiety levels of overseas students and home students currently studying in the United Kingdom. Finally, the test anxiety level of cypriot students were compared with retro study results of the anxiety levels of students studying in holland, india, israel, italy, jordan, turkey and usa. Test anxiety inventory, cope and Mainz coping questionnaire (exam situation) were used. This study was conducted among 111 university students who were pursuing their higher education in the UK. The findings analyzed with multiple regressions suggested that, cognitive avoidance, denial and vigilant coping is significant predictor for test anxiety total. Additionally, t-test results suggested that there are gender differences in the choice of coping strategies.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**If the Teacher Works, Does the Student Work Too? Results of a 37 E-Courses Analysis.**

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The growth of computer-delivered instruction entails the study of factors that improve the quality of e-learning. We studied the activity of 1797 participants (68 teachers, 1699 students) attending to 37 e-courses. Their activity generated 1.084.870 entries on the web server log. Through sql queries, we processed this information to carry out a correlational study to explore the relationships between several variables. Results show that teacher's activity and student's activity are related ( $r = .636$ ,  $p < .01$ ), but student's performance is not related to student's activity ( $r = .249$ ,  $p = .138$ ), nor is student's satisfaction to student's activity ( $r = .034$ ,  $p = .843$ ). Student's performance has no relationship with teacher's activity ( $r = -.137$ ,  $p = .420$ ), or with student's satisfaction ( $r = -.194$ ,  $p = .251$ ). Further research must be conducted to explore actions and time sequences related to better performance and greater satisfaction of e-learning students.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties of the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS2) in Adolescents from Mexico**

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The generalized problematic internet scale 2 is developed with a cognitive-behavioral approach, and the validity of English version has been confirmed. The aim of this work was to analyze the psychometric properties in the Spanish version, in a sample of 400 adolescents from Mexico. The results of confirmatory analysis support the model with five factors, and 15 items, proposed for the author of this scale. Therefore, the scale maintains five components of the problematic internet use: preference for online social interaction, mood regulation, cognitive preoccupation, compulsive internet use and negative outcomes. The reliability analysis showed good internal consistency for this scale. To study the convergent validity, we analyze the relationship between the components of the problematic internet use and other variables previously studied. The psychometric properties analysis confirms the gpius2 as a valid and specific scale and it's suggested for future research.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships of Worry and Use of Face Book Site**

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**Purpose:**The Study Concentrated on Relationship of Worry and Use of Face Book. **Method:** In Order to Do This, 500(300 Female and 200 Male) College Students From University of Esfahan Were Selected and Farsi Version of Worry and Face Book Use Questionnaires Were Administered . **Results:** The Findings Indicated That Only 20 % of Them Use Face Book Per Week and Average of Log In to This Site Was 4.1 Hour Per Week .**Results Also Showed** Worry and Use of Face Book are Significantly Correlated( $R=-0.44,P=0.001$ ).**Conclusion:** Worry Maybe Leads to Avoidance of Reality and Approach to Unrealistic World.

**Keywords:**Facebook,Internet,Worry **Text**

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sense Communications in Educational Process**

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Educational process as a group sense-creating context regulates a sense-creation, imposes conditions for senses' self-display, directs this process according to laws of pupils' sense-creating activity, and uses semantic potential of subjects of educational process for realizing other cognitive-developing purposes, thereby provides preconditions for a new "turn" of sense-creation. From the point of view of modern communicative theories educational sense-creating context should be considered as a sense communication in the form of a system of sense-directed translation which initiates pupils' sense-creation, develops their semantic sphere (stimulates personal development as a whole), raises knowledge to the level of vital and professional values. Sense communications is a processual component of a group sense-creating context, primarily focused on the development of semantic, valuable sphere of pupils. Sense communication allows us to make a model of sense-creating education forming the sense orientation, directing the personality at searching certain supreme senses, life-sense strategy of personality.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Digital Game-Based Interactions of Children with Chronic Illness**

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The aim of this study was to develop a multi-user narrative sharing and mathematics game-based system, called kala-forest, for supporting the psycho-educational needs of children with chronic illness. Three eight-year-old boys with leukemia in the children's hospital participated. In the first phase, participants explored the system by constructing drawings according to different narrative themes weekly. The results indicated that kala-forest facilitated hospitalized children to combat the isolation in the midst of medical situations from sharing experiences with peers. They were more motivated when co-constructing with peers than working individually. In the second phase, we developed the monopoly board game to integrate kala-forest and other digital game-based learning activities. Children could trade gifts with their accumulated bonus points. They showed highly motivated in learning mathematics and language arts. The results supported that the digital game-based activities provided the social interactive processes, which served the psychosocial needs for chronically ill children.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Using Synchronous Peer-Tutoring System for Enhancing Elementary Students' Learning and Self-Concept in Mathematics**

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This study presented a synchronous multi-user peer-tutoring system, called g-math, which provided children with various scaffolding tools for facilitating children's mathematics learning in the face-to-face context. We implemented the g-math in two fourth-grade classes for a year. The results of repeated-measure analysis of variance indicated that students in the g-math group significantly outperformed the control group in mathematics learning ( $f = 12.26$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.13$ ), especially for students with average and low achievement. The online peer tutoring environment also significantly improved students' self-concept and intrinsic motivation. The findings suggested a critical connection among learners' mathematics achievement, self-concept, and attitude toward mathematics learning. The hierarchical cluster analysis showed that students with positive self-concept and spent more time to solve mathematics problems online had more improvement in mathematics. The results of this study supported that the g-math with various "game-like" schemas successfully facilitated children's intrinsic motivation and mathematics learning.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Distance Education, E-Learning Strategies and the Development of Core Capabilities**

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The field of education is currently facing deep changes as a result of the ict integration in teaching and learning processes. The growth of e-learning technologies has blurred the boundaries of traditional education, offering different solutions based on a more learner-centred instructional paradigm. However, while the e-learning technology is offering opportunities and challenges to new forms of action and interaction in teaching and learning processes, e-learning strategy has failed, at least partially, to comprehensively prepare citizens for the continuous development and updating required by this new age. In order to promote knowledge and literacy, develop skills and degrees of competence and foster the empowerment of learners, it is necessary to conceptualize learning as based on the capabilities and core capabilities development process. Towards a new integrative e-literacy model, this work discusses the components of basic on-line learning processes, its mechanisms and the interrelationships among them and other educational factors.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**ICT Role in the Classroom: Improve Math's Success at Elementary School with Interactive White Boards.**

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Interactive white boards (iwb) are becoming common in everyday classrooms fostering the debate about their impact in school success. This research intends to deepen the knowledge about how can iwbs stimulate challenging learning environment designed to promote math learning. The research team [www.guia-psiedu.com](http://www.guia-psiedu.com) built a hypermedia application aiming at teaching math's (5th grade) by using iwbs. This study took place during eight weeks and enrolled three Portuguese public schools, consisted on a pre-post test format including an experimental group (78 students) and a control group (67 students). Data show positive and statistically significant differences in learning favoring the experimental group, not only in what concerns to math achievement but also to self-regulated learning. No significant changes have been noticed respecting the students in the control group. These findings suggest how important can be ict, namely iwbs, in the promotion of school success. Educational implications are discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**New Abilities Constructing as the Essence of Creative Education Technologies**

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The necessity of social role essential modification is the problem of contemporary education. Education should become the social institution, which will provide social development. The social development can't be provided at the expense of past experience transmission to new generations and past abilities of its appropriation. Education should become the form of new abilities creation. The type of educational technologies should be changed for this purpose. Technologies, which utilize the past abilities transmitted alongside with the past social experience, should be replaced by new abilities constructing technologies. Generated in the process of creative education new abilities become the psychological means of new social experience outcome.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychotechnical Approach in Educational Psychology**

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The gap between academic science and real psychological practice is notable feature of current stage of psychology in general and educational psychology in particular. The parallel existence of psychological science and psychological practice was defined as the splitting of science. Guided by I.S. Vygotsky's claim for new type of theory based on "philosophy of practice" he sees the way out of this situation in the realization of psychotechnical approach. P.J. Galperin's theory of step-by-step formation of mental acts and concepts (tsf), highly effective in a sphere of instruction, is a bright example of psychotechnical approach. Tsf rebuilds the connection between theory and practice: step-by-step formation of new act (practice) serves as a tool of discovering its psychological nature (theory). Considering Galperin's tsf as an example of psychotechnical approach helps to find the points of its practical use in education, and it can be illustrated by examples of school education.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Social Influence in Education and Loss of Desire**

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In principle we have to understand the social (the crossing of neoliberal capitalism) as a place where the exclusion of the different takes place, either directly or by subliminal mechanisms. However, the school is, paradoxically a place of creation and transformation through the acquisition of knowledge. Thus, we focus on the school as a social space that can run up two-way: the identification of the different student followed by exclusion and then the evaluation of the different student followed by sheltering. To define the intrinsic relationships between the formation of subjectivities as a task that includes the educational institutions and facilitating the process of social transformation, in order to understand the excluded mechanisms that operate in the current society. The educational institutions can not depart from the ideal that underpins its practice: the search for all possible means to produce in students the desire to know.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sexual Beliefs and Information in Intellectual Disability (Slight/Moderate)**

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All people with intellectual disability, who are exposed to messages about sex and sexuality, are subjected to risks (eg: unwanted pregnancy, sexual abuse (sexual harassment and rape) and sexual exploitation (Conod & Servais, 2008). Objective: with this study we intend to explore sexual beliefs and information in intellectual disability and develop the measurement of this questionnaire in intellectual disability. In addition, the present study aims for an analysis in terms of gender differences. Design and method: 400 subjects with intellectual disability, slight and moderate (200 women: 200 men) participated in the present investigation. Sexual beliefs and information (sbiiq, Adams et al., 1996); Ravens Progressive Matrices (rpm, Raven, 1938) and Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (wais, Wechsler, 1955). Results: the study is in course, there are no results.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intervention Program in Intellectual Disability: Social, Sexual and Cognitive Promotion**

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This study aimed towards verifying whether the intervention program in intellectual disability is able to set changes in social and cognitive skills, in mild and moderate intellectual disability. In addition, this study applied quantitative and qualitative methodology, on a study case. The instruments used were: ravens progressive matrices (raven, 1983), difference perception test (caras) (thurstone & yela, 1995) to evaluate the cognitive skills, and the adaptative behavior scale-school (abs-s:2)(lambert, nihira & leland, 1993), which measure the adaptative conduct. The results proved that the intervention program in intellectual disability allowed changes in the cognitive skills, however, significative changes in the adaptative conduct were not demonstrated. Therefore, there is a viable possibility that further investigation with long-term intervention in intellectual disability might prove changes in adaptative conduct.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**School Motivation Questionnaire - SMQ, for the Portuguese Population (QME – Cordeiro & Couceiro, 2010): Procedures of Construction and Final Architecture**

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We present the procedures of construction and the final architecture of an innovative instrument of evaluation of the motivational processes of the pupils. The qme is an instrument self managed, consisting of 101 questions of closed reply, that they intend to evaluate, under the point of view of the pupil, the perceived quality of its motivational processes, the perception of motivational contextual variables, the perceived quality of its results of learning and the perception of the academic income of the pupil. The dimensions of the qme are evaluated in a scale with 5 categories of responses. The scales that incorporate had been gotten from the translation and adaptation of the cuestionário the estudantes, of the perceptions of instrumentality scale and of the learning climate questionnaire scales, complemented with items and original scales. The qme will be managed to a sample of around 500 pupils, 9.º and 12.º year.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Anxiety, Depression and Stress on Educational Practices In Portuguese Teachers**

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Teachers' educational practices are a critical skill area. International studies report that teaching is one of the most stressful occupations (Yong & Yue, 2007). The incidence of anxiety and depression among teachers appears to be remarkably high. The current study seeks to present a part of a larger investigation, which evaluates burnout, emotional adjustment and educational practices among teachers of public schools in Lisbon. The evaluation was based on cuestionario burnout profesorado – revisado (Moreno Jiménez, Garrosa-Hernández & Gutiérrez, 2000), depression and anxiety scale (pais-ribeiro, honrado & leal, 2004) and educational practices and relationship management questionnaire for teachers (Santos-Rita & Patrão, 2009) which were administered to a sample of 513 teachers. Our results showed that teachers with higher levels of anxiety, depression and stress appear to present more negative interactions with pupils, classroom and parents. Teachers should be trained and supported to develop successful practices that promote positive relationships.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Teacher's Personality In Relation to Coping Strategies and Its Influence on Education**

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The research will explore different personality types of teachers, depending on how they handle difficult situations in the class with the view of their teaching activities in these situations were effective and they were satisfied with their performances. Research data should also provide insights into what are such coping strategies and how they are experienced by teachers. The research will try to answer the question, what is the relationship between the teacher's personality and coping with challenging situations in the education process. In the first part of the research 6-8 teachers will be selected on the basis of personal characteristics (epq-r) and assessment of stressful situations in education (our own questionnaire) and the multiple case study will be elaborated on the basis of interviews with the educators and observation of their teaching. Profiles of participating teachers will be its output.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Teaching Performance and Interactive Styles: An Approach to Understand Idiosyncratic Teaching Styles.**

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In Mexico, the government has implemented several policies to improve teaching on public schools with emphasis on higher education. Previous research has shown little or no impact of these policies on teacher performance. In order to learn about teacher performance in the University of Guadalajara (exact sciences and engineering campus) and the impact of federal policies, around 50 teachers were interviewed and/or observed in class. Data analysis suggests that these teachers have not significantly changed their teaching styles but instead they have learned to document their activities to get better working conditions (especially higher wages). These results are discussed in terms of a teaching performance model which highlights the concept of interactive styles (or “personality”). According to interbehavioral psychology, an interactive style is an idiosyncratic way of interacting with environment and it can only be changed by learning new competencies under new social motives.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Risk and Protective Factors Associated to Vocal Pathologies In Teachers**

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**Aim:** to study and describe psychosocial risk and protective factors associated with vocal pathologies in spanish teachers. 675 teachers (from primary to university courses) with a mean age of 46,96 years took part in the study design: a cross-sectional descriptive and analytic design was used. A self-report measure including factors linked to vocal pathology was applied results: 16,4% of the sample had suffered vocal problems. Variables linked with these problems were: educational level in which they teach, subject taught, work experience, students in classroom, vocal training, noise level generated by students, educational resources used to maintain discipline, and health habits. A multiple logistic regression analysis shows that risk factors were: having received vocal training, and educational techniques used to maintain order. Protective factors were: teaching musical or science studies and certain health habits. **Discussion:** educational training curricula should include specific programmes to help future teachers deal with possible vocal problems

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Features of Perception of an Image at Sense-Value Level**

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Development of The Sense Theory Has Defined a New Contribution to Working Out of Prominent Aspects of Sense and Sense-Creation. Research of a Sense-Creating Component of Imaginative Sphere of a Person is Necessary for Forming His/Her Sense Sphere Because Images are Essential Part of Inner Life of a Person, a Component of His/Her Individuality and Determine Cultural Wealth of The Person. The System of Personal Senses of An Individual Provides Means for Optimising Or Minimising Activity of The Subject In Interrelations With The Objective Reality and Becomes Apparent In Attitudes to The Purpose, Process, Result of Activity, and Also to The Life and to Himself/Herself. The Sense-Creating Component of Imaginative Sphere of a Person Allows Us to Determine Intrinsic Relation of His/Her Imaginative Sphere With Characteristics of Personality and Activity. Techniques Developed By Us Provide a System Study of Displays of Individual Features of An Image and Its Sense-Creating Component.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Forming Humanitarian Values as Basic Components of Life-Sense Conception of a Person**

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Multiculture and Multinationality of Modern Society Assume a Particular Approach to Forming Personality of a Youngster In Which Special Attention Should be Given to Developing Humanitarian Values. The Sense Sphere of a Person is Formed on Basis of Relations of The Subject With The World Around and Then It is Responsible for Regulation of His/Her Life Activity. These Relations are Reflected In Sense Structures of Different Levels Which are Closely Interrelated and are a Single Whole. The Sense Sphere of a Person, Having a Complex Structure, is Shown In His/Her Life-Sense Conception Which is a Reflection of Outlook and Value Orientations of The Person. It is Possible to Trace Acquisition, Assimilation and Movement of Values Both At a Level of Separate Senses and Sense Structures and Their Involvement In His/Her Life-Sense Conception. Orientation Toward Sense Sphere of a Youngster, Taking Into Consideration Features of His/Her Sense-Creation Assist In Forming Universal Humanitarian Values.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Sensorimotor Parameter Connection with the Students'learning Efficiency**

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The aim of the research was to describe psychophysiological predictors of the effectiveness of student's learning. 400 students from several universities located in different cities of russia were participants (mean age 17.9 + 0.9). Characteristics of the sensorimotor integration were studied using a simple sensorimotor reaction and differentiating sensorimotor reaction. Regression analysis revealed a high correlation of the students mean marks during the learning process with the number of false-starts in differentiating sensorimotor reaction (almost 30% of the dispersion of the variable \"marks\" is determined by the predictor \"number of false-starts» ( $\beta = -0,537$ ,  $t = -3,11$ ,  $p = 0,005$ ).

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Improving Kindergarteners' Socio-Emotional Development through a School-Based SEL Program: *Aulitas En Paz***

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Positive interpersonal behaviors like cooperation and sharing are relevant for school adaptation and achievement (e.g. Greenberg, Weissberg, O'Brien, Zins, Resnik & Elias et al., 2003; McClelland & Morrison, 2003). In spite of significant school-based efforts to promote socio-emotional learning (SEL), there are few rigorous evaluation studies of program effects on children's socio-emotional skills. This investigation sought to identify the short-term effects of a school-based SEL program on kindergarteners' socio-emotional outcomes through a quasi-experimental pre-test/post-test design with two untreated control groups. Participants were 106 low-income Colombian kindergarteners, their parents and respective home-room teachers. Differences-in-differences estimations (DD) showed significant positive effects of the program on children's socio-emotional skills, specifically on empathy and emotion recognition. There was evidence that the program was effective in promoting prosocial behaviors. Findings are discussed in terms of short-term program effects, parent involvement, issues of teacher bias and intensity of treatment.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identification of Two Indiscipline Facets and Connections with Academic Grades and Procrastination in Barcelona (Spain).**

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Classroom discipline is a necessary condition to allow instruction and to assure proper learning. However, sometimes the most disruptive behaviours are not what really interfere the learning, and there are other apparently less harmful manners which genuinely stop it. To prove this hypothesis, we administered 456 students in barcelona with 11 indiscipline items, describing in-class unruly behaviours. After applying a principal component analysis to their answers, we found that 8 items group in two neatly separated factors, which explain 60% of the variance. The first factor, “conventional indiscipline”, describes highly disruptive behaviours, like destroying things or threatening classmates and teachers. The second factor, “instructional indiscipline”, refers to talking with friends in class or not doing the homework, and gets highest correlations than the former one with both grades and academic procrastination.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Motivation Aspect of Modern Training Process**

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One of the modern education goals is forming the national and worldwide valuable and perfect personality qualities in pupils. An important factor among them is to accompany pupil's activities with adequate and positive motivations. The article deals with the content passing from pupil's emotional cognitive treatment and incites him next activities while introducing content proper with form, character and capacity of pupil's necessity. The form, meaning and level of training activity, its stages cognition and character of connection shows succession of training qualifying its education and development functions. For forming and developing positive and supported training motivations in pupils should be involved proper activity environment, they must be attracted and interested in this activity. Special importance of group activity and applying for education assessment system in forming positive training motivation is successfully shown in the target article.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships among Classroom Goal Structures, Academic Contingency of Self-Worth and Achievement Relevant Outcomes.**

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Recently, Achievement Goal Literatures Have Indicated The Important Findings About Children's Motivation, But There are Few Studies About The Role of Self In Achievement Process. Therefore, The Purpose of This Study Was to Examine The Relationships among Classroom Goal Structures (E.G. Mastery, Performance-Approach), Academic Contingency of Self-Worth and Achievement Relevant Outcomes (Intrinsic Interest, Competence, Study Strategies). Questionnaires Were Administered to 1500 Japanese Fifth Through Eighth Graders From 38 Classrooms. We Conducted HLM Which Tested Cross-Level Interactions. It Was Indicated That Both Classroom Goal Structures Moderated The Relations among Academic Contingency of Self-Worth and Outcome Variables. According to The Result, Academic Contingency of Self-Worth is More Beneficial In Mastery Oriented Classrooms. on The Other Hand, Academic Contingency of Self-Worth is Less Beneficial In Performance Oriented Classrooms. The Results are Discussed In Terms of Their Implications for Research and Theories on Achievement Goals and Academic Contingency Self-Worth.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**School Environment and Peer Relations vs. Self-esteem and Anxiety of Polish Adolescents**

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There is relatively little studies concerning self-esteem, state anxiety and trait anxiety, as an outcome of peer effect in school. This study present result of polish national study of adolescents. In 2010 a survey was conducted on a representative sample of 198 schools including approximately 5000 students. The survey was a third wave of longitudinal study of adolescents. In this step 16 and 17-year old students from various type of schools were examined. We used state-trait anxiety inventory, the Rosenberg self-esteem scale and instrument measuring school environment and peer-relations 'you and your peers'. The main analyses were based on multilevel models including hierarchical linear models. Results show different patterns of relations between school environment and peer relationships in various schools, interesting results were find particularly in state-trait anxiety scales. This analysis also support conceptualization that school environment and peer relations are substantial factor of development of self-esteem.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Anxiety, Social Acceptance and Academic Self-Perceptions in High-School Students**

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The study focused on how social anxiety relates to acceptance among classmates, motivational beliefs and self-handicapping strategies in slovene high-school students. 277 students (58 % females, age 16 to 17) filled in the social anxiety scale for adolescents, the sociometric test, the »guess who« technique, and the following scales of the patterns of adaptive learning scales: the three achievement goal orientation scales, academic self-efficacy scale and self-handicapping strategies scale. The students also answered two additional questions about their feelings in the classroom. The results reveal that the most socially anxious students belonged to the sociometric group of rejected students, being described by their classmates as anxious and having a negative mood. More socially anxious students reported a lower degree of well-being in the classroom and a lower degree of acceptance by their classmates. When learning behavior is concerned, the more socially anxious students tended to have more performance-avoidance goals.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Child's Self-efficacy and Anxious Emotional Status as Contributors to Bullying and Victimization: Bullies, Victims and Bully/Victims Profiles.**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the role of child's self efficacy and anxious emotional status to school bullying and victimization. It also investigates whether bullies, victims and bully/victims constitute distinct groups in terms of the above-mentioned variables. The sample consists of 700 students aged 9-12 years old of six public primary schools in cyprus. It is hypothesised that self-efficacy and anxious emotional status are associated with both bullying and victimization. Self-efficacy for aggression will be associated with both bullying and victimization, whereas high-self efficacy for intervening in bully/victim situations will be associated with high scores of victimization. Bullies, victims and bully/victims are assumed to be found as distinct groups in terms of both variables and their profiles will be discussed. Bully/victims are assumed to be found as similar to bullies with respect to self-efficacy for aggression but similar to victims with respect to self-efficacy for intervening.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Project “Atitude Positiva”: Analysis of Six Years of Implementation (2004-2010)**

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Project “atitude positiva” is a project aimed at the promotion of social and emotional learning among elementary and middle school students in portugal. The project presently includes 3 sel programs (4th, 6th, and 7th to 9th graders), as well as a program aimed at promoting school adjustment in the transition to middle school. More than 3500 students have taken part in, at least, one of the programs. The project also provides training for parents, teachers and school staffers. Most of the programs were created in response to needs identified by school personnel. Results are encouraging, with programs presenting consistent positive results throughout the six years, according to both teachers’ and participants’ reports; “positive transition” has also been effective in reducing school absenteeism and retention. Lessons can be learned from both the activities that were successful and from those that weren’t. The results lead to the constant revision of the programs.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is Satisfaction an Important Factor in Explaining the Impact of Several Social and Emotional Learning Programs?**

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This Study Aims to Analyse If Satisfaction With a Social and Emotional Learning Program Has a Moderating Effect on The Impact of The Program Upon Social and Emotional Competences. During 5 Consecutive School Years 3207 Elementary and Middle School Students (of Which 51% Female) Participated In 202 Groups of Three Different Social and Emotional Learning Programs. The Programs are Composed By 13 Weekly Sessions Integrated In The School Curricula. Evaluation Procedures Included Students' and Teachers' (188) Assessment Pre and Post Program. Several Statistical Procedures Were Conducted, Including Repeated Variance Analyses. Results Showed That Satisfaction Can Only Be Considered a Relevant Moderator In One of The Three Programs. Even Though We Find Moderation Effect Results In All Three Programs, In Two of Them The Results Report to a Single Dimension. We Can Therefore Conclude That Satisfaction Cannot be Considered a Relevant Moderator of The Program'S Impact on Social and Emotional Competences.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of Self-Determination Motivations for Mathematics Examination Emotion**

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This Study Aims to Analyze The Differential Predicting Effects of Intrinsic, Automatic, and Avoidant Motivations on Positive and Negative Mathematics Examination Emotions. 1241 High-School Students (642 Male and 599 Female) From 17 High Schools In Taiwan Were Sampled. These Students Were Administered The Achievement Motivation and Emotion Scales Before The Mathematics Examination. In These Scales, The Control Variables Were Subjective Competence (Self-Efficiency, Success Expectation, & Task Difficulty), and Meaning Appraisal (Challenge & Threat), The Prediction Variables Were Motivations Based on Self-Determination Theory (Intrinsic, Automatic, and Avoidant Motivations). The Outcome Variables are Positive (Enjoyment, Pride, and Hope) and Negative (Anger and Anxiety) Emotions. Hierarchical Regression Analysis Was Adopted for Statistic Method. Corresponding to Self-Determination Theory, The Results Mostly Verify Our Hypotheses. The Explaining Variation of Three Motivation's Prediction Effects Reach Significantly. To Conclude, The Phenomenon That Automatic Motivation Undermines Positive Mathematics Examination Emotion is Worth Further Exploration.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relations among Perceptions of Classroom Quality and Adjustment in Height School Girl Students: Comparing between Academic Fields**

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**Aim:** the aim of this research is comparing and studding relations among perceptions of class activities and adjustment in students with different fields. **Method:** used method in this research is descriptive and correlative method. For doing this, we choice a sample (n= 400) that selected from girl students in height schools of tabadkan education areas in 2009-2010. Sampling method was multistage-cluster sampling. For gathering data, we used two scales: the school adjustment scale (sinha, 1993) and student perceptions of classroom quality scale (gentry & owen, 2004). **Results:** results of pearson correlation showed that components of student perceptions of classroom quality with components of social and academic adjustment are related and coefficients are significant statistically but no for emotional. Regression results show that components of perceptions of classroom activities predicted academic adjustment ( $f(5,364) = 21/11, p < 0/001$ ), social adjustment ( $f(3,389) = 6/73, p < 0/001$ ), but not emotional adjustment.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Concept, Self-Efficacy, and Language Attitudes and Their Impacts on Standard Educational Language Competencies of Monolingual and Multilingual Migrant Pupils**

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This Poster Presents a Sub-Study of a Project of The University of Applied Educational Sciences Phbern, Comparing The Development of Monolingual and Multilingual Migrant Pupils' Educational Language Competencies and Aiming At Providing Bases for Optimising The Organisation of "Multilingual" Schools. It Refers to Banduras (1987) Definition of Self-Concept as a Composite View of Oneself, Formed Through Direct Experiences and Evaluations Adopted From Significant Others – In The Context of Schools Most Probably Classmates Or Other Pupils Similar to Oneself (Cf. Festinger, 1954). By Means of Multilevel Modelling, Direct and Interacting Impacts of Ivs on Educational Language Competencies and Their Development Will Be Examined. IV and Control Variables are Situated on Class- (Class-Composition, E.G. Percentage of Multilingual Pupils, Cf. Works of Marsh Et Al.), Pupil- (Linguistic Self-Concept, Self-Efficacy, Language Attitudes, IQ, SES) and Time-Level (Two Measurement Occasions: 2nd/3rd, 5th/6th, 8th/9th Grades). Occurring Differences between Monolingual and Multilingual Pupils Will be Discussed.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Skills and Interaction Involvement of Student-Prospective Teachers**

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New tendencies in pre-service primary teacher education emphasize the importance of achieving high level of communication competence. The dependence between social skills and interaction involvement of student-prospective teachers were examined. The research involved 174 sophomore students at teacher faculties of university in kragujevac, serbia. Social skills (emotional expressiveness, emotional sensitivity, emotional control, social expressiveness, social sensitivity, social control) were measured by social skill inventory (reggio, 2002) while interaction involvement components (attentiveness, perceptiveness, responsiveness) were measured by interaction involvement scale (cegala et al., 1982). The results show significant correlation between interaction involvement and particular social skills (social expressiveness and social control) as well as the one between interaction involvement and social and emotional sensitivity. There is interdependence of verbally supported communication competences. Moderate development of the examined social skills and interaction involvement of student-prospective teachers and interdependence of only certain components should result in integration of various competences into education programmes.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Psychology in Future or In-service Teachers in Portugal**

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For over 20 years teacher education in the fields of humanities, music and art teachers has differed in terms of the experience of the pupils: some have over 5 years of teaching experience whereas other have no experience. This presentation aims at depicting the differences on the impact of teaching psychological concepts to these groups. The methodology is based on a survey followed by in-depth interviews.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Analysis of Applying Positive Psychology to Develop Affective Education Program for the Science and Mathematics Gifted Students in Junior High School**

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**Objects:** Based on Positive Psychology Theory, This Study Developed An Affective Education Program and Investigated The Impact of This Program on Positive Emotion of The Science and Mathematics Gifted Students In 7th Grade In Taiwan. **Methods:** The Study Was Designed Based on Action Research Methods. Participants Were 17 Boys and 7 Girls. The Curriculum of The Program Focused on The Understanding and Expression of 4 Positive Emotions – Happiness, Gratitude, Confidence, and Empathy. The Program Included 9 Lectures, Lasting for 3 Months. Data Including Teaching Reflection, Interviews With Students and Students' Parents Were Collected and Analyzed. **Results and Conclusion:** The Positive Emotions (E.G. Happiness, Gratitude, Confidence) of The Participants, Particularly Females Increased After The Program. The Participants Whose Parents Cared and Paid More Attention to Their Children Showed More Positive Emotion and Behaviors. Participants Under The Situations of Warm, Relaxing and Positive Teacher-Students Interaction Displayed More Creative Behaviors.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Students' Perception and Their Learning Performance in Human Learning and Cognition**

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This study aims to explore the relationships among students' perception of their multiple intelligence, learning engagement, expecting scores and academic performance. 46 students participated in the study. In the early semester, students evaluated what kind and how much intelligence they have according to multiple intelligence. During semester, divergent teaching activities including lectures, discussion, presentations and action-directed problem solving were conducted to facilitate their understanding about human learning and cognition during 15 weeks. In the late semester, students were required to judge their engagement and expect how many points they will get. The results indicated intrapersonal intelligence is the majority (41%) in this class. Besides, students' engagement ( $r = .30$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and expecting scores ( $r = .45$ ,  $p < .01$ ) have positive relationships with their own learning performance whereas the number of their intelligence is not correlated with their academic performance. The results will be discussed by cognitive theories.

**Category: Educational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Elementary School Science Instruction in Japanese Teacher Training Universities and the Understanding Process of University Students**

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Purpose : by having university professors provide guidance each time, the way in which the university students, who are studying to become elementary school teachers, came to understand teaching methods was analyzed. Method : forty-five Japanese university students studying to become elementary school teachers were studied. Analysis was based on the university professors' guidance and the university students' reports. Results : as the number of trial classes increased, changes in understanding derived from the identification of problematic points were seen in the following order: (1) loudness of voice of person conducting class; ease with which explanations could be understood, (2) appearance of class to proceed methodically, (3) teaching of the required items, (4) instructor's teaching style is not one-way and incorporates the children's ideas. Discussion : these results were obtained through analyzing a small number of people. It will be necessary to analyze a larger amount of data

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Expressivity and Loneliness**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between emotional expressivity and loneliness. Participants of the study were 339 university students. of the participants 175 were female and 164 were male. The berkeley emotional expressivity scale and the ucla loneliness scale were used as measures. The relationships between emotional expressivity and loneliness were examined using correlation analysis and the hypothesis model was tested through structural equation modeling. In correlation analysis, loneliness was negatively related to both total emotional expressivity scores and to subscales of emotional expressivity. The structural model demonstrated excellent fit ( $\chi^2/df=1,02$ ,  $p =.42910$ ,  $gfi =.94$ ,  $agfi =.93$ ,  $cfi =.98$ ,  $ifi =.98$ ,  $nfi =.96$ ,  $rfi =.95$ , and  $rmsea =.047$ ) and also accounted for 68% of loneliness variances. According to path analysis results, loneliness was predicted negatively by positive expressivity, negative expressivity, impulse strength, and total emotional expressivity scores.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Non-specific mechanisms that enhance well-being in health promoting behaviours:  
motivation matters**

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It was tested whether the non-specific enhancement of well-being brought about by a health promoting behaviour (a breathing exercise with a controversial rationale for action) was due to expectancy having an unmediated effect on outcome (response expectancy theory) or because expectancy was mediated through the behavioural and affective consequences of positively-valued goal satisfaction (motivational concordance theory). Fifty seven healthy participants performed a simplified version of the Buteyko breathing technique at their homes over four days and were randomised to receive either easy (N = 28) or difficult (N = 29) exercises. Positive and negative affect (PANAS) improved for both groups but there was no difference between levels of exercises. Motivation measured by perceived effort predicted outcome independently of expectancy. These results show that the motivation and consequent effort put into the task leads to better outcome through a motivated mediated route. Motivational mindset matters due to the therapeutic effects of goal satisfaction.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Masked Affective Stimuli and Mental Effort: Effects Due to Induced Affect?**

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We investigated effects of masked affective stimuli on mental effort intensity, operationalized as cardiovascular reactivity (Obrist, 1981) – especially cardiac preejection period (pep). After habituation, participants performed an attention task with integrated masked emotional expressions. We predicted stronger cardiovascular reactivity during the task in a sad-prime than in a happy-prime condition (Gendolla & Silvestrini, in press). However, if the primes induced conscious affect, this effect should be eliminated by providing a cue for potential primes' affective influence (Winkielman, Zajonc, & Schwarz, 1996). We found a prime main effect: pep reactivity in the sad-prime condition was stronger than in the happy-prime condition. This effect remained and reactivity was even stronger in the cue-condition, as indicated by a significant cue main effect. Furthermore, participants did not report any changes of emotional state. Thus, the results do not support the idea that the affective primes influenced pep reactivity because they induced conscious affect.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Acoustical Mood Induction - Development of New Stimulus Material (ECOS - Emotionally Contagious Sound Clips)**

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To elicit moods such as cheerfulness, sadness, and anxiety by emotional contagion, nonverbal vocalizations were recorded: laughing heartily, crying/sobbing, screams of panic and fear. A neutral mood condition was recorded in a lecture room before the beginning of a course. After digital editing (e.g. removal of intelligible speech), the sound clips (with 90 s run time each) were presented to n=84 female subjects with headphones for validation. The results confirmed the successful induction of mood states and the successful variation of the emotional dimensions motivational direction, valence and arousal. For example mood induction with cheerfulness resulted in better right-hemispheric performance (relative changes of hemispheric cognitive performance; verbal and figural fluency tasks), but in relatively better left-hemispheric performance as compared to induction with sad or anxious mood. These findings support the theory of an additive combination of motivational direction and arousal for explaining shifts of lateralized cognitive performance (papousek et al., 2009).

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Proactive Coping, Cognitive Reappraisal, and Well-Being: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach**

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This study examined emotional cognitive reappraisal as a mediator between proactive coping and experiences of positive affect and the association between proactive coping and well-being (life satisfaction and depression) among adolescents group. Survey data from 507 high school level youngsters were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Results of path analyses showed that emotional cognitive reappraisal was a partial mediator of proactive coping on positive affect and also indicated that positive affect mediated the relationship between proactive coping and adolescents' well-being (life satisfaction and less depression). These findings suggest that it is important to consider proactive coping construct and cognitive reappraisal strategy in understanding adolescents' psychological functioning. Implications are discussed for both education and further research.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation - Emotion and Mood**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Survey of Quality of Life Related to the Health of Senile People in the Different Areas of Tehran**

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In This Study 201 Senile Individuals From Different Areas of Tehran Completed Euro-Qol and Demographic Specifications. Mean Age of Participants Was 62.56 ( SD= 8. 651) and Males Comprised 56.7% of Sample. The Results Showed That Average of Quality of Life Related to The Health Was 0.740 ( SD=0.251) and Average of Quality of Life In The Scale ( 0-100) Was 70.41 ( SD= 18.269). 15.4% of Participants are Smoking Regularly and 18.9% of Them Smoke Some Times. Results of One-Way Anova Showed No Difference In Health Condition between Smoked and Non Smoked Groups. Also, There Was No Difference between Male and Female Groups. The Results of One-Way Anova With Scheffe Post Hoc Determined That Age Group of 50-60 Years Significantly Has Higher Life Quality and Health Than Age Group of 60-70 and Over. However, There is No Difference between These 2 Groups.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alexithymia and Affect Intensity Traits of Art Students: A Cross-Cultural Comparison**

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Present study is concerned with examining the alexithymia and affect intensity traits of art students in a cross-cultural context. The two trades are assessed in a group of 150 art students in french (m = 21.1 years, sd = 1.9, 66% of female) and in a group of 80 art students in turkish art schools (m = 22.5 years, sd = 4.2, 50% of female). Alexithymia is evaluated by the bermond vorst alexithymia questionnaire (bvaq) while affect intensity is evaluated by the affect intensity measurement (aim). Results indicated no difference in global alexithymia scale. When looking at the subscales, it is found a differentiation about treating the emotions. In this context, art students in french art schools showed more difficulty to treat their emotions while they showed less difficulty to feel emotions , stronger reaction to negative events and a richer fantasy life.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Positive Affect and Negative Affect in Fibromyalgia**

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The Aim of This Study is to Assess to What Extent Positive Affect and Negative Affect are Associated With Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS) Rather Than Lumbar Degenerative Disease (LDD) Or With FMS Rather Than Healthy Controls (HC). A Total of 286 Women Were Included In The Study: One Hundred and Thirty Seven With FMS, 77 With LDD, and 72 HC. Positive and Negative Affect Was Evaluated By The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS), and Intensity of Pain Was Recorded With The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Three Logistic Regression Models (FMS Vs HC; LDD Vs HC; FMS Vs LDD) Were Performed. The Balance Positive Affect/Negative Affect Appears to Play An Important Role In FMS.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotion Regulation of the Families Having Disabled Individual**

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The research was made to determine the emotion regulation of the families having a disabled individual getting training in rehabilitation center. In the first section “emotion regulation scale” was used. The scale which was developed by John and Gross (2004) to measure emotion regulation strategies of the individuals, consists of 10 articles. In the scale, there are 2 emotion regulation dimension and repression and re-evaluation lower dimension. From the lower dimensions of emotion regulation scale of which validity and reliability was made by Sarlak (2009), alpha value of repression was found as .76 and re-evaluation lower dimension was found as .77. It is determined that emotion regulation point average of the families having disabled individual in the scope of the research is  $X=3.370.57$  ( $T=50.91$ ,  $P 0.05$ )

**Category: Emotion and Motivation - Emotion and Mood**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotion Regulation Efficacy**

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Emotion regulation efficiency (ERE) refers to activities through which we endeavour to expand our action resources and control potentials by regulating our emotion (mohiyeddini, sub). Study 1 (n = 1870) led to the development of ere-scale which consisted of 10 items and its initial validation. The results of cfa confirms the one-factor structure of ere-scale (cronbach's alpha = .87). Ere is correlated positively with general self efficacy, conscientiousness, extraversion, emotional control, positive affectivity, self-esteem, anger control, life satisfaction, positive expressivity and negatively with neuroticism, depression, rumination, negative affectivity, anger-out, trait-anxiety and hostility. Study 2 (n= 44) shows that ere is associated with decreased stress hormone reactivity (cortisol, norepinephrine secretion) to mental stress. Conclusion: the results support the assumption that emotion regulation efficacy is a primary requirement for emotional regulation and is an important correlate of psychological well-being.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Professional's Motivational Orientation Factors in Pursuing Continuing Professional Education (CPE) at Graduate and Professional Schools-The Case of Comparative CPE Motivational Orientation Factors for Japanese Government Officials**

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The study used in-depth semi-structured interviews to investigate professionals' motivational factors for participating in "continuing professional education (cpe)" at graduate and professional schools. Particularly, it applied the five factors of boshier's (1977) "motivational orientation" model to explore why japanese government officials predominantly selected graduate and professional schools in the u.s. over other countries such as those in europe and asia for their cpe. The findings demonstrated that the four factors ("escape and stimulation," "professional advancement," "external expectations," and "cognitive interests") overlapped boshier's motivational orientation. However, the fifth factor, "social welfare" was not a discernible reason. Instead, two other new factors ("cpe itself is a reward" and "upgrading personal general market value") emerged from the data; these were particularly emphasized by the cpe participants in the u.s. the findings also showed how u.s. graduate education, as a cpe provider, has been successful as compared to other nations in attracting japanese professionals.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Regulated or Intrinsically Motivated Self-leader: Investigating Relations between Self-leadership, Self-regulation, and Intrinsic Motivation**

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Self-regulation theory (carver & scheier, 1998) and the theory of self-determination (deci & ryan, 1985) are two basic theories of self-leadership (manz, 1986; neck & houghton, 2006). The relationship between self-leadership, self-regulation and intrinsic motivation was not so far examined empirically. The present study (n = 228) explored associations between self-leadership (and subfacets), self-regulation, and intrinsic motivation. Correlation and factor analyses indicate that self-leadership and self-regulation are strongly interrelated, especially via locomotion in self-regulation, but not with intrinsic motivation. Future lines of research are outlined based on study's findings.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is Emotion in the Brain of the Beholder or the Poser?**

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Although hemispheric asymmetries in emotional expression and perception have been studied with various techniques, whether the source of the asymmetry is the poser or the observer is still not clear. In experiment i, we investigated on which hemiface the expressions of happiness and sadness are better identified. Subjects evaluated right-sided happy chimeric faces as more expressive. In experiment ii, we examined whether the source of the right-sided bias was the observer's hemispheric asymmetry or the poser's facial asymmetry. Therefore each of the right-right composites and left-left composites of emotional (happy and sad) and neutral faces were briefly presented unilaterally, either in the left visual field (LVF)/right hemisphere (RL) or in the right visual field (RVF)/left hemisphere (LH). Due to ongoing data collection the results of experiment ii could not be analyzed yet.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Frontal Cortical EEG Asymmetries are Associated with Trait Aggression and Reduced Behavioral Inhibition**

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**Introduction:** the aim of the present study was to examine interrelations between asymmetrical frontal cortical activity, trait aggression and behavioral inhibition. **Methods:** a four minute resting eeg, the buss-perry aggression questionnaire and a go/no-go task were administered in thirty healthy male participants. Delta (1-3hz), theta (4-7hz), alpha (8-12hz) and beta (13-30hz) power frontal asymmetry, sum of aq scores and error percentages on a go/no-go task were calculated. **Results:** pearson product moment correlational analyses revealed significant positive correlations between aq scores and a relative right-sided beta power asymmetry,  $r=0.5$ ;  $p<0.002$ , and aq-scores and a relative right-dominant alpha power asymmetry,  $r=0.44$ ;  $p<0.02$ . Error percentages in the go/no-go task negatively correlated with a relative right-dominant beta power asymmetry,  $r=0.37$ ;  $p<0.05$ . **Discussion:** in agreement with the frontal lateralization model of motivational direction, relative increased left-sided frontal cortex activity, that is, reduced beta and alpha power is associated with increased trait aggression and reduced behavioral inhibition

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Definitions of Infidelity. Presentation of New Questionnaire and Its Psychological Correlates.**

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The Purpose of Our Research Was to Construct Questionnaire Allowing to Measure Individual Definitions of Infidelity [Including Phenomenons Connected With Both Offline and Online Infidelity]. Questionnaire Items Were Generated on The Basis of Existing Infidelity Measures and Additional Research on Group of Undergraduate Students That Listed Examples of Behavior Connected In Their Opinion With Infidelity. Further Analysis Was Conducted Resulting With Questionnaire That Allows Not Only to Define Quantitative Differences [Conceptualized as Restrictive Vs Liberal Definitions of Infidelity] But Also Qualitative Differences In Definitions of Infidelity [Conceptualized According to Three Factors That Analysis Revealed]. We Would Like to Present Also Our Further Research Exploring Relations between Individual Definitions of Infidelity Measured With Our Questionnaire and Few Related Variables [E.G. Attachment Styles, History of Intimate Relationships, Sociosexual Orientation]. Possible Applications and Limitations of Presented Questionnaire as Well as Directions of Future Studies In This Area Will Be Discussed.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Sex Guilt, Age and Marital Duration with Sexual Desire among Iranian Women**

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Introduction. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between sex guilt, age and marital duration with sexual desire among Iranian women. Method. The data presented here were obtained from a total of 192 married Iranian women from three universities in Tehran who were selected via multi-clustering sampling method. The subjects' socio-demographic data, sexual desire (Hurlbert index of sexual desire) and sex guilt (Moshier revised sex-guilt inventory) was gathered. Results. Findings showed there are significant negative relationships between sexual desire and sex guilt ( $r=-0.442, p<0.01$ ), age ( $r=-0.553, p<0.01$ ) and marital duration ( $r=-0.349, p<0.01$ ). Age and sex guilt were able to predict 34.8 percent of the variance of sexual desire. Conclusion. Women who have higher levels of sex guilt, have lower levels of sexual desire. Also age and marital duration are inversely related to sexual desire.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Gender and Relationship Status on Sex Drive**

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In this study, effects of gender and relationship status were investigated on sex drive among 534 participants. The purpose was to provide support for the fact that sex drive, from an evolutionary point of view, is susceptible to situations where procreation is concerned. Sex drive was assessed by means of an online questionnaire based on evolutionary adaptations underlying sexual behaviour. Analysis of covariance showed that, in general, men have a higher sex drive than women and singles have a higher sex drive than people in a relationship. Single women have a higher sex drive than women with a partner, but single men and men with a partner do not differ in terms of the strength of their sex drive. These results are in line with studies of sexual selection and parental investment, where evolved behavioural manifestations of sex drive facilitate male competition and female rivalry for access to a partner.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Some Psychological Characteristics of Adolescent Girls Attributing Themselves to Persons with Changed Sexual Orientation**

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The purpose of the report was to study emotional status and creativity of adolescent girls attributing themselves to persons with changed sexual orientation. 128 girls were participants: 35 girls with normal sexuality (mean age  $13,69 \pm 0,58$  yr), 54 girls of adolescent girls attributing themselves to persons with changed sexual orientation ( $13,69 \pm 0,47$  yr), 39 girls attributing themselves to persons abusing the alcohol and cigarette ( $13,83 \pm 0,56$  yr). We used russian version of bem's questionnaire, buss-durkee test, torrance creativity test. Girls attributing themselves to persons with changed sexual orientation showed more levels of aggressiveness and creativity than the girls of other groups and were more androgynies.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Research of the Lawyer-Students Legal Consciousness Motivational Sphere**

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Research describes the emergence of the professional directedness and value basis of the future lawyers legal consciousness that is determined by content peculiarities of their professional motivation system. Impact of professional performance digestion by the future lawyers tightly connected by their personality structure features (self-evaluation, activity, directedness) and by motives formed in the process of their socialization. Revealing of professionally-significant personal traits makes possible to define level of their fitness to professional performance. For this purpose there were used psycho-diagnostic techniques: measurement of personality motivational profile by w.milman; study of value orientation by m. Rokeach; diagnosis of success and failure avoid motivation; diagnosis of personality directness by a.bass; questionnaire revealing significance of academic disciplines in professional education by t. Dubovitskaya; revealing of subjective control level by j. Rotter; 16-pf questionnaire of r. Cattell. empirical research stated statistically considerable interconnection between indicators of general-domestic and professional motivational tendencies development.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anticipated Emotions and Personal Experience for Predicting Behavioral Intentions (BI) and Behavioral Expectations (BE) as Different Proximal Antecedents of Ris**

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We test how anticipated emotions interact with personal experience in risk behavior to improve predictions from tpb on behavioral intention (bi) and behavioral expectation (be) for sex without condom (study 1) and excessive drinking (study 2). Interaction between anticipated emotional profiles (aeps) and personal experience on be was significant in study 2. In the moderate-high experience group, aeps improve tpb prediction from 28% to 45% in the case of bi and from 19% to 40% in that of be in relation to sexual risk behavior (study 1), and from 23% to 36% in the case of bi and from 17% to 31% in that of be in relation to binge drinking (study 2). However, in the low experience group (study 2) aeps improve tpb predictions for bi (12% to 34%) but not for be showing that in less experienced people both proximal antecedents to behavior are not equivalent.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Face-in-the-crowd-effect with Inverted Schematic Faces**

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An angry face is an evolutionarily ancient signal of threat, which is thought to be manifested in the face-in-the-crowd-effect (fice); the advantage to detect an emotionally discrepant face in an array of otherwise homogeneous faces when expressing anger. There is controversy about whether face inversion eliminates the fice, consistent with the more general face-inversion effect (i.e., stimulus inversion impairs encoding of faces), or whether it reflects an observers' sensitivity to threat-related stimuli. In this study, the participants searched for a threatening or non-threatening schematic emotional face among neutral faces. In experiment 1, face inversion eliminated the fice obtained with upright stimuli. Nevertheless, in experiment 2, in which 90°- and 270°-rotated faces were presented in addition to upright and inverted ones, the fice was found in each of the four orientations. These results confirm the observers' tendency to preferentially process threat-related stimuli, even when presented in unusual ways.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Cross-lagged Relations of College Students' External and Intrinsic Motivation in Taiwan**

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We Investigated An Extrinsic–Intrinsic Aspect of Students' Learning Motivation Styles --- Cross-Lagged Relations--- and Hypothesized That The Change of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations Have Impacts on The Motivational Structure of College Students. A Cross-Lagged Panel Model is Employed. 111 Students Repeatedly Report Their Subjective Motivations of Their Engagement of Class In 4 College Classrooms between Two Time Periods. Structural Equation Modeling Analysis Showed 4 Results: (A) The Increase of Intrinsic Motivation Leads to The Increase of Intrinsic Motivation, (B) The Increase of Intrinsic Motivation Leads to The Increase of Extrinsic Motivation, (C) The Increase of Extrinsic Motivation Leads to The Decrease of Intrinsic Motivation, and (D) The Increase of Extrinsic Motivation Leads to The Decrease of Extrinsic Motivation. We Discuss, First, How The Findings Help Illuminate The Relations between Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations, Second, The Applications of The Results In The Management of Classroom In College.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Structure of Ambition.**

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Ambition as a variety of social motivation is an aspiration of person to be a meaningful personality to others for real achievements. Ambition has its own psychological structure - a base and 2 components. The basis (first) component is a motivational component "i want..." ex. I desire to be world-renowned psychologist or i want to become an olympic champion. The second component is a reflexive component "i am..." - an attitude toward myself, self-conception, it can be an adequate, high and low self-esteem. The third component is an ethical component - an attitude to other people, respectful or manipulation.

**Category: Emotion and Motivation**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Future-oriented Emotions on Prediction of Behavioral Intention and Behavioral Expectation.**

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Two strategies are possible to improve theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991): using new proximal antecedents of behaviors and adding new predictors. We followed both in the following two studies: study 1 tests the role played by tpb variables on prediction of behavioral intention and behavioral expectation as proximal antecedents of one risk behavior: drunk-driving. Results show that behavioral intention (BI) and behavioral expectations (BE) are not equivalent constructs so they cannot be used interchangeably. Study 2 proposes adding future oriented emotions (anticipated and anticipatory emotions) to tpb variables in order to predict bi and be in a more frequent risk behavior: binge drinking. Results show that where anticipated emotions (i.e. joy) improve tpb explanation on bi, anticipatory emotions (i.e. joy) did it on be. As higher is future joy, anticipated or anticipatory, higher is respectively the intention and expectation to do risk behavior in the near future.1991)

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Designing New Residence Halls Based on the University Students' Preferences in the Fields of Architecture and Environmental Psychology**

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This study investigates the preferences of university students regarding different types of residence halls and their environmental levels from both architecture and environmental psychology perspectives. The study used data collected from students living in eight different fraternities and sororities of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. A total of 201 students attending different majors and academic levels were involved in the study. The participants filled out a questioner. The questions were related to their architectural preferences and their residential satisfaction on the subject of residence halls. Results indicated that most students preferred to live in the suite type of residence halls, since they provide an appropriate living environment and enhance more private spaces. Currently, life ability and sense of community in the corridor type of residence halls are in higher level than the other types.

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psycho-Environmental Approach to the Perceived Well-being of Young French Children at School**

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This Study Comes Within The Field of Environmental Psychology; Its Aim Was to Identify The Way Children Relate to Their School, Both as a Physical Reality and as a Living Space Where They Learn About Socialization (Nabli-Bouزيد, 2010). Our Aims Were to: A) Identify How Children Perceive The School Lay-Out and The Atmosphere and The Social Relationships That They Form, and B) Identify The Different Variables That Influence Their Perceived Well-Being: Socio-Demographic (Age, Sex), Architectural (Sound Levels, Lighting, Lay-Out) and Psycho-Social (Perceived Lay-Out and Environmental Atmosphere). a Questionnaire Was Completed By 200 Children Aged 9 to 11 Concerning The Lay-Out, Environmental Atmosphere and Perceived Well-Being In Different Areas of The School (Canteen, Classroom, Playground, The School as a Whole). The Results Revealed a Differential Impact on The Well-Being Experienced By The Children According to Age and Sex, But Above All Regarding The Perceived Aesthetics and Functions of The School Spaces.

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Adaptation to Climate Change- The Influence of Social Norms**

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Policy-making involves anticipating people's behavioral responses to novel, not yet fully recognized challenges, such as a changing climate. Forecasting future behavior of individuals can best be attained based on their present behavioral performance. In a communal survey the status quo of people's engagement in environmental conservation was recorded in Germany, including municipalities that are expected to be particularly vulnerable to climate change. Using the data of about 2,221 residents, pro-environmental behaviors (energy and water use, mobility and transportation, consumerism and political engagement), adaptation to climate change and social normative beliefs were assessed. Whereas individual proenvironmental motivation correlated with climate adaptation ( $r=.67$ ) across all participants, motivation fluctuated significantly between several municipalities. Motivational sinks and peaks revealed a link to social normative beliefs. Based on the results, communication strategies suitable to help policy-makers could be developed, using social coherence as a tool to promote proactive adaptation of individuals to climate change.

**Category: Environmental Psychology - Environment-Behavior Relationship Theories**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Frequent Car Use in the Urban Environment**

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The general area of the study is the psychology of attitudes towards the environment in relationship with car use. First, we identify differences between car owners and non-owners on a number of psycho-social measures, as well the correlations between them: “new ecological paradigm”, the perception of walking accessibility in one’s residential area and the perception of the ecological damages produced by automobiles. The second part of the study explores car use frequency and daily length in relationship to the three mentioned factors, as well as others, namely: urban traffic stress, personal ecological norm, perceived behavioral control of using other transportation means, age and gender. Results show certain significant associations and differences between the two groups (car owners vs. Non/owners); also, regression analysis reveal that the two behavioral measures used can be predicted on the basis of some of the psycho-social factors concerning environmental perceptions and attitudes taken into account.

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Reducing Plastic Bags Use in Supermarket : Can Commitment and the Hypocrisy Paradigm Help ?**

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Different models are used to change people behaviour concerning environment. Interventions are often set up at a time when people don't have the opportunity to change immediately. Therefore, there is a delay between interventions and the moment when people can act. Our purpose is to explore the effect of those two types of intervention (commitment and the hypocrisy paradigm) in this situation. People in a supermarket were asked to remember past transgressions after advocating the fact that plastic bags use had to be decreased or only committed themselves. We paid attention to whether participants took free plastic bags and bought reusable bags at the end of their shopping. Our results showed that participants who committed themselves by signing a poster advocating the target behaviour were more likely to change their behaviour than the participants in the control and in the hypocrisy conditions. Implications for the two models are discussed.

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interspecific Psychology**

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This work offers a new avenue of research – interspecific psychology as a scientific school studying relations between people and animals in the context of 1) common manifestation and evolution of psychic; 2) complex psychic phenomena manifesting themselves through interaction between species and reflecting the existing complexity of manifestations of humans and highly-organized animals in the evolution of nature and humankind; 3) study of psychological characteristics and factors of interspecific groups development. Studying these phenomena can be helpful for applied economics (e.g. The studying of enhancement of production efficiency in the process of interaction between people and farm livestock) and developing in people naturecentric consciousness.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Informed Consent and Dementia? Cognitive and Emotional Predictors of Consent Capacity in AD Patients**

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Not only a decrease of cognitive functioning, but also a loss of capacity to consent to research participation is thought to be an inevitable consequence of alzheimer's disease (vollmann, 2008). Yet, up to date no empirical model is capable of reliably assessing consent capacity (warner et al., 2009). Furthermore, the relationship between cognitive (marson, 2001) or emotional predictors (charland, 1998) and capacity remains uncertain and diagnostic reliability in practice is poor. This study aims at evaluating capacity to consent to research for both, healthy elderly and patients with alzheimer's disease using a german version of the macarthur competence assessment tool for clinical research, maccat-cr, with 4 capacity standards: understanding, appreciation, reasoning and choice (appelbaum & grisso, 2001). Additionally, emotional status and personal values are assessed using psychometric questionnaires. Cognitive functions considered to be interrelated with capacity such as speech, executive functioning and memory are evaluated using a neuropsychological battery.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Network Characteristics and Salivary Cortisol in Healthy Older People**

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This study examined the impact of social network characteristics on salivary cortisol among 84 older people in Hong Kong. Eight salivary cortisol samples were collected each day for two consecutive days from immediately after awakening to 12 hours later. Two components of the cortisol diurnal cycle, response to awakening and diurnal decline, were examined in relation to social network characteristics including use, availability, and development. Anovas with repeated measures were run to examine influences of the use, availability and building of social networks on the cortisol awakening response and diurnal decline, with the effects of gender, age and socioeconomic status controlled. Results indicated that those who spent more time and effort in developing social networks exhibited a significant rise in cortisol in the morning and a significant decline over the day, thus attesting to more effective activation and deactivation of the hpa axis.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Case of Enjoyment in Elderly's Attitudes Toward Using the Internet**

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Aim of This Study is to Investigate The Impact of Enjoyment (E) on The Attitude Towards The Internet Use (A) of Elderly. 130 Elderly Participants Were Surveyed Using a Questionnaire Which Consists of Adapted Items From Prior Research Used By Davis (1989) for TAM Including Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU). E Was Measured By 4 Items Regarding The Enrichment In Life and The Extent to Which The Activity of Using The Internet is Perceived to be Personally Enjoyable Aside From a Functional Determinant. A Was Measured By 9 Items Concerning The Experience of Using New Technologies and The Attributed Functionality. Using Regression Analysis The Indicating Items for PEOU (B=.44), E (B=.34) and PU (B=.24) Predicted a Very Well. The Results of The Present Study Revealed The Concept "Enjoyment" as An Additional Important Factor Concerning The Attitude Toward The Internet Use of The Elderly.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Seniors Socio-professional Self-realization as Important Social Value**

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Seniors' employment problems have caused losses to the state. objective: to investigate and compare two groups of seniors with higher education and work experience, 65 - 75years old. One group continues to work at the profession in socially significant state. Other group seniors do not continue to work. Methods: the questionnaire, interview, observation. Hypothesis: first group actors are a positive assessment of their psychological well-being and the subject position of contact. Other group actors have democratic sense of restriction, decreased psychological well-being, emptiness feeling, depression; this situation is detrimental to the country. Results: the hypothesis was confirmed. A psychology resume objective gives a detailed picture about the inner psyche of a person who is doing social significant job. A psychology resume objective tells us that whether a person would be able to do the job efficiently and effectively or not. Seniors working experience in social significant work is essential well-being factor.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Constructing Family Integrity in Later Life: The Case of Older Dementia Caregivers'**

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Family integrity is a normative developmental challenge to older adults, defined as a sense of well-being with family relations. This study aims at contributing to a better understanding of dementia care impact on older caregivers' construction of family integrity. A semi-structured open interview, focused on family system vital functions (general integrity; transformation of relationships; resolution of past conflicts; creation of meaning/legacy) was administered to 30 dementia caregivers aged over 64 years old. All the interviews were taped, transcribed and submitted to content analysis, with n-vivo 7 software support. Main results suggest that dementia caregivers' sense of family integrity is influenced by: family's perceptions regarding dementia; time spent with the descendents; other family members' support; patient dependency level; perceptions of a meaningful place within the family. Understanding the construction of family integrity facilitates a timely and appropriately intervention in the caregivers' family relational processes, activating their adaptive skills to dementia challenges.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Residential Care in Dementia: Effectiveness of a Psycho-Educational Program for Caregivers**

Ana Barbosa <sup>1</sup>, Joana Cruz <sup>1</sup>, Daniela Figueiredo <sup>1</sup>, Alda Marques <sup>1</sup>, Álvaro Mendes <sup>2</sup>, Sara Guerra <sup>2</sup>, Liliana Sousa <sup>2</sup>

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The increasing demand for higher quality services in dementia care emphasizes the relevance of addressing caregivers' difficulties and needs. This exploratory study aimed to evaluate the middle term impacts of a psycho-educational program for caregivers of residents with dementia. Two focus-group interviews with 6 caregivers of one residential care home were conducted immediately and 3 months after their participation in a psycho-educational program. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and submitted to content analysis. Results suggested that positive effects were achieved immediately after the program and maintained at the three-month follow-up: acquisition and application of specific knowledge and problem-solving skills; higher group cohesion and willingness to share experiences; increased self-worth feelings and awareness for self-care. The findings highlighted the importance of attending to dementia caregivers' educational and supportive needs. Psycho-educational approaches, which add to traditional training programs a supportive component, may provide positive contributions for higher quality dementia care practices.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Problems of Care Workers for Demented Eldery in Japan**

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Care for demented elderly is a serious problem in Japan where the population is aging rapidly. Psychological problems of care workers for demented elderly were investigated from the perspective of interactions between demented elderly and care workers. Exploratory analysis was conducted on data of care workers talking about their work, obtained by participant observers. Then, a structural model was constructed. Results indicated that problems related to the care for demented elderly were caused by mistakes in dealing with Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD) at night, as well as by difficulties in understanding demented elderly. When care workers were conscious of the interaction with patients related to their mistakes, they tended to feel a sense of helplessness and dilemma. Conversely, when the care workers were not conscious of the interaction, they tended to feel unpleasant about demented elderly with BPSD. Providing psychological support for care workers is suggested.

**Category: Gerontology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Cognitive Stimulation and Physical Exercise on the Cognitive Functioning of Older Persons with Cognitive Impairment: A Randomized Controlled Trial**

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This study examines the effects of cognitive stimulation (mahjong) and physical exercise (tai chi) on the cognitive functioning of older persons with significant cognitive impairment. 110 older adults who resided in nursing homes in hong kong were randomized into three groups: (A) Mahjong, (B) Tai Chi (Sitting Style), and (C) Handicrafts. Each activity was carried out three times a week over a 3-month period. Outcome measures including mini-mental state examination (MMSE), verbal memory, and digit memory were collected at baseline, post-treatment (3 Months), 6 Months, 9 Months, and 15 Months. There were small effects of mahjong on all outcome measures up to 6 months, but the tai chi group did not show improvement over the placebo group. In the long-term, the mahjong group became indistinguishable from the other groups, and therefore constant stimulation is necessary.

**Category: Health Psychology - Behavioral Medicine**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Phenomenological Study Exploring Barriers to Health Care for Scotland's Black and Ethnic Minority Groups**

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Introduction: black and ethnic minority groups (BME) carry a disproportionately higher burden of illness compared to the wider population, and are at increased risk of experiencing inequalities in health and health care provision. Historically, BME groups have been disadvantaged in obtaining full and equal access to health care. Scotland's bme population as to date have been under researched, under recognised and under treated. This study describes a recent investigation exploring the adult BME population's experiences and understandings of the health care system. Methods: semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 participants from 5 BME community groups. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and the data was analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Results: an overriding lack of trust and confidence in health care services was found. Conclusion: the results will be discussed in context of participant's culturally defined health beliefs and expectations and lack of english proficiency.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Distresses Associated with Obesity-Specific Abnormal Eating Behavior in Japanese College Students**

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Background: it is unknown what psychological distresses are associated with obesity-specific abnormal eating behavior in Japanese college students. Methods: we studied 1692 (1055 men and 637 women) college students living in Japan. We examined the association between obesity-specific abnormal eating behavior and psychological distresses by using the eating behavior scale for college students. Results: the following variables were significantly associated with psychological distresses among the population: female sex, high body mass index, depressive symptom, and psychological distress about family. Among men, high body mass index and depressive symptom remained significant on multivariate analysis. Among women, high body mass index, depressive symptom, and psychological distress about family were not significantly associated with obesity-specific abnormal eating behavior on multivariate analysis. Conclusions: a number of factors were significantly associated with obesity-specific abnormal eating behavior, as assessed by the eating behavior scale for college students. These factors differed between men and women.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Physical and Chemical Restraint of Patients**

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The Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study Was Conducted By Collecting Data Using a Survey on the knowledge that nurses 156 nurses have on physically and chemically restraining patients. the nurses (92.3%) consider the physical restraint is a way of ensuring the patient's safety, noting that this should be used on patients in risk of falling (87.2%). In this sense, they consider it appropriate to use physical restraints on patients with: psychotic disorders, disorders related to substance use, personality disorders and mood disorders. Regarding the risks involved in using physical restraints, 79.5% of the nurses stated that this does entail an increased risk for the patient and, they mention the development of pressure ulcers, hematomas, and fear as being the more probable of occurring. For nurses, the use of side rails plays an important role in restraining patients, followed by physical restraints and immobilisation in bed.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Chronic Insomnia in Adult Women: Comparison between Drug Therapy and Behavioral Therapy**

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This research aimed to compare medical and psychological interventions to improve chronic insomnia among adult women who sought advice from a sleep clinic in the city of tehran. The sample included 26 clients, who were randomly divided into two groups. Psychological intervention group subjects were given instructions for progressive muscle relaxation, guided imagery, relaxing music, and sleep hygiene in 4 sessions. Subjects in medical intervention group used hypnotic drugs in 4 weeks. The tools for obtaining information consisted of insomnia severity index, epworth sleepiness scale, berlin questionnaire for sleep apnea, and beck depression inventory. The analysis of data showed that both psychological and medical interventions could improve sleep quality and insomnia. Comparison between the two kinds of interventions showed that psychological interventions are more effective than medical intervention. According to the results, we may suggest that psychological interventions are a more proper remedy for insomnia.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Drinking Habits of Lithuanian Adults, Driving under the Influence of Alcohol**

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The aim of this study was to evaluate drinking habits among Lithuanian adults, driving under the influence of alcohol. The article analyses the data of Lithuanian adult (15-64 year old) population alcohol and drug use survey. We selected the answers of those, who admitted having used alcohol during the last 12 months (N=4 152). The results showed, that 16,9 % were driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in his/her lifetime, 5,9 % - during last 12 month, 1,6 % - during last 30 days. The results revealed that driving under the influence of alcohol is related to the frequency and amount of drinking. In the group of those, who are driving under the influence of alcohol, there are more people, who are using alcohol every day and are using 6 or more alcohol units every day.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Measurement of Grief Reactions for Taiwan Adults**

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The purpose of this study was to develop an inventory to measure the grief reactions of a sample of taiwanese adults. One hundred and fifteen bereaved subjects at various communities/university campuses completed the taiwanese grief reaction inventory (TGRI) during 2010 spring. A reliability test and exploratory factor analysis were then conducted. The results showed that the internal consistency (coefficient alpha) was high, 0.96. A principal components analysis with oblique rotation was performed yielding a four-factor-solution as expected by the authors. They are “symptomatology”, “living capability”, “continuing bonds” and “emotions with the deceased.” The TGRI is a conceptually valid and reliable measurement for grief reactions among taiwanese. No significant gender and age differences were found in the degree of whole grief reactions. However, the bereaved men had stronger continuing bonds with the deceased than women. When the relationship with the deceased is bonded tighter, the grief is stronger.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Conspiracy of Silence in the Comedy of Healing**

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In the psychological hospice job it is possible to witness to the establishment of the silence conspiracy. This paper describes the role of the psychologist for recovering the interrupted relationship between terminal ill and parents. The poor prognosis communication often promotes some defense mechanisms that led to the birth of the “silence conspiracy”. The family, with a protective intent, tends to hide the truth escalating in this way the emotional distance. Consequently, it creates a vicious circle in which the patient is sentenced to a relational euthanasia with struggling feelings of confusion and unheeded anger. However, the body reveals the truth: the patient “knows” and does not speak. The protagonists act “the comedy of healing” until the end. The psychologist, as a supporter, offers a “setting” to express the grief expression and the fear shearing for the healthy relationship rehabilitation.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological and Psychosomatic Consequences of the Life Threat Experience (On the Example of the Noncombatants of the Republic of Southern Osetia)**

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Background many psychological researches are devoted to the life threat experience. Most of them study the psychological consequences. However, some individuals can also suffer psychosomatic changes. Aim of the study was to research the psychosomatic consequences of the life threat experience and compare there intensity with the psychological ones. Methods a cross-sectional study was conducted in randomly selected men and women (N=90), who were in the southern osetia during the war. Participants were evaluated using semi-structured interview, the beck depression inventory, the integrative anxiety test, psychosomatic test. Results 70% of participants showed high level of anxiety, 80% complained on the psychosomatic symptoms, mostly concerning cardiovascular system. 10% had depression with prevalence of the somatic symptoms. Conclusion psychosomatic symptoms can appear as a response on the life threat and become far more intensive than psychological consequences.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dealing with Death: Training and Professional Contexts**

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Death and its proximity generate such great suffering in professionals that it becomes necessary to help them to cope with theirs and others' pain. This study was designed to characterize the perception of death and the anxiety of death, and to describe the relation of these variables with the specificity of the formation and training in different areas of studies. Sampling is made out of 182 subjects, university students of various courses, being taught in madeira, and 20 health care professionals working in medical emergency positions, both male and female, between 17 and 51 years old. The instruments used were a portuguese adaptation and validation of "brief scales on death perspectives" (barros\_oliveira & neto, 2004) and a portuguese adaptation and validation of the "death anxiety scale" (donovan, 1993). A profile will be made as to how each of these students and professionals perceives and lives death.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Primary Care Physicians and Nurses' Attitudes towards Patient-Centred Care**

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**OBJECTIVES:** in primary care context, patient-centred care is conceptualised as the main core of health care, providing more ecological and comprehensive approaches. The present study seeks to present an evaluation of role orientations in primary care physicians and nurses. **METHODS:** Physicians (N=45) and Nurses (N=45) from two health care centres in great lisbon filled out the patient-practitioner orientation scale (PPOS), an instrument developed by Krupat Et Al. (2000) that measures the role orientations of the doctor-patient relationship, ranging from patient-centred to doctor or disease-centred. **RESULTS:** the differences between physicians and nurses in the self-assessed mean scores of the clinical and communication skills are analyzed. Total ppos scores and sub-scales (sharing and caring) are compared between two health professional groups. **CONCLUSION:** this study focused the potential usefulness of the ppos as an indicator of primary care professionals' attitudes towards professional-patient relationship.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Illness Representation and Adherence to Diet Therapy in Hemodialysis Patients**

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Objectives: this study aimed to identify the relations between illness representation and adherence reported behaviours to diet therapy in haemodialysis patients. Methodology: one hundred ninety five patients completed three self-reported questionnaires related to adherence to diet therapy, attitudes towards diet restrictions and illness representation. Adherence was also measured through biochemical indices and interdialytic weight gain. Results: data suggested moderate levels of adherence. Test-retest reliability (Pearson's R) found statistical significant associations ( $P < 0,05$ ) between individual beliefs about consequences, illness duration and perceived control, and both higher levels of adherence and positive attitudes towards treatment. Sense of competence and self care as well as attitudes of illness acceptance are also related to higher levels of adherence. Conclusions: these results reinforce the importance of personal beliefs to adherence behaviour and may contribute to the development of more effective strategies to promote adherence of these patients to diet therapy. Some strategies are discussed.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Are Portuguese Medicine Students and Physicians Patient-Centred?**

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**Introduction:** The Present Study Seeks to Present An Evaluation of Role Orientations In Medicine Students and Physicians Towards The Interaction With Patients as a Central Aspect of The Quality of The Health Care Process. **Methods:** Two Groups of Medicine Students In 2nd (N=60) and 6th Years (N=60) and one group of physicians (N=60) filled out the patient-practitioner orientation scale (PPOS), an instrument developed by krupat et al. (2000), that measures the role orientations of the doctor-patient relationship, ranging from patient-centred to doctor or disease-centred type of relationship. **Results:** total ppos scores and sub-scales scores were lower in this portuguese sample than the scores found among medical students in the united states and brazil. The differences between students and physicians are compared between three groups. **Conclusions:** this result suggests that portuguese medicine's schools must implement changes in their curricula's structure to promote more patient-centred attitudes.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Anxiety in Pediatric Health Care Emergency Services: Differences between Immigrant and Autochthonous Population**

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**PURPOSE:** the main objective of our work was to analyze the presence of anxiety in parents of immigrant origin during the health care attention of a son or daughter in health emergency services, compared with a non-immigrant sample. **METHOD:** to carry out the study, a total of 154 parents fulfilled the state trait anxiety inventory (STAI) (Spielberg Et Al. 2002). 77 of them were of immigrant origin and 77 not. All of them were attended in emergency services of the andalusian health public system. **RESULTS:** we found that the levels of anxiety in immigrant origin parents during the pediatric emergency health care attention of their children were significantly higher than the level found in not immigrant origin parents. **DISCUSSION:** the intervention on emotional alteration in clinical contexts should continue being promoted to reduce in this way the levels of anxiety and to enlarge thus the well-being of the children.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Social Network and Parental Anxiety In Pediatric Health Care Emergency Services**

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**PURPOSE:** the aim of this study was to explore the relationship between perceived social network and anxiety expressed by parents whose children were being treated in pediatric emergency health services. **METHOD:** in the study a total of 236 parents participated. We used the state trait anxiety inventory (STAI) (Spielberg Et Al. 2002) and all of the participants were asked: how many people you have at present to help and assist you (regardless professionals)? All of them were attended in emergency services of the andalusian health public system (Spain). **RESULTS:** our results show that when the size of parental perceived social network of people available for help and assistance increases, the levels of parental anxiety in the studied circumstances are lower. **DISCUSSION:** The Perceived Availability of Social Support Seems to Be a Variable That Reduces Parental Emotional Distress during The Pediatric Emergency Health Care Attention of Their Children.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Satisfaction With Pediatric Primary Health Care Attention: Differences In Function of Parental Educational Level.**

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**Purpose:** in the present work we propose to study the level of satisfaction with the attention received during the visit to pediatric primary health care centers. The second objective was to analyze differences in satisfaction in function of parent educational level. **Method:** we work with 276 parents whose children were attended in pediatric primary attention services of the andalusian health public system (Spain). All of them fulfilled the satisfaction with primary health care services scale (varela, rial y garcía, 2003) and were asked for his educational level. **Results:** the results showed that higher levels of satisfaction with the health attention received were associated with parent higher educational levels. **Discussion:** parental perception of the quality of care provided in pediatric primary health care may depend on personal factors such as educational level and not only external variables related to the health service.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Aspects that Influence Adherence to the Treatment in Primary Pediatric Health Care in Immigrants: Qualitative Analysis.**

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**Purpose:** the aim of this work is to analyze variables that affect health behaviors, and specifically adherence to treatment, in pediatric primary attention to immigrant population. We examine beliefs and attitudes on the process that could explain the presence of difficulties during the attention and monitoring in pediatric contexts. **Method:** the participants were professionals of medical teams working in pediatric primary attention selected centers of the andalusian health public system (Spain). A qualitative methodology was utilized based on individual interviews to key-informers. **Results:** we found that parental beliefs about the disease and the difficulty of communication with the medical team in relation with following instructions and adherence to treatment were critical aspects in the families of immigrant origin. **Discussion:** our results highlight the importance of continuing to promote health education as well as to improve better communication between medical team and patients to get better pediatric monitoring processes.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of Drug Allergy on Patients' Attitude toward Therapeutic Recommendations**

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**Purpose.** to Emphasize The Ways That Drug Allergy Influences The Patients' Attitude toward medications. **Method.** 152 patients with drug allergy (128 women, 24 men) were administered drug hypersensitivity questionnaire (EAACI, 1999) and psychological anamnesis (Diaconescu & Iamandescu, 2008). **Results.** The most frequent manifestations were cutaneous manifestations (79,6%) and anaphylactic shock (24,3%). Coexisting pathology was present in 78,3% of patients. The patients' attitudes towards forthcoming treatment are: taking medicines only on prescription (52%), avoiding medicines or replacing with alternative remedies. Drug allergy induced: fear and phobia of medication (42%) and diseases (21%), increased cautions on drugs (13%). The patients' behavior consists of anxious situations (40%), taking anti-allergic drugs (15%); avoiding drugs (13%). **Discussions.** Allergic reactions changed the patients' lifestyle. After experiencing an allergic reaction the frequent attitudes refer to a general state of fear and anxiety, concerns about diseases that would require treatment and fears on the use of drugs.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Processes Underlying the Distortion of Weight Perception in Parents of Overweight Children**

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It's known that parents of overweight children tend to underestimate their children weight. A previous study of the author points out that this distortion can be a parent's way to cope with a low perception of control and self-efficacy in the solution of the weight problem of their children. The aim of the present study is to explore the cognitive processes of these parents, particularly to identify beliefs that can be involved in the weight distortion process. Ten parents of obese and overweight children were interviewed. The semi-structured interviews were recorded, transcribed and coded using content analysis methodologies. The results show that most parents have conscious of the weight problem of their children but avoid it using several cognitive distortions as minimization, magnification, should statements and rationalization, among others. It's important that health professionals address these cognitive distortions in their intervention to promote the change of food habits in overweight children.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How do Parents Define a Healthy Child? Differences between Parents of Normal and Obese Children**

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The ecological model of predictors of childhood overweight and considerable evidence supports that parents beliefs are important to promote healthy eating in children. The aims of the present study are to identify 1) parents' beliefs about the definition of a healthy child and 2) the differences and similarities of those beliefs in parents of normal weight (PNWC) and obese children (POC) semi-structured interviews were conducted with 22 parents of kindergarten children. The results show that the categories more frequently reported by parents to define a healthy child are: physical characteristics, healthy behaviors, positive emotions and physical activity. In the category of physical characteristics POC reported more frequently than PNWC that children need to eat enough and have some body fat to be healthy. POC give more importance than PNWC to criteria that promote unhealthy eating. Interventions with POC must address the definition of a healthy child.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Psychological Training on Self- esteem and Intelligence Quotient of Children and Youngsters**

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Abstract objectives: this study was performed to examine the effect of psychological training on self-esteem and intelligence quotient of children and youngsters of shahrekord health personnel. Methods: eighty-nine families were randomly chosen from 123 families having 7-15 years old children and youngsters. These 150 cases were randomly divided into two experimental and controls groups. to determine the intelligence quotient the raven test and for self-esteem the eysenck scale was used. Then the psychological training was provided to the experimental group and to their mothers. The post-test were performed on 121 persons, 59 cases of the experimental and 62 cases of control group. Results: the results showed that psychological training increased the self-esteem of children and youngsters. But psychological training has no effect on intelligence quotient. Conclusion: it could be concluded that, psychological training to children and youngsters and their mothers especially during primary school period, can enhance their self-esteem.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships between Optimism, Pessimism and Health Status After Onset of Severely Chronic Disease or Death in Family Members**

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This Study Investigated Health Status After Onset of Severely Chronic Disease Or Death In Family Members among 672 Industrial-Organizational Situations' Employees In Iran. Measures of Optimism and Pessimism Were Administrated In Six Months After The Main Life Events for Each Subject. Health Status Assessed By SF-36 Along With Job Absence Days In Six Months After The Negative Event and Followed 18 Months After The Negative Event. Regression Analysis Indicated Low Health Status and Increased Sickness Days After The Event Was Significantly Associated With High Pessimism and High Level of Health Status and Low Level of Absence Days Was Significantly Dominant among Highly Optimistic Persons Than Persons With Low Optimism. These Findings Suggest That Optimism and Pessimism Respectively May Reduce Or Increase Health-Related Problems and These Variables Respectively May be Enrich Or Impede Recovery After a Major Negative Event.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Are Spaniards Prone to Shared Decision-making in a Clinical Context?**

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Background: there is agreement on the need to overcome the paternalism in the doctor-patient interaction. However, there are rooted behaviors that make it difficult. Objective: to evaluate whether patients positively assessed the doctor's attitudes and information given that encourage their involvement in clinical decisions. Methods: a cross-sectional analysis of 1070 patients from 7 Spanish hospitals. Results: eighty two percent of the patients (95% CI 81-85) referred to be satisfied with the information: 3% did not have the feeling that their doctor listened carefully, 27% did not resolve their doubts, and 76% did not inform them of therapy alternatives. Older patients were informed of alternative therapies less frequently ( $\chi^2 = 8.05$ ,  $p$ -value=0.04) and were often confronted with questions ( $\chi^2=9.05$ ,  $p$ -value=0.03). Conclusions: patients often assume a passive role and do not expect to be informed of relevant issues to participate in clinical decisions.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Involving Patients in a Clinical Safety Culture. Patients' Information Provided in Primary Care and Hospitals Settings in Spain**

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Objective: to improve safety the patients must to ask doubts, and to share their fears or worries with their doctor. Design: a descriptive study based on a survey conducted in hospitals (Hosp) and primary care (PC) in Spain. Results: a total of 475 patients answered. Twenty one percent of pc and 13.4% of hosp should usually required more information about their treatment ( $\chi^2_{1,1}=5.41$ ,  $p=0.020$ ); 57% of pc and 74.3% of hosp remained with desire to ask something to their physicians ( $\chi^2_{1,1}=14.79$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ); 43.4% pc and 19.8% hosp perceive that physicians do not have enough time to take care correctly of the patient ( $\chi^2_{1,3}=39.84$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ). Lastly, 46.2% pc and 33.2% hosp were not sufficiently informed about possible drugs interactions ( $\chi^2_{1,2}=29.67$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ). Conclusions: these results invite us to review the information content that patients are receiving, in order to improve clinical safety.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Elementary Schoolchildren's and Their Parent's Healthy Lifestyle Habits and Their Health Beliefs**

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The aims of the study were: to explore schoolchildren's understandings about health; to evaluate schoolchildren's and their parent's nutrition and physical activity habits; to evaluate the relation between lifestyle habits and health beliefs. Fifty schoolchildren from two comprehensive schools participated in semi-structured interviews and fifty parents answered the questions about their subjective health status, health beliefs and lifestyle habits. The results showed that most of children define health and healthy person in terms of health promoting behavior and an absence of illness. The most frequently given reason for becoming ill was related to the children's own behavior. The most of schoolchildren and their parents have poor eating habits and do not achieve recommended level of physical activity. Those children, who have more realistic beliefs about health, have healthier eating habits and those, who have healthier eating habits, are more physical active. The same relationships were found in the parents group.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Life Quality of Internally Users in Elderly Institutions and the Self-concept of Formal Caregivers**

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the goal of this transversal study was to measure life quality of internally users in institutionalized as well as the self-concept of formal caregivers in does same institutions. The study was developed in two portuguese elderly institutions. Being the population composed by internally users (n=113) and formal caregivers (n=81). As main results it was verified a significant positive correlation between the scores on the life quality dimensions questionnaire and institution satisfaction, in internally users, as well as a significant positive correlation between self concept and institution satisfaction, in formal caregivers. As one of the most important conclusions we verified a relation between Internally Users Life Quality and Formal Caregivers Self Concept.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of Self Esteem and Optimism on Students' Exams Anxiety, among High School Students**

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The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of high school students' self-esteem and optimism on their exams' anxiety. Participants were 200 high school students, 100 facing an upcoming national examination (class 12) and 100 with only their regular exams (class 10), 82 male and 118 female, aged 15 - 19 years ( $M = 16,78$ ,  $SD = 1,281$ ). Data were collected with self-rating questionnaires assessing optimism, self-esteem and anxiety. Results showed that the students facing an upcoming national examination have a higher level of anxiety and of self-esteem than the students from class 10. Regression analyses revealed that students' gender and class explained 42% of the variance of anxiety's scores and when the optimism and self-esteem were introduced, the model accounted for 60% of the variance of anxiety's scores. The results are discussed from the perspective of counselling programs aiming to reduce students' exams anxiety.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Need Satisfaction in Exercise: Validation of a German Measure of Autonomy, Competence and Social Relatedness in Exercise**

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self-determination theory (SDT) has become an established framework for exploring motivational processes in physical activity. Integral components of sdt are three basic needs. Our study aimed at constructing and validating a german scale to measure need satisfaction while exercising. A total of 641 people (N = 363 Female, Age: M = 38.4 Years, SD = 12.0) drawn from different sport and fitness centres took part in the online-based baseline assessment. At the second point of measurement (T2), after nine months, 216 participants completed the online follow-up questionnaire. The results demonstrate an adequate factor structure and internal consistency at both measurement points. Additionally, the three subscales prove differential predictive validity for different types of motivation (e.g., intrinsic and extrinsic) at T2. The newly developed german scale is a reliable and valid instrument to assess need satisfaction in the context of physical activity and predicts motivation over time.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Food Behaviors of Women Head of Lone Parent Household in Poverty: Factors of Influence**

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This study analyses food behaviors in women head of lone parent household in poverty situations. Sample is composed by 26 cases of such women, who are between 21 and 53 years old. All of them suffer from different degrees of economic privation and have to his post ascendant and descendant relatives. Dates were recollected during 2008 and 2009 in catalonia (spain) through dietetic histories (24-hour dietary recall, food intake frequency questionnaire, and 5-day diet records) and face-to-face semi-conducted interviews completely recorded, transcript, codified and analyzed. The results, obtained through qualitative methodology, point out the need for a more holistic approach. Most of previous studies have been mainly concerned with economic incomes and management of the budget, nutritional background and food offer of disadvantaged contexts. Our findings show three more factors with a deleterious effect on food behaviors of women in poverty situations: stress experience, low self-esteem and social isolation.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Compensatory Health Beliefs and Their Role for Intentions and Smoking within the Health Action Process Approach**

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Objectives: compensatory health beliefs (chbs) are defined as beliefs that negative consequences of unhealthy behaviours can be compensated for by engaging in healthy behaviours. These beliefs are thus likely to thwart health behaviour change in individuals. Thus, the aim was to investigate whether smoking-specific chbs add to the prediction of intention formation and smoking behaviour over and above predictors specified by the health action process approach (HAPA). Methods: 224 adolescent smokers completed an online-questionnaire with HAPA-specific variables as well as smoking-specific chbs. Data were analysed by structural equation modeling. Results: smoking-specific chbs were significantly negatively related to the intention to stop smoking over and above hapa-specific predictors, but unrelated to smoking behaviour. Overall, 49% of variance in the intention to quit smoking was explained. Conclusions: smoking-specific chbs seems to be relevant for intention formation within a health-behaviour change model.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Confirmation of the Three-dimensional Structure of Psychological Immune System Inventory**

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PISI and underlying psychological immune system theory was developed by Oláh in 1995. The scale has been translated to and used on several languages to measure individual coping strategies and competences. Its structure has been reorganized in 2005 but hasn't been confirmed with confirmatory factor analysis yet. On a sample of 407 persons the theoretical 3 dimensional structure has been tested with confirmatory factor analysis using SEM. The original three-dimensional model can be moderately confirmed with the three subsystems: approaching-monitoring system, mobilizing-producing-processing system, self-regulating system, however only by allowing certain covariances between the observed values. The first two of the subsystems are showing greater integration with each other. The three subsystems as distinct latent factors can also be confirmed by allowing certain theoretically well established item-errors to covariate. These results suggest that there is a well integrated set of constructs behind different coping strategies.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on Development of Eating Disorder Scale and Construction of Psychological Structural Model for Female University Students**

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Some previous studies have suggested that drive for thinness is affected by physical and psychological factors. The purpose of this study was to develop the eating disorder scale for female university students, and to clarify hypothetical and psychological structural model for involving drive for thinness and eating behavior abnormality. A questionnaire surveyed on body mass index, eating disorder, self-esteem scale, drive for thinness, sense of merit about losing weight and sense of demerit about present body type was conducted on 755 female students. Factor analysis extracted showed six factors: 1) eating quickly, 2) overeating and eating as diversion, 3) taste, 4) irregular eating, 5) light meal, 6) snack. The analysis of covariance structure indicated that drive for thinness is affected by body mass index, self-esteem, sense of merit about losing weight and sense of demerit about present body type, and eating behavior abnormality is affected by drive for thinness directly. We demonstrated the structural model for causal linkage between drive for thinness and eating behavior.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attractions and Dangers in the Categorization of Psychoactive Substances.**

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Concerning drugs, the prevention campaigns mostly emphasize on the negative consequences of psychoactive substances using fear (Kapferer, 1990). Thus, they deny that the experience of the user is driven by pleasure (Morel, 2005). Our study aims to analyze the social perception of different psychoactive substances, considering them as a system of social representations - i.e. - a set of interrelated representations. We analyzed the categorization of drugs according to specified dimensions proposed by Morel (2005): attractions (social attractiveness, therapeutic effects, pleasure) and risks (toxicity, body effect, addiction). The results show that the level of knowledge about drugs and the use of psychoactive substances modulate the use of these dimensions in the categorization of the drugs in general.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is He an Addict ? The Influence of Behavior\'s Consequences and Behavior\'s Recursion on Judgement**

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In some groups, individuals may develop addictive behavior because it is socially desirable. Thus, social control of one's circle (friends, family...) cannot take place because the noxiousness aspect of conduct is reduced. Thus we aimed to examine the impact of the dimensions of the addictive behavior on the judgment of the person suffering from an addiction. Specifically, we studied two dimensions of addictive behaviors: its consequences (low vs. Important) and its installation in time (recursion vs. No-recursion). These two dimensions will influence the perception of an addict target (assessed by the fundamental dimensions of personality), that is to say its nature. This perception is mediated by the attribution of the causes of behavior (internal vs. External). This effect will be moderated by the subject's position toward the object of behavior (distance to the object: practices, perceived knowledge, personal involvement).

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pilot Results from an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy-Enhanced Smoking Cessation Intervention for Adolescents in Cyprus.**

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The aim of this study was to investigate preliminary evidence regarding the usefulness and effectiveness of an ACT (Acceptance and Commitment Therapy) - based smoking cessation intervention program in high school students. Initially, 213 students participated in an awareness session. of those, 42 smokers participated in the smoking cessation groups and 30 smokers were placed in a control group condition. Carbon monoxide (CO) exhalation was recorded using a micro+ bedfont© smokerlyzer before the intervention, weekly during the intervention phase, and at post-intervention. Preliminary analysis examining the differences between the means of CO pre- and post- intervention, using t-tests, indicated a reduction in CO levels at post-treatment ( $M = 9.89$ ,  $SD = 6.77$ ) compared to pre-treatment levels ( $M = 12.68$ ,  $SD = 6.57$ ) for the intervention group only. Findings underline the importance of systematic intervention for young smokers, and provide initial support for the usefulness of ACT-based interventions for smoking cessation

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of the Formation of an Individual System of Healthy Lifestyle in the Prevention of Aggression among Youth.**

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Purpose: achieving the reduction of antisocial behavior\'s risks and aggression by promoting a culture of healthy lifestyles as the basis for harmonious development, to identify and support opportunities for effective self-realization and socialization as factors in the development of holistic health identity among high school students methods: the program consists of lectures and training sessions, which can be verified within three months of high school students aged 13 to 16 years (80 experimental and 80 control groups). We have studied parameters that determine an individual system of formation of a healthy lifestyle, level of aggression, other personality characteristics that are indicators of program effectiveness. Results: the results of the program is to increase the level of formation of students\' basic knowledge about healthy lifestyles and rational mode of life, increased interest in their own health, the development of communicative competence in a group, the decrease of an aggressive response to various situations.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of the Regulation of Eating Behaviors Scale (REBS) to measure Japanese women's motivation of maintaining a healthy eating life style**

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The aim of this study is to validate the Regulation of Eating Behaviors Scale (REBS) for the Japanese culture. This 31-items scale measures the motivation of maintaining a healthy eating life style as defined by the Self-Determination Theory. A sample of 539 female Japanese University students between 18 and 30 years ( $M=19.7\pm 1.4$  years) completed the Japanese version of the REBS. To examine the scale structure principal component analysis was performed. In the Japanese version one item was deleted. The results confirmed the scale structure of the original version. The factor loadings were all above 0.453. The internal consistencies were: Intrinsic motivation ( $\alpha=0.80$ ), Integrated regulation ( $\alpha=0.82$ ), Identified regulation ( $\alpha=0.84$ ), Introjected regulation ( $\alpha=0.73$ ), External regulation ( $\alpha=0.77$ ), Amotivation ( $\alpha=0.72$ ). The REBS has acceptable psychometric properties and can be used for assessing eating behavior in Japan.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alternative Health Perception among Indigenous Filipinos and Chinese-Filipinos**

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The paper wanted to look at the complementary therapies used by Filipinos and Tsinoys, the Filipino-Chinese residents, in dealing with health issues, including obstetrics and gynecology. Here are some observations and analytic constructs-That Filipino Chinese residents have always been engaged in traditional medicine combining herbs, barks of trees, roots and plant parts in curing certain illnesses. For both the Chinese-Filipinos and indigenous Filipinos, therapeutic massage is part of the health regimen. The touch and kneading of the muscles and joints are believed to have relieving effects. The Chinese however emphasizes more on pressure points that must be balanced. The study shows a great bearing on the link to health and wellness which can be traced to the contribution of psychosomatic effects.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding of Women of Uttar Pradesh about Reproductive Health**

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Reproductive health means that people have the ability to reproduce and regulate their fertility; women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely; the outcome of pregnancy is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being; and couples are able to have sexual relations free of the fear of pregnancy (Fathallah, 1988). A reproductive health approach thus demands more than the delivery of maternal and child health and family planning services since it is inextricably bound with individuals', particularly women's, reproductive rights and freedom. In this regard the present paper aims at understanding the varied reproductive health problems of women and their treatment seeking patterns for the management of these problems, in various districts of UTTAR PRADESH..

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cultural Notion of Depression in Nepal**

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The study of depression in Nepal is to examine the cause, symptoms, help seeking behavior and how socio-cultural factors influence experience of depression. It focused on samples of 48 key informants from different geographical regions. Focused group discussion method was used. The themes emerged from the content analyses of FGD were Depression is the consequences of possession by ghosts, and unfavorable planetary effects, the result of deeds of one's past life, conceptualized in somatic terms, viewed nerve weakness, equated with hysteria, caused by heavy workload, attributed to a failure to propitiate the Gods and Goddesses, the tendency of women to blame themselves. Health seeking behavior of women was influenced by their belief in traditional healers. The results have implications for the delivery of culturally sensitive mental health services

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Rest and Recreation in Russian, Uzbek and Ukrainian Employees**

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The aim of the study is to reveal the typical attitudes to rest/recreation of employees in modern organizational settings, to clarify the rest prearrangement and to estimate the rest efficiency. The study was conducted in 320 employees in Russian, Uzbek and Ukrainian organizations. The assessment methods included the set of questionnaires and checklists to evaluate the specificity of rest planning and to assess the recreation activities efficiency in employees with different possibilities to work/rest time scheduling. The results showed: 1) the most efficient rest (with distinct increase in workability) found in employees with clear understanding of rest and recreation as important life values; 2) demonstrated by the majority of respondents the reactive approach to rest leads up to non-efficient recreation; 3) some inequality was found in attitudes to rest in employees of different regions. The results are discussed taking into account the cultural and organizational traditions of work-life balance structuring.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Health Counselling with Socially Deprived Groups in Germany**

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Social Deprivation leads to an increase of risk factors and to a lower degree of health. The relationship between health and social status is documented but not fully explained. PSI – Theory from Julius Kuhl (Germany) deals with the development of important protective factors, i.e. self management competences and explains why it is so difficult to achieve a sustainable change, especially for socially deprived groups. The VCQ, a self – management inventory (volitional competence questionnaire) and the AOS 90 (action orientation scales) were applied on a small sample of persons who can be described as socially deprived and non-deprived. The results indicate that counselling that should have impact on social deprived clients should support self-management skills as important preconditions on the client`s side.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Significant Social Networks of Children Hospitalized Caregivers**

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The illness and hospitalization in childhood affect the relations of the caregiver who needs to leave the home, housework and labor. Attended by 20 caregivers of hospitalized children and the data were collected through the Map of Social Networks Significant adapted to the hospital, who described the networks of relationships, size and distribution of members in the networks. The data were analyzed based on empirically Grounded Theory and indicated the father as greater family support during hospitalization, in addition to neighbors and friends who help with household chores and children. Within the hospital, the porters and mess boy were considered the most closer and hospitable people, and that of nurses were cited as the most significant people of the health staff. The knowledge of the characteristics of families enables the hospital staff hears a more individualized, and thus closer to the needs of children and their caregivers.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Academic Procrastination and Students' Motivation**

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This paper examines the academic procrastination and motivation in students. Procrastination refers to the act of replacing high-priority actions with low-priority tasks and postponing or avoiding tasks that must be completed. Recent researches has shown that procrastination is common to university students. Procrastination has been also reported to be associated with unsatisfactory academic performance and motivation variables. The Tuckman's 16-item procrastination questionnaire and the Motivated Strategies for learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) were administered to 400 participants to assess the procrastination and the academic self-efficacy and self-regulation. MANOVA and correlations were used as the main statistic techniques. The results of this study revealed significant correlations between procrastination and the motivation variables. Procrastination was strongly related to participants' confidence to manage their learning, self-esteem, self-efficacy for self regulated learning, etc. Negative procrastinators spent more time procrastinating than neutral procrastinators and displayed lower self-efficacy for self-regulated learning.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cultural Notion of Depression**

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The exploratory study of depression in Nepal is designed to examine the common perceptions of depression, its major causes, cultural attribution of depression and stigma attached to being depressed and health seeking behavior. This study focused on samples of 48 key informants from different geographical regions (mountain, hill, valley and plain). Focused group discussion was used to generate qualitative information. After content analysis of major opinions and attitudes elicited in the FGDS, ten notable themes were identified. They manifested local explanation and expression of depressive episodes, its causes and their own way of health seeking practices in the community. The results have implications for the delivery of culturally sensitive mental health services in different geographical regions in Nepal. Awareness of culturally appropriate terminology for depression is a useful way of bridging the gap between lay and biomedical models of illness and may help improve levels of recognition and treatment compliance.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Social Skills and Mental Health of Pakistani Working Women**

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The present research explored relationship between social skills and mental health of Pakistani working women. Mayer & Salovey's (1997) Ability Model of Emotional/Social Intelligence was used as a theoretical framework for this research. The purposive sample was comprised of 212 (106 married and 106 single) Pakistani working women within the age range of 25-45 years with minimum educational level of Masters. The sample was drawn from four public colleges and one women university of Lahore city, Pakistan. Results suggest that there is a significant positive relationship between social skills and mental health of Pakistani working women. The findings of this research have implications for learning of adequate social skills, which may promote mental health in Pakistani working women.

Keywords: social skills, emotional skills, mental health.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Young and Adolescents' Brazilians Conceptions of Mental Health and Illness**

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The mental health of adolescents has been studied in several countries, less attention is given to prevention and treatment. The study included 1084 young people aged 12 to 18 years, 541 young people from public schools, 393 private schools, 100 public and 50 medical group medical group private. A self-report questionnaire in Likert scale that investigated the conceptions of health and mental illness was used. Participants from four groups agreed that "being able to relate well with others" and "no drug use" are concepts that represent what it means mental / emotional health. "Something that should be taken seriously, " "have hurt feelings" and "not feeling well" were the most representative conceptions of mental illness / emotional. The school children did not agree that "something that one has since birth" and "be different from others" represents mentally ill. The data are discussed and compared between groups.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ssst! I am HIV+! The Effect of Concealing Disease Status on Subjective Well-being.**

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This study investigated the role of cognitive preoccupation in secrecy. For this purpose, 287 HIV-positive patients from Tilburg, the Netherlands, filled in various well-being measures, and a secrecy questionnaire (the TSS-25). Possession of a major secret (POSS) was negatively associated with well-being (WB), but after controlling for self-concealment (SC) this relationship turned neutral or even positive for some measures. Furthermore, cognitive preoccupation (CP) significantly mediated the relationship between SC and WB. CP not only decreased the direct negative effect of SC on WB, but also increased the positive effects of POSS on WB. Although SC still explained the majority of the negative effect on WB, CP thus seems to be a toxic element of SC. Keeping secrets seems, at the very least, not to have negative effects on health. Being a secretive person does, which can be partly explained by being cognitively preoccupied with the secrets

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of a Adolescents-focused Educational Intervention to HIV Risk Behavior prevention**

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The adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the HIV. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of a pre-post educational program for preventing high-risk HIV and other sexual risk behaviour in adolescents. Method. Middle students 12-15 years old were randomly assigned to an educational program (n=126) or control group (n=126). Subjects in the educational program attended an interactive seminar with a duration of 5 hours. The VIH modes of transmission, mechanisms prevention and behaviour skills for safe sex were discussed with them. Results. Three months later, adolescents who participated in the educational program exhibited increased knowledge about HIV-AID, more favorable attitudes toward prevention and condom use, more internal locus of control, increased recognition of HIV risk and less intention to practice risk sexual behavior. Discussion. Additional efforts are needed to integrate effective behavior risk reduction programs into educational settings to prevent definitely HIV

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Global Perspective on Gaps in HIV Knowledge and HIV Stigma in Medical Students**

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Despite worldwide attention on HIV/AIDS, substantial misconceptions and gaps in knowledge still exist in the general public and among health care providers. HIV related stigma hinders the success of HIV prevention and treatment programs. To address these issues, some medical schools have started to integrate HIV/AIDS education and HIV/AIDS stigma awareness training as part of the core curriculum. However, HIV/AIDS training varies by country. Very limited research has examined medical students' HIV knowledge and stigma levels from an international perspective. Thus, the goal of this study was to examine HIV related knowledge, training, and stigma in an international sample of medical students from 49 countries (N=227). Measures were administered during an international medical student conference and at a Canadian University. Results will be discussed in the context of addressing gaps in HIV education and discussing methods for improving HIV educational training from an international perspective.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Type of Sexual Experience in Adolescents: A Predictive Model**

Teresa Ramiro<sup>1</sup>, Paz Bermúdez<sup>2</sup>, Juan Carlos Sierra<sup>1</sup>, Inmaculada Teva<sup>2</sup>, Angel Castro<sup>3</sup>, Gualberto Buena-Casal<sup>1</sup>, Ralph J. Diclemente<sup>4</sup>

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Adolescents who start to have sexual intercourse experience at early ages use condoms less frequently and have a higher number of sexual partners. Therefore, the aim of this study was to develop a predictive model of type of sexual experience using an assessment of several variables that are related to STI and HIV risk infection. The sample is composed by 1,897 Panamanian adolescents, males and females, whose ages range between 14 and 18 years old (Mean= 16.25; SD= 1.47). Several scales were applied in groups of adolescents to collect data regarding the following aspects: frequency of communication about STI/HIV prevention between adolescent, parents and friends; HIV knowledge, misconceptions and susceptibility; self-efficacy and attitudes towards prevention and condom use; locus of control towards prevention. Sex, religion, father's educational level, internal locus of control, self-efficacy, communication with mother, communication with friends and susceptibility were predictors of the type of sexual experience

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of Sensation Seeking According to Sexual Experience in Adolescents**

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Several researches have pointed out that adolescents and young people who had high scores in sensation seeking were more prone to be involved in HIV risk behaviors, such as less frequency of condom use, high frequency of sexual intercourse and high number of sexual partners. The aim of this study was to analyze differences in sensation seeking according sexual experience in a Spanish adolescent population. Thus, a representative sample was selected and it was composed by 846 adolescents, males and females, whose ages ranged between 14 and 19 years old (Mean= 16.08; SD= 1.23). A questionnaire about sociodemographical data and sexual experience was used as well as a sensation seeking scale. Results showed that adolescents without any sexual experience had lower scores in sensation seeking compared to adolescents with sexual experience.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of the Associations between Sti/Hiv Worry and Sexual Behavior: Cultural and Gender Differences**

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STI/HIV susceptibility predicts healthy behaviors, such as condom use. Several studies have shown that knowledge about HIV risk and severity increases perceived susceptibility and in turn, susceptibility also increases HIV worry through decreasing risk behaviors. The aim of this study is to assess the associations between STI/HIV worry and sexual behaviors in adolescents according to gender and culture. A sample of 2,382 Spanish adolescents and 2,027 Panamanian adolescents whose ages ranged between 14 and 19 years old participated in this study. Spanish adolescents' mean age was 15.75 (SD= 1.41) and Panamanian adolescents' mean age was 15.24 (SD= 1.53). A scale to assess STI/HIV worry as well as a sociodemographic and sexual behavior questionnaire were used. Results showed significant differences in females but not in males, both in Spanish and Panamanian adolescents

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of Associations between Gender Role Attitudes and Sexual Assertiveness in Adolescents**

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Gender roles have been related to power relationship in couples, unbalanced relationships and higher risk of STI infection. On the other hand, young women who have deficit in sexual assertiveness are more likely to suffer constraint in their sexual relationships. The aim of this study was to analyze the association between gender role attitudes and assertiveness to refuse sexual intercourse according to gender. Participants were 330 Panamanian adolescents, males and females, whose ages ranged between 15 and 18 years old (Mean= 16.6; SD= 1.01). A questionnaire assessing sexual assertiveness, specifically skills to refuse risky sexual intercourse, and a questionnaire about gender role attitudes were used. Results showed an association between both variables in females but not in males.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Attitudes, Knowledge and Risk-taking Behaviour about AIDS among Intravenous Drug Users in State Mental Hospital -Bakirkoy**

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**Objectives:** To describe and identify sociodemographic ,behavioural characteristics , knowledge and attitude with risk taking behaviour for HIV infection among intravenous drug addicts. **Methods:** A survey was carried out among 56 intravenous drug users admitted to AMATEM and forensic psychiatric unit in Bakırkoy Mental state Hospital. A semi-structured questionnaire was conducted among addicts for knowledge , attitude and risk taking behaviours. **Results:** Sharing injector were 57,1 % .Non of cases were HIV positive. 1/3 of cases were living drug users partner who were also drug user. Most of cases had misinformation transmissison of AIDS . Most of them had unprotected sex with another female partners .35,7 % of total cases were prefering sexual intercourse without protection.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining Change in HIV Knowledge & Stigma in First Year Medical Students Receiving HIV Training at a Canadian University**

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Over 33 million individuals worldwide are living with HIV (WHO, 2010). Although there have been significant advances in treatment of HIV/AIDS, misconceptions, stigma, and gaps in HIV knowledge remain among healthcare professionals. Given that a critical aspect of successful HIV treatment includes patients' understanding and adherence to treatment regimes, it is essential that healthcare professionals are knowledgeable or receive effective HIV training to increase their knowledge. Surprisingly little research has examined the effectiveness of HIV training among medical students in North America. The current study examines knowledge of HIV treatment and HIV-related stigma at pre- and post- HIV training among first year medical students (N = 100) at a Canadian University. Results will be discussed with regards to implications for addressing educational gaps in HIV knowledge and HIV-related stigma in future medical students and healthcare professionals.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation of the Rural and Urban Differences in HIV/AIDS Stigma in the Western Cape Province of South Africa**

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This study aimed to explore urban-rural differences in HIV/AIDS related stigma as experienced in South Africa and to examine the relationship between stigma and quality of life. One hundred participants were recruited at an HIV clinic in South Africa and completed stigma, quality of life and demographic questionnaires. Results indicate no statistically significant differences in the type or amount of stigma experienced by urban versus rural populations ( $t(98)=-.324$ ,  $p=.747$ ), however there was a negative correlation between stigma and quality of life ( $r=-.567$ ;  $p=0.01$ ). SES did not significantly contribute to stigma or quality of life. One important point that emerged is that the majority of participants choose not to disclose their HIV-status in their community. Individuals who do not identify themselves as HIV-positive cannot be stigmatized on this basis. Denial of HIV-status therefore appears to be a significant factor in the lives of participants.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Bareback or Gay Sexual Practices Which do not Respond to Normative Discourses of Sexuality and Health: Limitations and Exclusions in HIV Prevention.**

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The continued expansion of the epidemic among gay men, exposed the limits of the deployed preventive strategies and suggests the presence of ethical and moral bias in their formulations. Understanding the emergence of barebacking ♦ or intentional practice of anal sex without condom between men- as a suicidal and irresponsible sexual activity, pathologizes, hides and silences its practitioners, without incorporating their speech or problematizing the approach, weaknesses and effects of public political actions aimed at promoting safe sex. It is presented a psychosocial interpretation of sexuality and homosexual practices developed through a critical review of various explanatory hypotheses about the practice studied, which are questioned in their contribution to rethink possible prevention strategies, showing that the stigmatization of homosexual behavior in the HIV context could be described as one of the foundations for the emergence of risk behaviors among men who have sex with men.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Examination of the Relationship between Depression and Drug Abuse, with low CD4+ lymphocyte count among HIV+ women**

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**Objective:** The purpose of the present research was to determine the relationship between depression and drug abuse, with CD4+ lymphocyte count of 200 cell/ mm<sup>3</sup> or lower in HIV-positive women. **Methods:** With the use of a cross-sectional design, a set of Demographic information form, Beck Depression Inventory(BDI), and Laboratory tests, were completed by 43 HIV+ women referred to consulting center of behavioral illnesses. Data were analyzed by Pearson correlation and one way ANOVA. **Results:** The results showed a significant correlation between depression and drug abuse with low CD4+ lymphocyte count.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation among Depression, Functional Disability, Anxiety and Pain in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients**

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**Objectives.** The aim of this study was to determine the association among depression, functional disability, anxiety and pain in rheumatoid arthritis patients. **Methods.** The data, which is preliminary of an ongoing study, was collected from a group of 32 participants aged 40 – 80 years, hospitalized and diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, starting 2009. Depression was measured using Becks Depression Inventory (BDI), functional disability using Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), anxiety was measured using Spielberger State Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and pain intensity using Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). The Coping Strategies Questionnaire (CSQ) was also used to measure coping with chronic pain among participants. **Results.** Results showed different correlations between depression, functional disability, anxiety and pain. **Conclusion.** Results suggest that self-perceived pain has positive association with functional disability and anxiety which is consistent with available knowledge. The most used coping strategies in rheumatoid arthritis patients are found to be praying or hoping.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Medication Really Improve Physical Functioning and Symptoms in Fibromyalgia?**

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To analyze the relationship between medication usage and improvement in physical functioning and symptoms in FM. **METHODS:** We assessed physical functioning, pain interference, associated symptoms, and medication usage in 136 women with FM (53,18 years; SD=8,86) using standardized questionnaires and a structured interview. **RESULTS:** FM patients who consumed analgesics did not improve in pain interference ( $t=-2,281$ ;  $p<,05$ ) or associated symptoms ( $t=-2,331$ ;  $p<,05$ ). Those who consumed anti-inflammatories showed more symptoms ( $t=2,184$ ;  $p<,05$ ) and those who consumed anxiolytics had less physical functioning ( $t=-3,022$ ;  $p<,05$ ) and more associated symptoms ( $t=-3,518$ ;  $p<,01$ ). This study supports the view that FM treatment needs an interdisciplinary approach and not only pharmacology therapy. The combination of CBT, exercise and medication may be effective to improve physical functioning and reduce associated symptoms.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Components of Suffering and the Process of Reconciliation with Suffering for Patients with CRPS: The Analysis of their Narratives by M-GTA**

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This study reveals the supportive knowledge for patients with intractable disease which lacks visible symptom nor social recognition, by analyzing suffering and reconciliation with suffering in patients with complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS). The interviews of seven patients are analyzed through M-GTA, and their pain and feeling are evaluated with Numerical Rating Scale before and after the interview. As a result, eight categories composed of 24 concepts are extracted, and they are further summarized into four core-categories; personal suffering from disease, suffering from society, the support for themselves, and hope. Although evaluation on pain shows no change before and after the interview, evaluation on feeling shows positive change after the interview. These findings suggest two things; (1) therapists need to listen to the patients' narratives with understanding on their suffering of dual structure, (2) specialists should provide not only care, but more opportunities for patients to communicate with their peer.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dohsa-hou had Induced Functional Impairment of Self Care Related Chronic Pain**

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These case studies were designed to investigate the efficacy of dohsahou, including relaxation treatment with 2 hemodialysis outpatients with chronic pain. Patients also received some physiotherapy and painkillers. The psychotherapist applied to chronic pain using dohsa-hou (Japanese original psychotherapy; body-movement approach, including relaxation) for 2 patients. Their pain did not disappear, but they had changed their mental set to chronic pain through body movement. and then, they put their back with self care to their chronic pain. They could obtain self care abilities. This result indicated that Dohsa-hou had induced functional impairment of self care related chronic pain. Keywords: ; ; ;

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cesarean Labor Cognitive Related Variables in Private and Public Hospitals**

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Introduction: Recent clinical reports show a sharp rise in the cesarean section rate, particularly in the private hospitals that might be caused by the pain and cognitive variables. The main aim of this research was to compare fear of pain, catastrophic cognition and childbirth attitude in private and public hospitals. Methodology: Participants were 300 pregnant women from two private and public hospitals who were selected using available sampling method After informed consent provided from all participates, variables such as age and type of hospital were control for using counter balancing method. Three questionnaires of fear of pain (FPQ) and catastrophic cognition (CCQ) and childbirth attitude (CAQ) were administrated. Results: Multivariate analysis of variance were shown significantly differences for two variables of \"fear of pain\" and \"catastrophic cognition\". Discussion/Conclusions: These results suggested fear of pain and catastrophic cognition as cognitive factors could increase the risk of unnecessary cesarean among women in private hospitals.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Approaching to Death: a Study about Dream Contents and Self-images of Patients under Palliating Cures in Hospice**

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All subjects under study are pre-terminal or terminal patients undergoing antalgic treatment (painkillers FANS in association with opiates). Self-report of dreams taken for a period of 20 days each, with the whole research lasting 6 months in total, with a group of N. 34 patients. All subjects were interviewed at least two times, with a focalised in-deep interview, centered on their emotional condition, fears, level of awareness, quality of sleep, dreaming content. Dreams are transcribed on diary upon waking and/or recalled in the two exploratory clinical interviews. Subjects range 32-84 years. Opioid analgesic therapy is associated with a marked increase of REM phases). The haematochemical profile is of relevant immuno-depression. Record keeping of pain diary on a ten-point linear scale, as for pain's intensity, location, quality, duration, frequency.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Investigation of MS patient\'s Family Function and Coping Strategies**

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In this research 112 samples of MS patients of Tabriz MS's institute was chosen by use of available sampling method , and responded to FAD and coping strategies tests. Data is analyses with multiple regression. The result indicate problem – solving of family function have relation with problem – related coping strategy. This family function style have relation with cognitive coping method and behavior coping style. Behavior control family function have meaningful relation with problem oriented coping method and cognitive coping method. This function have high relation with behavior coping style. Involvement affective family function and so affective responsibility family function have meaningful relation with emotion oriented and avoidance coping strategies .Data indicate that MS patients use ineffective coping strategies and their family functions were ineffective. The patients risk of suicide in psychiatric patients is 13 to 12 times greater than that of the non- psychiatric patients.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Different Therapy Approach to the illnesses of Muscle and Skeleton System Illnesses on the Quality of Life**

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Our aim of this study is to research the effect of group therapy and the relaxing exercises on the patients' life quality together with the physical therapy and rehabilitation therapy applied on the people with The Muscle and Skeleton System Illnesses. Within this aim: elected among 200 MSSSI patients. 100 people have constituted a subject group. The subject and the control group have attended to the same physical therapy programme. Relaxing exercises and group therapy have been applied to the training group. The values of BDE before and after the treatment of phenomenons of training group and the control group SF-36 Life Quality questionnaire values have been calculated. According to the results of the calculation a statistically reasonable difference has been found in favour of training group compared with the control group in the aspects of BDE calculations before and after the treatment and SF-36 Life Quality questionnaire values ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation of Relationship between Having Purpose in Life and Mental Health among Ilam University Students**

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**Abstract** An investigation of relationship between having purpose in life and mental health among Ilam university students Mohammadzadeh Jahansha. (ph.D) **Introduction:** This study attempts to investigate the relationship between having purpose in life and mental health among Ilam university students . to this end , Billings , Moos , and Goldberg's general health questionnaires and Crumbough and Maholoic's purpose in lif test were used to collect the data .**Materials and Methods :**The participants consisted of 520 undergraduate students . **Research findings:** The results of the study showed that there was a negative significant relationship between emotion- oriented coping style and mental health. Also, there was a positive significant relationship between task – oriented coping style and purpose of life with mental health. **Discussion and conclusion:** Thus having purpose in life has an important role in preventing of mental disorders.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychopathology Symptoms and Quality of Life among Adolescents with Marfan Syndrome**

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Marfan syndrome is genetic disease characterized by connective tissue disorders. Symptoms are present in skeletal, cardiovascular and ocular systems. Patients are characterised by typical features - tallness, long slim fingers, deformed sternum, hypoplastic cheeks, retrognathia, dolichocephalia. Aim: assess psychopathological symptoms and quality of life in adolescents with Marfan syndrome. Methods: 29 teenagers with Marfan syndrome. Psychopathological symptoms were analysed based on the Child Behaviour Checklist. Patients' quality of life was assessed too (Cantrill's Ladder). Results: psychopathological symptoms were found in 20% of the patients - anxiety, depression, withdrawal tendency were prevalent. The intensification of symptoms was greater in young females and depended on the place of residence – it was higher in small cities. The intensification of physical symptoms resulted in lower QoL and anticipation of its deterioration in the following five years. Conclusion: Psychopathological symptoms seemed to be related to appearance and the feeling of stigmatization.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Temperament, Atrial Fibrillation and Autonomic Nervous System**

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Among persons without organic heart diseases we can distinguish form of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF), connected to autonomic nervous system activity. Aim: analysis of connections between the characteristics of temperament and the circumstances of PAF, that could indicate an association AF with adrenergic activity (stress, exertion) or vagal nerve dominance (relaxation, sleep). Methods: 79 patients with PAF. a questionnaire concerning the experience AF symptoms and the circumstances of their occurrence was performed. Formal Characteristics of Behavior – Temperament Inventory was used to examine temperament. Results: Patients, among whom start of AF is associated with the vagal nerve dominance (43 pts), compared with the adrenergic PAF group (36 pts), where characterized by a lower rate of of Emotional Reactivity ( $p=0,0006$ ), Perseverance ( $p=0,0007$ ) and higher Endurance ( $p=0,003$ ). Conclusions: the characteristics of temperament may be associated with the type of AF paroxysms, connected to autonomic nervous system activity.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Modeling Online Patients' Behavior Through a "Fake Patient"**

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There is a growing amount of research focusing on the convenience of including instrumental learning as a key variable in online intervention programs (Andersson, 2009). The aim of this study is to analyze whether the patients' online behavior may be influenced through modeling. To this end, we introduced a "fake patient", whose role was played by two therapists, in an online weight control therapy program. A partial analysis of the forum messages was carried out. We compared the percentage of posted messages before and after the intervention of the "fake patient", being the former 42.6% and the latter 57.4% ( $z = -1.388$ ,  $p = .165$ ). Two issues might be highlighted. First, a detailed analysis of the forum activity should be performed to achieve further results. Secondly, more studies are needed that explore whether using multiple strategies to change the patients' behavior, such as instrumental learning and modeling, improves the intervention.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Well-being and Satisfaction as Protective Factors in Essential Hypertension:  
Longitudinal Data**

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We prospectively tested the protective role of well-being and satisfaction in hypertensive patients. One hundred and fifty patients completed baseline assessment. Eighty patients participated at 3-month follow-up (T1), and sixty-two at 1- year follow-up (T2). All of them were being treated in a general hospital. The study included measures of well-being, satisfaction, anxiety and depression, coping strategies, perceived health control (PHC), perceived hypertension control (HyperControl) and self-efficacy (SE) expectancies. Longitudinal analyses showed that Well-being at T1 was related to lower anxiety and depression, and higher SE for dieting, reducing weight and exercising. Satisfaction was positively related to task-focused coping, and negatively to SE for dieting. Well-being at T2 was related to higher levels of PHC, HyperControl, and self-efficacy for reducing weight, and lower emotion-focused coping. Satisfaction was associated with higher emotion-focused coping and lower PHC. These findings emphasize the benefits of well-being and satisfaction to the normal functioning of hypertensive patients.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Women with Coronary Arterial Disease Adherence to the Treatment : Anxiety and Depression Influences**

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Lot women die from cardiovascular disease. Depression is three times more common after AMI (acute myocardial infarction), more severe in women. There are increased risk of developing anxiety disorders, which can lead to unfavorable outcome. There is association between emotional factors/coronary disease/illness outcome. Is there anxiety and depression interference on treatment adherence in women with coronary arterial disease? Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI); Beck Depression Inventory (BDI); Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD); Adherence Treatment Scale (ATS); sociodemographic identification form; formal consent. Sample: 50 women and 50 men (control group) diagnosed with coronary artery disease, age from 50/70 yrs, outpatients. No statistical difference between BDI/HAD and BAI/HAD results, significant association between level of anxiety (BAI) and adherence to treatment (ATS) ( $p = 0.032$ ), no significant association between depression and adherence to treatment (BDI  $p = 0.092$ ; HAD  $p = 0.440$ ). Women had higher levels of anxiety, especially severe one; association between higher levels of anxiety and worst rates of adherence to treatment.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Illness Perception in Hypertensive Patients' Self-care Capacity**

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Hypertension is chronic disease that affects vital organs, and reaches 1/3brazilians.However,as frequently asymptomatic disease,it's difficult to care/adhere to the treatment .Identify and evaluate relationship between illness perception/ability to self-care/adherence in 60 hypertensive adults male/female, mean age 58yrs(45% older than 60), in drug treatment for at least six months . Scale for Assessing Self-Care Capability (EACAC), Medication Adherence Self-Efficacy Scale adapted version(MASES), questionnaire about their perception about the disease, formal consent.MASES average score 72.62, indicative of good adherence. EACAC average score 96.88, indicating good self-care. Perception on the disease had median score (16.30) and was related to the danger hypertension represents and fear of it. As regards the correlation between adherence, age, illness perception and self-care, it was found that perception and age improve self-care. The older the patient and the most suitable the perception is about the disease, than better is self-care.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Violence and Poor Family and Social Relationships as Risk Factors for Depression in Mexican Students**

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Depression will be the second disabling disease in 2020. The objective was to measure depression and to identify psychosocial risk factors in a population of high school and college students from Mexico City (N=51,639 between 14-24 years old). The CES-D was used, and with a cutoff point of 36 the prevalence was: 12.7% global, 11.9% in 14-17 years, 13.4% in 18-24 years, 15.6% in women, and 9.5% in men. Poor family and peer relationships, as well as different types of victimization were also risk factors. The most important one was being a victim of psychological violence, which increases 1.16 times the likelihood of depression in men and 1.37 in women. Likelihood of depression increases 1.48 in men who have been victims of sexual abuse. Appropriate prevention, detection, and attention of depression in young people are essential because of its co-morbid potential and its negative impact on health.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Exploring the Potentials of Virtual Learning Environments in the Field of Substance Misuse: A New Learning Experience for Health Professionals?**

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The new telematic culture has brought new set of behaviours values and ideas. This is a fascinating phenomenon, but cause of global concern: hundreds of websites are dedicated to the dissemination of new and sophisticated recreational drugs, which are unknown to Health Professionals. These kinds of drugs, “legal highs”, are commonly sold on the Internet as substitutes for illicit substances to circumvent drug controls. The Recreational Drugs European Network (ReDNet), a Europe-wide research project aims to enhance knowledge, understanding of these novel compounds using technological tools. To pilot the use of virtual learning environments (VLE) in Second Life for timely and up-to-date information to HP on the nature, effects and risks associated with the use of “legal highs”. Events will be organized for health professionals across Europe. Activities will be evaluated and data will be collected to assess the efficacy of this new intervention form

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Health of Students: Objective and Subjective Characteristics**

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Psychological health is correlated with social conditions and personal traits, its level is determined by the manner and degree of personal emotional states and reactions, influenced by adaptation reserve. This reserve can be estimated by using technology of gas-discharge camera by V.G. Korotkov. We assume that weak psychological health is correlated with a particularity of ten fingers (right and left hand) glint into camera. We have formed two contrast groups with good and bad psychological health based on the values of psychotism, neurotism, breath stopping. Good health is corresponded to low values of psychotism and neurotism and high time of breath stopping. Group of girls with good psychological health was differed by strong glint and moderate influence of emotional state on special characteristics of glint. Contrast groups of girls (10% of total) have more weak health, less strong glint and significant influence of emotional states on characteristics of fingers glint.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship of Happiness, Hope and Affection with Quality of Life in Patients with Heart Failure**

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We intend to know the relationship of happiness, hope and affection with quality of life (QOL) in individuals with heart failure. Methods: 128 individuals with heart failure were evaluated for QOL by Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire, for happiness by Subjective Happiness Scale, for hope by HOPE Scale and for affection by Positive and Negative Affect Schedule. Results: The QOL was positively correlated with happiness except for the "self-efficacy" and "physical limitation" dimensions; correlated positively with the hope pathways dimension in the domains "quality of life", "social limitation", global sum and with the global hope dimension in "social limitation" domain; correlated positively with the positive affect in the "symptoms" dimension and global summary of the QOL, and negatively with negative affection with the exception of the "self-efficacy" dimension ( $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: We conclude that positive psychology variables are important for people with heart failure to improve the quality of their lives.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences between Men and Women After a Coronary Heart Disease in Self Efficacy, Coping and Quality of Life**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to show differences between men and women that suffer from coronary heart disease (CHD) in their self efficacy, coping strategies, quality of life, anxiety and depression, whilst practicing a cardiac rehabilitation program and six months later. **Method:** We met 208 patients that had CHD during their cardiac rehabilitation program. They had to fill in questionnaires: demographic and medical data, General Self-Efficacy Scale, WCC, QLMI and HADS. Then six months later, they have to fill in the same questionnaires. **Results:** There are some differences between men and women in: self-efficacy and coping strategies, but few in quality of life and none in anxiety and depression. There are many differences in the correlations between the variables. For instance: Problem-focused coping and avoiding coping are more protective for men. **Discussion:** It shows that we should distinguish women and men in quantitative studies. It also underlines practical issues.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psycho-Emotional Influence of Medical Phytodesign**

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Provision of medical-preventive institutions with comfortable environment is one of the utmost sanitary-hygienic problems. However, the question of patients' psycho-emotional comfort isn't considered well enough. The aim of our investigation was to study the influence of medical phytodesign on the psycho-emotional state of diabetic children. For this purpose we have created two groups of children from the department of endocrinology of "Mouratsan" Medical Clinic. The first group includes children who visit a room with houseplants. The second is the control group which also includes children from "Mouratsan" Clinic but they don't visit the green room. To study the psycho-emotional state of the children we have implemented the "Wonderland of feelings" method by Grabenko T. M., Zinkevich-Yevstigneyeva T. D. The primary results, obtained in the process of the investigation, have shown that medical phytodesign promotes "preventive healing" inhibition and improves the psycho-emotional state of the in-patients.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Biofeedback Treatment for Palmar Hyperhidrosis**

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We report a clinical case of a 25 years old man (M. M.) characterized by severe palmar hyperhidrosis. This state was associated to a very important social embarasse and relationship difficulties. We used *Galvanic Skin Response feedback* to help him to regulate excessive sweat and psycotherapy to support patient. During a six month treatment for two days in a week in 45 minutes' session, we worked 35 minutes on emotional distress and 10 minutes with visual and auditory biofeedback. We measured *GSR* to baseline, after 3 months and after 6 months; we noted an improvement in excessive sweating statistically and clinically significative and an improvement in life's quality too. We conclude biofeedback can be an interesting treatment to improve palmar hyperydrosis and psycotherapy may help patients to accept living with their problem.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping and Well-being in Thyroid Cancer Patients**

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse if there is a significant relation between coping strategies and well-being in thyroid cancer patients. **Method:** A cohort of 68 participants with thyroid cancer, with a mean age of 46.94 (SD=9.69), with this diagnosis between 1 and 34 years (M=10.12; SD=6.97) answered to the Cope-R and to a General Well-Being Scale. **Results:** Results suggest that active coping, substances use, behavioural disinvestment, emotional expression, instrumental support, emotional support, self-distraction, acceptance, planning, self-blaming, spiritual coping, and positive reinterpretation are not coping strategies significantly related to subjective well-being in these patients ( $p > .05$ ). Nevertheless, denial ( $p < .05$ ) is negatively related to patients' well-being, while humour ( $p < .05$ ) is positively related to it. **Discussion:** This study underlines the importance of identifying denial in order to diminish it and of promoting humor in thyroid cancer patients, alerting for the importance of preparing health care teams in order to intervene in this field.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Support, Disease Length and Severity in Diabetes Type 2 Patients**

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse if there is a significant relation between disease length and severity, and perceived social support in type 2 diabetes patients. **Method:** A cohort of 43 participants with type 2 diabetes diagnosis, with a mean age of 52.86 (SD= 10.02), with this diagnosis between 2 and 40 years (M=12.73; SD=8.91) answered to a social support questionnaire and to an item of disease perceived severity. **Results:** Results suggests that there is a negative relation between perceived social support and type 2 diabetes length ( $r=-.32$ ;  $p<.05$ ), but not between social support and disease perceived severity ( $r=.51$ ;  $p>.05$ ). **Discussion:** The higher the disease length is, the worst revealed to be social support perception. It is possible that social support is less available as the disease progresses, but also that patients' needs suffer changes throughout time. There is no significant relation between social support and perceived disease severity.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Optimism, Well-being and Social Support in Diabetes Type 1 Patients**

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse if there is a significant relation between optimism, well-being and perceived social support in type 1 diabetes patients. **Method:** A cohort of 86 participants with type 1 diabetes diagnosis, with a mean age of 35.29% (SD= 10.75), with this diagnosis between 2 and 26 years (M=10.62; SD=4.28) answered to a social support questionnaire, to LOT-R and to a General Well-Being Scale. **Results:** Results suggests that there is a positive relation between optimism and perceived social support ( $r=.47$ ;  $p<.0001$ ), and between this variable and subjective well-being ( $r=.54$ ;  $p<.0001$ ) in type 1 diabetes patients. **Discussion:** This study underlines the importance of social support promotion for type 1 diabetes patients, given its relation with their subjective well-being. Furthermore, intervention should preferably be addressed to patients reporting low optimism, since this psychological variable is positively related to perceived social support.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sexual Functioning and Sexual Satisfaction in Women and Men with Epilepsy: Is It Related to Stigma and to Perceived Disease Severity?**

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse if there is a significant relation between sexual functioning/satisfaction, perceived disease severity and stigma in patients with epilepsy. **Method:** 38 men and 54 women with epilepsy answered to the Stigma Scale, an item related to disease severity, Sexual Functioning/ Satisfaction Scale. **Results:** Majority of men does not consider having problems related to their sexual functioning and consider being satisfied with it. Majority of women report problems with their sexual functioning, although they consider being satisfied with it. In men, perceived severity disease is positively related to lack of sexual interest, but in women it is not related to sexual functioning/satisfaction. In men, there is a negative relation between stigma and difficulties in sexual functioning, but not in women. **Discussion:** The present study alerts to the importance of valuing patients' subjective interpretation concerning disease severity and stigma when assessing sexual satisfaction/functioning.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stigma, Body Mass Index, Disease Perceived Severity and Well-being in Patients with Obesity Undergoing Weight Loss Programs**

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse if there is a significant relation between stigma, body mass index (BMI), perceived disease severity, and well-being in patients with obesity integrated in weight loss programs. **Method:** A cohort of 224 patients, with a mean age of 42.95 (SD=7.65), answered to the Stigma Scale, to a General Well-Being Scale, an item of disease severity. **Results:** Stigma is negatively related to patients' well being and positively related to BMI and to perceived disease severity. BMI revealed to be positively related to perceived disease severity and negatively related to patients' well-being. Perceived disease severity is negatively related to well-being. Finally, disease length was not significantly related to any of the psychological variables analyzed. **Discussion:** This study emphasizes the relation between stigma and well-being. The higher the excess of weight is, the higher is patients' stigma and their perception that they suffer from a severe disease.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychosocial Pathway of Breast Cancer Portuguese Women**

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Women diagnosed with breast cancer are confronted with different stressors throughout the illness trajectory. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of the psychosocial pathway of breast cancer. A total of 360 women diagnosed with breast cancer were evaluated in relation to: emotional state, emotional control, neuroticism, social support, coping, quality of life (QoL) and demographic characteristics. We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to examine the relationships among all the variables. The emotional, cognitive response, and the QoL suffered significant changes concerning diagnosis (phase 1), surgery (phase 2) and treatments (phase 3). To help breast cancer patients adjust to their situation the clinical psychologist should encourage the patient to adopt more efficient coping strategies (i.e. a fighting spirit). By doing so, patients may indeed experience less psychological distress and a higher quality of life, thereby increasing their overall sense of well-being.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Qualitative Study: Understanding the Portuguese Women Breast Cancer Experience**

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Although the effect on life expectancy has improved for women struck by breast cancer, it is important to evaluate their self-assessed health, to understand if it has been improved to the same extent. The main goal of this research was to understand the breast cancer experience in survivors. A qualitative method with content interview analysis approach was applied to analyse data. All the 46 breast cancer survivor women answers to an interview focus in the breast cancer experience. Three main themes were common to all the women: (I) the importance of body image and sexuality, (II) social support and (III) benefit finding to continue the life project. It is of great importance that health care professionals should be aware of and have knowledge about these problems. Efforts may be made to strengthen the women's coping skills, eventually in a multidisciplinary approach.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Longitudinal Study: The Psychosocial Adjustment of Breast Cancer Portuguese Women**

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Distressing events can lead to negative outcomes, such as post-traumatic stress symptoms, but they can also lead to positive outcomes, an experience termed post-traumatic growth or Benefit Finding. This longitudinal study aims to investigate the psychosocial adjustment of breast cancer women. A total of 30 women diagnosed with breast cancer were evaluated in relation to the psychosocial variables. We used the non-parametric Friedman test to compare the variables in each occasions. The analysis of the changes throughout the psychosocial pathway of breast cancer illustrated a slight impact of the breast cancer. This results show a good adjustment at all levels (emotional, social and physically). The levels of neuroticism and body image perception indicated significant changes all the way throughout time. Finding positive meaning in response to a distressing event, such as breast cancer, is psychologically protective and thus may be indirectly influence the long-term occurrence of depressive symptoms and impaired QoL.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How do Parents and Schools Manage Paediatric Dental Trauma? Prevention and Emergency Skills**

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The development of technical skills in Paediatric Dentistry have allowed the planning of more efficient treatment and preventive interventions, that could minimize the appearance of complications in adulthood (Welbury & Whitworth, 2008). Frequently, dental trauma occurs between 2 and 10 years, in school context. We intend to contextualize the relevance of an integrated approach, based on a case study of a paediatric five years old child, who suffered a fall at school and consequently has suffered a dental trauma. The child was observed at paediatric emergency and two months later has been observed in a medical dental appointment. Parents and educators were not conscious of the consequences of dental trauma. We discuss the psychological implications of dental trauma and of the subsequent first contact with the medical dentistry environment. The development of integrated programs could be helpful to prevent paediatric dental trauma and to promote educators emergency skills.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Chronic Illness in the Quality of Life in Children, Adolescents and Parents**

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Nowadays, health professionals and researchers recognize quality of life (QOL) as a multidimensional construct that integrates objective and subjective dimensions, essential to a more complete knowledge of chronic illness's impact. The assessment of QOL in childhood and adolescence is more exigent and should consider also a developmental perspective. This study aims to evaluate the QOL in a sample of Portuguese children and adolescents, and their parents. Participants are 75 children and adolescents, aged between 8 and 18 years old, which perform 2 groups (healthy and chronic illness) and their parents. They filled-out Demographic Disease Questionnaire and Portuguese versions of Kidscreen-27. We compare total and partial scores among groups. Generally, results show that children and adolescents have a good perspective about their QOL, although there are some differences between them and their parents. These result point the importance in considering child/adolescent as a source of information in clinical settings.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**"Foxwalking," a (Psycho-) Biomechanical Exercise, and Cognitive Function Correlates**

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(Psycho-) Biomechanical exercises such as balancing on a slack line or rope and foxwalking are said to improve concentration—affect a variety of cognitive processes. Foxwalking, specifically, is taught as part of outdoor instruction courses through the Kamana Naturalist Training Programs (“Nature Awareness Trail”) and has been employed in “ecotherapy.” Foxwalking is a premeditated and prescribed gait and thus demands concentration and effort. Foxwalking (preferably barefoot) mimics silent and careful stalking in natural terrains. It was predicted that subjects who engage in foxwalking would score better (will require less time to complete the CTMT trials) in the normalized Comprehensive Trail-Making Test (CTMT) than the same subjects (within subjects design) walking in a controlled but similar walk. Females subjects performed better than males during the foxwalking but not during the control condition.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Motivational and Volitional Predictors of Healthy Dietary Behavior**

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**Aims:** The aims of this study were twofold: first, to examine the sociocognitive processes predicting the intention to adopt dietary behavior and its behavioral implementation; second, to test the mediational role of volitional processes (planning, action control and coping self-efficacy) in the intention-behavior relationship. **Method:** A total of 279 participants completed assessments of motivational predictors of intention at baseline (T1), and volitional processes and behavior 3 months later (T2). Data were analysed by means of series of hierarchical regression analyses. **Results:** (1) As expected, motivational factors (action self-efficacy, outcome expectancies and risk perception) predicted intention; (2) behavior was predicted by intention, coping self-efficacy and action control; (3) both coping self-efficacy and action control partially mediated the intention-behavior relation, showing action control the strongest effect; (4) planning had an indirect effect on predicting action control. **Conclusions:** Results showed the significant complementary contribution of volitional processes to explain the intention behavioral implementation.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Positive Biased Retelling on Cognitive Coping Strategy**

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In the experiment, 33 undergraduates narrated unpleasant experiences related to interpersonal jealousy. After the narration, they were asked to rate their thought control ability (TCAQ) and cognitive coping strategy (TAC-24). In sessions 2 and 3, one-third of the participants narrated their unpleasant experiences twice every second day, while another one-third retold their unpleasant experiences as pleasant ones. Other participants were assigned control conditions. After a week of Session 1, all participants were asked to recall the original experience again and rate TCAQ and TAC-24 (Session 4). The results demonstrated that in the positive biased retelling condition, participants with low thought control ability improved their coping skills associated with positive interpretation. On the other hand, participants with high thought control ability improved such coping skills in the repeated recalling condition.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Parents' Adult Attachment and Childhood Obesity**

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Childhood obesity is considered a major health issue and a global challenge. Research shows that a child's health and attachment style are greatly affected by parenting. Kim Bartholomew has developed a model identifying four attachment prototypes in which adults may also possess. The purpose of this quasi-experimental study is to investigate the relationship between a parent's adult attachment style and a child's weight. This study will include 30 randomly selected students in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades from a local high school totaling 120 students. Parents of these students will also be asked to participate. Parents will partake in an attachment interview in which they are classified into an adult attachment prototype and they will also complete the Perceptions of Parenting Inventory (POPI). Data collected from these measures will be correlated with a student's body mass index (BMI).

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation of Prevalence of Obsessive-compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Obsessive-compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD) in Patients with Complex Partial Seizure**

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Comorbidity psychiatric Disorders in epilepsy, such as anxiety disorders, are always interesting for researchers. This study is concerned with investigation of prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) in patients with complex partial seizure (CPS). 76 patients with CPS, 74 patients with generalized epilepsy and 76 matched healthy control groups were randomly selected in Iran-Shiraz psychiatric center, that were evaluated using the Y-BOCS, short form of MMPI and clinical interview. Number of patients with CPS and OCD are significantly more than generalized epilepsy and control groups with OCD, and scores mean of psychasthenia in patients with CPS is more than generalized epilepsy and control groups, There is direct and significant relationship between total score of Y-BOCS and MMPI psychasthenia scale. Patients with CPS are suffering from OCD more than healthy persons and patients with generalized epilepsy, and also patients with CPS, have OCPD.

**Category: Health Psychology -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Hope Scale: For Elders Developed in Mexico.**

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The increasing number of elders in the world, represents a public health goal of work. The positive psychology is a field that allows that. Since this vision is important to develop specific instruments. A Snyder model of hope was used as a base for a Hope Scale construction and validation for elders in Mexico. Four areas were included in the instrument: Global hope, and hope for specific areas health, relations with others and economy. The application included also the WHO-five scale of well-being. Three hundred and fifty elders answered the instruments, the elders attended courses in the centers of the National Institute of Elders in Mexico city. They voluntarily participated. The psychometric analysis was run, seven subscales were found: Hope related to economy, health and relations with others, global hope, support and expectatives. A positive correlation between hope scale and well-being scale was found  $r = 0.50$ . The factors of the scale hope were agree the hope model

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Functioning and Adolescent Suicidal Ideation**

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Minuchin (1988) refers that a family with an adolescent son should find different interactional patterns from those used until puberty, implying the search for alternative patterns and flexibility in mobilizing them. Bush & Pargament (1995), Compton, Thompson, & Kaslow (2005) and Madu & Matla (2004) refer some family risk factors associated with suicidal behavior. Our hypothesis is that unbalanced family functioning concerning dimensions of adaptability and cohesion leads to greater suicidal ideation on adolescents. In the study participated 289 adolescents aged between 14 and 18 years. Three scales were used: a) Suicidal ideation (Ferreira & Castela, 1999); b) Family adaptability and cohesion evaluation (Olson, Portner, & Lavee, 1985) and c) Psychological separation inventory (Almeida, Dias & Fontaine, 1996). The results showed that disaggregated and rigid families difficult adolescents psychological separation, leading to higher levels of suicidal ideation than families agglutinated and flexible.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Body Image Assessment in Oncology: What are the more Effective Tools between Available Instruments?**

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Purpose. Body image (BI) includes thoughts, beliefs, and feelings of both physical and psychological experiences. Cancer and its treatments negatively impact on BI and correlated dimensions, causing emotional and coping difficulties. Nevertheless, the most of available tools deal with eating disorders. This work aims to review instruments to assess BI in oncology. Method. The review examined journal articles, indexed in Medline, and dealing with BI in adult people with cancer. Results. Many works used semi-structured interview or symptoms check-list to assess cancer effect on BI, that are not very manageable nor useful. Among questionnaires, only 6 scales were specifically created for cancer patients. Discussion. Although treatments consequences on body are often substantial and irreversible, only few instruments are available to assess BI in oncology. Psychometric characteristics of the more effective instruments, and the opportunity to evaluate satisfaction with BI and how this affects other areas of psychological well-being were discussed.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Risk for Eating Disorders among University Students.**

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Predictors of eating disorder risk were examined in a sample of 510 Greek-speaking university students (N=401 females, N=109 males). Multiple regression analysis was used to test whether specific demographic, historical, behavioral and situational variables significantly predict symptoms of eating disorders as measured by the Greek version of the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26). The regression model was significant explaining 14,4% of the total EAT variance ( $R^2=.14$ ,  $F(9,500)=9.38$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The deviation between current and ideal weight was the most significant predictor, followed by BMI. Other significant predictors included prior professional help concerning food/weight issues, eating fast food vs. home-cooked meals, being a freshman or being a graduate student, the student's age and gender to a lesser extent. Findings have clinical implications for early detection of young adults at an increased risk for eating disorders. Further, they can guide clinical interventions to address malleable variables that are identified as "red flags".

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factors Affecting Asthma Psychomorbidity, Control, and Illness-Related Quality of Life: What is the Interaction?**

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Appropriate asthma management can control the disorder and enable patients to enjoy a good quality of life (WHO, 2007). Yet, many asthma patients are unable to maintain asthma control (Rabe et al., 2003) for various reasons, including psychological ones (Feldman et al., 2005). This study examined the prevalence of psychomorbidity, and its interaction with asthma control difficulties and asthma-related quality of life in a sample of 200 asthma patients in Cyprus. Asthma diagnoses and severity were established by medical chart review. Additionally, the impact of asthma-specific (e.g. asthma knowledge), health-specific (e.g. smoking history) and socio-demographic (e.g. perceived poverty). Currently, the present study is in its final stages of data collection (deadline February 2011). Results will offer valuable insights into the mechanisms and factors which affect asthma control, quality of life, and psychomorbidity. Thus, the present study will contribute to improved understanding of asthma patients' experiences.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alexithymia, Personality and Depression in Patients with Cancer**

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The study explores whether Cloninger's variables of personality and Alexithymia are involved in the development of depression, in healthy and oncologic subjects. 124 women participated in the study: 21 with cancer and high levels of depression, 37 with cancer and low levels of depression, 19 healthy with depression, and 47 healthy without depression. The HADS was used to assess depression. Alexithymia was measured by the TAS-20 and personality variables by the TCI. ANCOVA analyses indicate that subjects with high levels of depression show higher Alexithymia and lower Cooperativeness than subjects with low levels of depression, regardless of having cancer. Moreover, results revealed that healthy subjects with high levels of depression show higher levels of Harm-Avoidance and Self-directedness than the remaining groups. While Alexithymia and low Cooperativeness are vulnerability factors to depression, regardless of the clinical condition, Harm-Avoidance and low Self-directedness arise as risk factors of depression only among healthy women.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psicological Well-being of Latin American Immigrants in a Rural Context**

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The aim of this work is to analyse immigrants' psychological well-being – measured by Golberg's GHQ questionnaire -, and some of its main antecedents (i. e. discrimination), taking into account the role played by some personal and social resources, like self-efficacy. Sample is composed by over 319 individuals who come from Latin America and live now in a mainly rural context like Teruel (Spain). Despite of economic crisis, such immigrants still represent an important way to mitigate under population and aging in those rural settings. Our results, using regression analyses, show a deleterious effect of discrimination on psychological well-being and a positive one of self-efficacy and an improved life quality. These findings, which are in line with previous research, lead us to some practical implications related to the need of working in developing and implementing successful strategies to avoid immigrant social discrimination in rural context.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessment of Menopause Symptoms and Mental Health Effects in Breast Cancer Survivors**

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**Objectives** The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between menopause symptoms and mental health effects in breast cancer survivors. **Methods** A qualitative and cross-sectional study was conducted. Semi-structured questionnaire was applied in this study. This questionnaire items were focused on four sections which include demographic date, menopause symptoms, mental health outcomes, quality of life (QOL) in breast cancer survivors. **Results** Mental health outcomes in breast cancer survivors were affected by menopause symptoms. Menopause symptoms as hot flashes were associated with QOL in breast cancer survivors. **Conclusions** The mental health effects and QOL were relevant to menopause symptoms. We suggest apply quantitative study which based on this study results to achieve further information.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Same Coping Styles Related to Reduction of Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms among Myocardial Infarction Patients**

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The aim of this study was to determine same coping styles related to reduction of anxiety and depressive symptoms among post-MI patients. One hundred consecutive patients following MI admitted to the CCU wards were selected. The patients completed Jalowiec Coping and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scales. The data was analysed by using Pearson correlation coefficient, MANCOVA and Covariance. The correlation matrix describes a significantly negative correlation coefficients between anxiety and confrontive ( $r = -0.535$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ), optimistic ( $r = -0.516$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ), supportant ( $r = -0.409$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ) and self-reliant coping style scores ( $r = -0.392$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ) and between depression and confrontive ( $r = -0.267$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ) and supportant coping scores ( $r = -0.361$ ,  $p = 0.011$ ). The findings show that confrontive and supportant coping methods are associated with reduction of anxiety and depressive symptoms among post-MI patients.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Chronic Patients' General Well-being: In the Crossroad between Spirituality and Diagnosis**

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**Purpose:** To analyze the relationship between General Well-being (GWB) and Spirituality in chronic patients (CP). Self-report questionnaires were answered by 607 CP: 77 with Type 1 diabetes; 40 with Type 2 diabetes; 100 with Multiple sclerosis; 79 with Epilepsy; 205 with Obesity; 106 with Cancer ; 72.5% women, between 17-68 years of age (M=41.30, SD=11.51), and diagnosed 1-57 years earlier (M=12, SD=9.57). Both Spirituality scores - Hope ( $r(594)=.52, p<.0001$ ) and Beliefs ( $r(593)=.20, p<.0001$ ) - correlated with and predicted the GWB of the entire sample ( $R^2a=.270$ ). When diagnoses were considered, the following GWB predictors were found: Type 1 diabetes – Hope ( $R^2a=.314$ ); Type 2 diabetes – Hope ( $R^2a=.349$ ); Multiple sclerosis – Hope ( $R^2a=.187$ ); Epilepsy– Hope ( $R^2a=.152$ ); Obesity – Hope and Beliefs ( $R^2a=.294$ ); Cancer – Hope ( $R^2a=.300$ ). Results suggest Spirituality (mostly, Hope) has an important role in CP GWB, which varies across diagnoses. These results have implications for the spiritual care of CP.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Treatment Compliance and Spirituality: Are They Related? In Which Patients?**

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**Purpose:** To analyze the relationship between Treatment Compliance (TC) and Spirituality in chronic patients (CP). Self-report questionnaires were answered by 607 CP: 77 with Type 1 diabetes; 40 with Type 2 diabetes; 100 with Multiple sclerosis; 79 with Epilepsy; 205 with Obesity; 106 with Cancer ; 72.5% women, between 17-68 years of age (M=41.30, SD=11.51), and diagnosed 1-57 years earlier (M=12, SD=9.57). Hope, one of the two Spirituality scores, correlated with (r(594)=.11, p<.009) and predicted the participants' TC (R<sup>2</sup>a=.010). Oneway ANOVA with Bonferroni Post hoc showed statistically significant differences (F(5)=20,19, p<.0001) in TC between Obesity patients (M=5,08) and the other groups (Type 1 diabetes – M=5,42; Type 2 diabetes – M=5,42; Multiple sclerosis – M=5,53; Epilepsy – M=5,49; Cancer – M=5,65). Hope correlated with (r(200)=.194, p<.006) and predicted TC only in Obesity patients (R<sup>2</sup>a=.033). Although weak, the results suggest that promoting obese patients' hope can foster their TC, which was the lowest.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Eye Movement Patterns and Head Movements Differ between Glaucoma Subject and Control Subject during the Adjustment of Müller-Lyer Figure: Preliminary Results**

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Eye and head movements of a subject with exfoliation glaucoma and a healthy control were measured. The glaucoma subject's visual fields were assessed using automated perimetry (Humphrey 24-2 SITA standard). The subject sat 60 cm away from a portable Tobii T120 eye-tracker system screen, on which a composite Müller-Lyer figure was projected using software developed by LudoCraft Ltd. The subjects could change the length of the right side of the figure using two arrow buttons. The number of adjustments was 5 trials. Adjusting the segment of a line, the fixations of the eyes of the subject with glaucoma were scattered more widely around the figure compared with the control subject. Additionally, the glaucoma subject's head turned to the right to compensate for the visual field defect. The preliminary experiment suggests that the portable system may identify differences between people with and without visual field defects, and this warrants further research.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Outcomes of Empathy in Oncological Settings: A Review of the Literature**

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**Purpose:** To review current literature on the links between physicians' or nurses' empathy and various patients' outcomes in oncology. **Method:** We used multiple databases with a combination of the 3 following themes: empathy, oncological setting, physicians or nurses. Only 11 studies met the inclusion criteria of a validated quantitative measure of empathy. **Results:** When empathy was reported by patients, caregivers' empathy was found to be associated with patient satisfaction about medical care and less distress. When empathy was evaluated through physician's utterances by a speech coding system, the link was not found. Physician empathy was unrelated to physical quality of life or adherence to treatment but associated with less patients' need for cancer-related information. **Conclusion:** The literature suggests a link between caregivers' empathy and various patients' outcomes, but the question of whether this link is causal remains to be answered. Future research should also include moderation and mediation variables.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictive Factors of Postpartum Depression**

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Maternity is a critical time in a woman's life, it is characterized by deep physical, psychological and relational changes. All the changes and mental reorganizations required can lead to the birth of some disturbs, such as the port-partum depression. Post partum depression has an incidence between 8 % and 15 % in Western society and it can provoke negative effects on the mother-child relationship and on the child's development. Some factors regarding the post partum development will be examined through a review of the literature concerning biological, environmental, gynaecological and obstetric, psychosocial and psychological risk factors. A search was conducted on 75 pregnant women to assess the presence of risk factors. The factors which seem to have a major incidence on the post-partum depression are abortion, economic difficulties and scarce social support.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Special Features of Heart Rate in Children with Varying Levels of Self-Esteem.**

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The study of self-esteem in children is one of the most problematic issues in modern psychology. But, it is now considered to be one of the most important resources in providing for the psychological well-being of a person. In order to study the characteristics of heart rate of children between 6 and 8 years of age with different levels of self-esteem, an experiment was carried out in which 119 children from the first form of two different schools in St. Petersburg were connected to a heart rate monitor and told to think back to a time when they experienced a reward or punishment. Our collected data show that the influences of reward and punishment express a differentiated effect on various facets of self-esteem. Therefore we can suppose that reward and encouragement shapes the coping resourcefulness in children.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**ADHD-Related Emotional Problems in Japanese College Students: A Comparison between Morningness and Eveningness Groups**

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Eveningness, a behavioral pattern characterized by a significant shift in sleep patterns, can cause numerous problems in college students. The author focused on the relationship of eveningness with some emotional problems commonly observed in college-level attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): frustration, anger, emotional lability, and anxiety. Japanese college students answered a self-report questionnaire, which included items pertaining to nighttime sleep, daytime arousal, and eveningness, obtained from the Japanese version of the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ) and others. It also included items related to common problems in college-level ADHD, obtained from the College-level ADHD Questionnaire (CAQ). On the basis of MEQ scores, participants were divided into three circadian rhythm types: evening, intermediate, and morning. The CAQ score results revealed that generally, the evening type tended to suffer more greatly from these emotional problems than the morning type did, suggesting that eveningness is closely related to these emotional problem.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Rumination, Sleep Quality and Sleepiness in Dialysis Patients.**

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Rumination, sleep quality and sleepiness were examined in dialysis patients. Findings obtained revealed increased depression, decreased quality of sleep and increased sleepiness in dialysis patients. While no gender differences emerged with regard to sleep quality and sleepiness, female dialysis patients reported greater rumination than their male counterparts. Socio-demographic and clinical variables failed to contribute to rumination or sleepiness but gender appeared to be predictive of sleep quality, with males reporting better sleep quality. It appears that dialysis patients differ from normal controls not in the cognitive but in the affective component of rumination and gender of the patient seems to have a moderating effect on the both the affective component of rumination as well as on the quality of their sleep.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding Excess Weight in Adolescents: Emotional Functioning and Regulation of Overweight Adolescents.[pm]**

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In recent years, the prevalence of obesity has increased so dramatically that we now speak about a worldwide epidemic. Obesity is still mostly considered as a somatic 'illness', but many different psychological factors can influence eating (Greeno & Wing, 1994), and, consequently, weight gain. Specifically, an important body of research demonstrates a link between obesity and emotional dysfunction (eg. alexithymia, emotional eating). The following research investigates emotional functioning and regulation of overweight adolescents through the Openness to Emotion model, which evaluates the subjective representation of the affect processing (Reichert, 2007). The first part is aimed at reproducing the specific Openness to Emotion profile found in overweight adults, ie. reduced capacities in perception of internal bodily indicators, in communication of emotions and in their conceptual representation (Pucci, 2006). The second part tries to identify specific emotional regulation strategies in overweight adolescents, especially those based on food ingestion.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Aspects of the Communication with the Parents of the Children with brain Tumors.**

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**Background.** The complex psychological support in children with brain tumors and their families is the challenge for the use of the multidisciplinary psychological knowledge.  
**Method.** The communication of medical professionals was adopted to the previously examined individual pattern of mothers of the 20 children during the course of the complex radio-chemo-treatment were examined psychological state and copying strategy. Nurses in experimental group were consulted regarding optimal tactics in communication with every mother. **Results.** The well scientifically based consultation for nurses results in the decrease of actual anxiety level of the 60% mothers in experimental group, in development of the parental behavior pattern and as a result led to the decrease of the emotional disorders in children. **Conclusions.** The effectiveness of nurses' communication with the family of children with brain tumors under the complex treatment depends on the psychologically based knowledge and skills.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Sociostructural Determinants and Collaborative Decision-making on Diabetes Self-management: The mediating role of Patient's Beliefs System**

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Abstract The purpose of this study was to test a hypothesized model about influences of sociostructural determinants, collaborative decision-making and patient's beliefs system on diabetes self-management. In cross-sectional survey research design 500 patients (245 men and 255 women) were selected by convenience sampling among Iranian adult patients with type 2 diabetes in diabetic clinics of the shariati's hospital in Tehran. Data were collected by demographical questionnaire plus eleven self-reported scales. Structural equation modeling (SEM) indicated that Patient's beliefs system directly affected the diabetes self-management. Sociostructural determinants affected diabetes self-management indirectly through collaborative decision-making and Patient's beliefs system. In addition, collaborative decision-making significantly affected patient's beliefs system that in turn affected diabetes self-management. Sociostructural determinants, collaborative decision-making and patient's beliefs system are integrated and together influence diabetes self-management. Therefore, comprehensive intervention programs needed to improve sociostructural background that may enrich patients' beliefs system and then promote diabetes self-management.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Mother's Emotional Intelligence and Attachment Influence on the Child Health**

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The purpose of the report was to understand how mother's emotional behavior could influence on the possibility of child's recovery after the birth. About 95% of newborn infants in Russia now have received the diagnoses from birth. These disorders are caused by mother's pathology during pregnancy. By the end of their first year about 40% of children and by the end of the second year about 60% of children recover. We used emotional intelligence assessment test and mother's attachment assessment test. 100 mothers with children of the first and second years were participants. It was shown that just acceptance scale (in mother's attachment assessment test) is connected with the process of recovery: the higher the scores of the acceptance are the higher possibility of the recovery children is found out.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Social Networking Sites In Supporting Patients Living with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Qualitative Examination**

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**PURPOSE.** To explore how Social Networking Sites impact on the experience of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. **METHOD.** A total of 82 patients provided socio-demographic and illness characteristics information, motives for use and open ended questions exploring their use of social networking sites. **RESULTS.** Users were predominantly female (84%) ranging in age from 17 to 58 years (Mean = 32.6). The primary reason (86.8%) for using a SNS was 'To find others in a similar situation' followed by 'to learn new information about my condition' and 'to share experiences' with 69.7% and 67.1% respectively. The benefits included: convenience; reduced isolation; sharing experiences; obtain advice and emotional support. However, potential disadvantages were identified: accuracy of message content; 'horror' stories; delays in receiving responses; lack of physical proximity and lack of anonymity. **DISCUSSION.** Users may derive some benefit but using SNS but should be warned of the potential limitations and problems.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influence of Social Exclusion on Pain Perception and Empathy in Chronic Pain Patients**

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Chronic pain (CP) patients often face difficulties with their social environment. Prior findings suggested that CP patients may experience social exclusion due to detrimental effects of their disease. The present study aimed to explore how perceived autonomy and social exclusion in CP patients affects their empathic response to another person's pain. In a pilot study, 32 CP patients filled out a questionnaire assessing emotional empathy (EE), social exclusion (SE) and functional autonomy (FA). Significant negative correlations were found between perceived lack of FA and EE, indicating that increased disability expressed as a result on FA is associated to reduced empathic response indicated as result on EE. When separating sample based on results on SE, same negative association was expressed showing that individuals with higher scores on social exclusion had reduced empathic response. Regardless of the diagnosis and pain duration, majority of participants reported feeling like a useless member of society.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**‘Are Medical Students in Danger?’ – Burnout and Engagement to Medical Studies in Hungary, A Cross-Cultural Study**

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Burnout of students is highly investigated topic in the contemporary literature. The present paper aims to explore the level of burnout of medical students, to reveal the commitment towards medical studies in cross-cultural groups. Questionnaire survey was conducted in two different medical universities (N=230, 59.1% females) in 2009. The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-SS) was used to detect the level of burnout. Commitment was measured by the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-S). Each of the burnout scales and engagement subscales showed significant cultural diversities. Further, burnout and engagement subscales were negatively correlated. Exhaustion reached the highest level in the German group, Cynicism and Reduced Efficacy in the Hungarian group. Engagement subscales show positive picture, the English group reported high engagement, namely Vigor, Dedication and Absorption. The findings underline the importance of these phenomena of medical students. A focus should be given on the differences particularly the cross-cultural background of students.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological and Social Influences on Health in European Countries**

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**OBJECTIVES.** The basic data concerning social influences on health in Czech districts (2002, 2005, 2007) are compared with results from 18 European countries. **METHODS.** Czech national statistical data on sick leave, unemployment, and income in respective districts of the Czech Republic are compared with the European data. **RESULTS.** Income, unemployment and sick leave varies in different districts of the Czech Republic: The poorer Czech districts report a higher morbidity and higher unemployment rate. The similarities and differences in social influences on health within the European countries will be demonstrated.

**CONCLUSIONS.** The process of European integration is associated also with the problem of social influences on health, and its psychological reflection.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anxiety and Depression in Colombian Breast Cancer Patients: The Influence of Religiosity and Spirituality on Psychological Wellbeing**

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There has been strong empirical support about the protective influence of spirituality and religiosity on physical and mental health (e.g Micke et al, 2008). Nevertheless, there have also been results contradicting these assumptions (Danhauer et al., 2009). In order to assess the levels of anxiety and depression, 64 women in treatment for breast cancer were asked to fill out the HADS and results were analyzed looking for the impact of religiosity and spirituality (measured with scales of the Fetzer Instrument and global items) both on the total HADS score, and the separate anxiety and depression scales. Clinical variables such as moment and type of treatment, and stadium of the disease were controlled for. Results indicate that spirituality is indeed a protective factor, reducing especially anxiety and also depression, while religiosity did not have a significant effect. These results are discussed regarding their methodological and clinical implications.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Body Dissatisfaction Through Sex Point View in College Students**

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The purpose of this study was to determine the magnitude of body weight dissatisfaction (BWD) and body shape dissatisfaction (BSD) among university students. Paired t-tests were used to assess whether body weight and shape dissatisfaction was evident within each gender and BMI category. Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted separately by gender to examine predictors of the magnitude of body weight dissatisfaction. Results showed that there were differences among current and idealized BMI in females and males. In addition both sexes had BSD and BWD, also the amounts of BD (BSD and BWD) were greater in females. There were similarities between both genders about attempt to lose weight the importance of body weight and size. Totally, because of social-cultural factors BSD and BWD existed in both males and females; females desired thinness and males muscularity.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Differences in the Psychopathology of a Community Sample of Morbidly Obese Adults in the North East of Ireland prior to Randomization to CBT Treatment**

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The aim of the study was to establish a psychological profile of obese clients in primary care. 43 men and 94 women participated (mean age 47.5 years (SD = 12.65), mean BMI 42.94 (SD=6.32)). 28.3% had no formal or only primary education. Participants were measured on eating disorders, depression, anxiety, self-concept, and quality of life using standard self-report instruments. 44% of women versus 16% of men scored in the moderate to severe range for depression. 35% of women versus 14% of men scored in the moderate to severe range for anxiety. Using the EDI-3, 49% of women versus 9.3% of men scored in the elevated clinical range for body dissatisfaction. 21% of women (0% of men) scored in the elevated clinical range for low self-esteem. 20% of women versus 9.3% of men scored in the elevated clinical range for bulimia. These gender differences should be taken into consideration regarding interventions.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Fears of Recurrence among Cancer Survivors: A Qualitative Study**

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Fear of recurrence (FoR) is often the most frequently ranked concern for people treated with cancer and has been related to emotional distress. We examined FoR in people who have been treated for breast or colorectal cancer through 6 focus group discussions guided by Leventhal's Self-regulation model. Participants talked about their cancer history: previous experiences of cancer, impact on family and work, triggers of fears and how they are managed, how their view of their future is affected. A constant comparative technique was utilised for data analysis. Participants described a conflict between looking to the future and moving on and having to manage the reminders of cancer. This work has illuminated the significance of assessing people's FoR following completion of treatment and symptom-related triggers for FoR.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Moderating Role of Body Image Dissatisfaction on Hopelessness—Depressive Symptoms Relation in Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Patients**

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This study examines the effects of body image dissatisfaction and hopelessness on the level of depressive symptoms in childless women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) in Turkey. Eighty-four women with PCOS were administered Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Hopelessness Scale, and Body Parts Satisfaction Scale. The results of the multiple hierarchical regression analysis showed that PCOS patients, who are dissatisfied with their body image, and who have higher levels of hopelessness, have higher levels of depressive symptoms. Moreover, body image dissatisfaction moderated hopelessness—depressive symptoms relation; women who are highly dissatisfied with their body image and have higher levels of hopelessness at the same time, have the highest level of depressive symptoms. The findings were discussed in relation to physical symptoms of PCOS affecting body image dissatisfaction and hopelessness.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological factors associated to (mental and physical) health**

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Proposal: the purpose of this paper is to analyze the relations of psychological factors and health, with the aim of identifying psychological profiles that either protect or make individuals' health more vulnerable. Methods: the sample is made up of 300 participants (150 female and 150 male) of the south of Brazil. The variables used were: psychological factors (anxiety, self-esteem, and personal satisfaction), personality styles (from the viewpoint of Theodore Millon's model), mental health, and physical health. Results: both correlational analysis and the analysis of differences of means revealed statistically significant associations between the psychological factors and health indexes. Conclusions: a maladapted psychological styles constitutes a fertile field for poor health and, maybe, for the appearance and development of disease. On the other hand, the psychological styles associated with good health are characterized by facing the facts of life with optimism and determination, coping with them actively, and maintaining healthy interpersonal relationships.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anger and Depression as Predictors of Pain Intensity among Cancer and Non-Cancer Patients**

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The aim of investigation was to examine anger and depression in pain patients – cancer and non-cancer and to investigate whether the anger and depression affect their pain intensity. Anger and depression were measured using the State-Trait Anger scale and Beck depression inventory. 63 patients were studied. The mean anger score was 31.6 (SD = 7.5) and for the depression this was 9.9 (SD = 3.6). Overall 37.2% of patients scored high on both anger and depression. Cancer patients with pain showed a significant higher degree of anger mean. Anger score: cancer patients with pain 9.1 (4.2) vs. 6.3 (4.4) non-cancer patients with pain,  $P < 0.001$ . Performing logistic regression analysis while controlling for demographic and clinical variables the results indicated that cancer patients with pain showed a significant higher risk of high pain intensity [OR: 2.7, 95% CI: 1.1–6.8] and anger [OR: 2.8, 95% CI: 1.1–7.2].

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Physical Symptom Reporting among College Youths: Effects of Optimism, Culture, Gender, and Socioeconomic Status.**

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The present study examined the relationship between dispositional optimism and physical health (as reflected in physical symptom reporting) among American and Jordanian college students. It also assessed moderation effects of culture, gender, and socioeconomic status. The results showed that women, especially Jordanians, were more likely than men to report physical symptoms. Physical symptom reporting was significantly less common among optimistic individuals than pessimistic ones in both groups. Among Jordanian participants, physical symptom reporting was also less common among male participants and among those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. Multiple regression analyses revealed no statistically significant interactions between optimism and cultural background, optimism and gender, or optimism and socioeconomic status. Overall, the results for both groups combined suggest that optimism is the factor most predictive of physical symptom reporting, followed by socioeconomic status and gender. The implications of these findings are discussed.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceptions Towards Illness and Quality of Life of Hemodialysis Patients in Malaysia**

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This study aimed to determine whether illness perception is related to quality of life among end stage renal disease (ESRD) patients undergoing hemodialysis (HD) treatment. A total of 183 HD patients completed the Revised Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-R) and Short Form-36 (SF-36) to measure the quality of life. Results showed that eight components of illness perceptions which were timeline, cyclical, consequences, treatment control, illness coherence, emotional response and causes was significant correlated with PCS and MCS quality of life. Three predictors had contributed to the variance in PCS and five predictors for MCS . The consequences (PCS) and emotional (MCS) had been identified as one of the major predictors of QoL in patients with ESRD. This study demonstrates important relationships between illness representations and QoL in ESRD patients treated by HD.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**to Cope with Myocardial Infarction: Interaction Analysis of a Clinical Consultation between a Cardiac Patient and a Psychologist**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to demonstrate the process by which the psychologist may influence and improve cardiac patient's understanding and representations of his/her illness. **Method:** It deals with a qualitative analysis of clinical consultation (a dialogue) between a cardiac patient, that have had his first myocardial infarction and a psychologist. To carry out such a study, we use Interlocutory Logic, that is a formal system constructed to express the logical and phenomenological properties of an interview. **Results and discussion:** Co construction and co elaboration facilitate the patient's reflection about his illness and acceptance of it, according to his own story, personal experience and values. The intersubjective processes that modify cognitions across personal representations of illness are identified.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Actigraphy in Elderly Patients with Delirium**

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**Introduction** Delirium seems to be related to disturbances in the diurnal rest-activity patterns, daytime somnolence and night-time wakefulness. This actigraphic study reports on patients with delirium. **Methods** Hospitalised patients (>65) were included: acute stroke (N=92); COPD (N=34). Delirium was assessed with DSM-IV criteria daily by researchers and nursing staff. Wrist-actigraphy was performed to quantify the 24-hour activity. Average activity was calculated both during the light- and the dark-periods. Light-dark ratios were calculated per 24 hour-period **Results** Results for stroke and COPD patients were comparable. Mean 24-hour activity is less in delirious patients compared to non-delirious controls. The more severe the delirium symptoms the lower the light-dark ratios. **Discussion** Delirium in acute stroke and during exacerbation of COPD is related to changes in diurnal rest-activity. This supports the hypothesis of a general disturbance in the biological clock in delirium, resulting in reduced activity, daytime somnolence and night-time wakefulness.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Study of the Relationship between Family Function and Self-concept among Epilepsy Patient**

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The present research attempted to examine the Family function and self-concept among Epilepsy Patients. The research population included all the Epilepsy Patients in Tabriz city and 113 Epilepsy Patients were selected randomly from the members of Tabriz Razi Hospital Epilepsy Association. Then the Family Action Dimensions and self-concept questionnaires were distributed among them. The obtained data were entered into SPSS and analyzed using Multiple Regression method. and according to the results of the research there was a significant correlation between Family Action Dimensions (problem solving, relationship, roles, emotional combination, emotional response and behavioral control) and self-concept among the Epilepsy Patients. The results of this study confirm the hypotheses that claim the existence of a relationship between psychological variables (Family Action Dimensions) and self-concept. Moreover, these results can be beneficial to those researchers that are trying to find some patterns based on the prevention and treatment of behavioral and psychological disorders.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Life-style and Health Related Factors on Subjective Feeling of Health**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of lifestyle-related factors on subjective health with the help of one of Japanese organizations. 1151 participants, who were men and women in from 20s till 80s, provided answers to the 33 items that involved gender, age, intake of vegetable, periodic exercise, and so on. We developed logistic regression model of subjective health, and the findings showed that people of high subjective unhealthfulness is related to "nobody to consult (Odds ratio: 2.32,  $p < .05$ )" for male, and "low intake of vegetable (Odds ratio: 1.59;  $p < .05$ )" and "periodic exercise (Odds ratio: 2.14;  $p < .001$ )" for female. We clarified that the negative factors of human relationship, eating and exercising increase the subjective feeling of unhealthfulness with the relative risk. We confirmed the usefulness of the predictive model for subjective health.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Neurofeedback: A Rehabilitation Method in a Patient with Schizophrenia**

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To describe a rehabilitation method with neurofeedback applied on a man disturbed of schizophrenia, characterized by significant short periods with hallucinations. Previous research has documented association between increased activation in brain areas including right temporal lobe and appearance of hallucination in patients with schizophrenia. We propose a training with an EEG-neurofeedback protocol to last six month which increases alpha waves using before auditory feedback with eyes closed and then visual feedback. It is interesting to observe that the use of neurofeedback to down-modulate the increased activation in right temporal lobe records a decreasing of insurgence of hallucinations statistically significative. This case report can aid and stimulate future researches about rehabilitation methods in patients with schizophrenia.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Domain-Specific Self-concept Enhancing Interventions as a Means of Preventing A  
Victimisation Stigma in Physically-Disabled Adolescents**

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Although personality psychologists ( Marsh & Craven, 1997, 2006) consider the self-concept construct to be highly relevant to important individual and societal problems that stem from low self-esteem, the research on the self-concept enhancement in the disabled adolescents has been limited so far. This presentation demonstrates a possible model of self-concept enhancement interventions on a sample of 119 adolescents suffering of myopathy, arthrogyrosis and juvenile cerebral paralysis, probably the most detrimental type of pathology for the physical self-concept. It has been found out that through involving the subjects into the attainable and socially appraised types of self-regulated activity: artistic, intellectual, social, like participating in manufacturing local folk-art souvenirs, exhibited and sold afterwards at simulated fairs; looking after younger children, participating in intellectual contests it appeared possible to enhance individuals' self-reference, self-esteem, anticipated self.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Efficacy of Two Techniques, Cognitive Restructuring and Relaxation, and Their Combined Use on Depression in Cardiac Rehabilitation Patients.**

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the aim of study was the efficacy of two therapeutic approaches of cognitive restructuring and relaxation and their combined use on symptoms reduction of depression in cardiac rehabilitation patients. pre- test post- test research design used for 32 male patients following Myocardial Infarction . They were randomly assigned to three experimental and one control group. They were assigned by BDI before and after intervention composed of 10 education group sessions . Data were analyzed by one way ANOVA and Tukey tests. Findings indicated presence of depression symptoms at the range of mild to moderate among these patients. Relaxation technique didn't reduce symptoms of depression, but Cognitive restructuring therapeutic technique and the combined use of both techniques significantly reduced symptoms of depression. The combined use of both techniques was most effective in reducing depression symptoms.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of School in Shaping Vocational Interests of Young People with Disabilities**

Mariola Wolan-Nowakowska<sup>1</sup>

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The aim of the presented study was to investigate vocational interests of physically disabled young people, to determine the importance of education in shaping vocational interests of students and the analysis of the maturity of young people to take a decision about choosing a profession. In an ongoing study the Vocational Guidance Questionnaire and the Inventory of Interests were used. The research was conducted among the disabled students of the third grade of secondary school classes. In total the group under research comprised 200 people. The obtained results show at a statistically significant level that young people with disabilities, who decided on the choice of occupation have more crystallized vocational interests and are characterized by a higher level of knowledge about their own career opportunities, jobs, job market and opportunities for vocational training, compared with youth indecisive in choosing a profession.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Happiness, Hope and Affection as Predictors of Quality of Life and Functionality of Individuals with Heart Failure at 3 Months Follow up**

Elisabete Nave Leal<sup>1</sup>, José Pais Ribeiro<sup>2</sup>, Mário Oliveira<sup>3</sup>, Manuel Nogueira da Silva<sup>3</sup>, Rui Soares<sup>3</sup>, Sofia Santos<sup>3</sup>, Rui Ferreira<sup>3</sup>

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To know the contribution of happiness, hope and affection to the quality of life (QOL) and functionality of individuals with heart failure. Methods: 128 individuals with heart failure underwent medical therapy. They were assessed at 3 months after medical intervention for happiness by the Subjective Happiness Scale, for hope by the HOPE Scale, for affection by the Positive and Negative Affects Schedule, for QOL by the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire and for functionality by the New York Heart Association classification and by physical exercise. Results: Using linear regression we found that happiness has a unique contribution to QOL, except to the "self-efficacy" domain where hope takes this contribution; the positive affect has a unique contribution for physical exercise; the negative affect as a contribution along with happiness to the "quality of life" dimension ( $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Positive psychology variables are important for the outcomes in people with heart failure.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Overcoming Barriers: Promoting Integration for People with Psychiatric Disorders in Portugal**

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This study was aimed at evaluating a pioneer educational project for people admitted to the unimputable ward of a public hospital. Seeking to meet the challenge of social integration, a group of Professionals from a Psychiatric Hospital and from a Training Facility developed a Project of Recognition, Validation and Creditation of Competencies adjusted to the needs of people with psychiatric disorder and low qualifications. In order to investigate the main potentialities and limitations of this initiative, this exploratory research incorporated semi-structured interviews to Professionals (n= 4) and hospitalized adults (n= 10). It also included in depth analysis of the methodologies implemented and documents produced by these patients. Results indicate that Professionals and Patients appraise this initiative as highly relevant. It enhanced their knowledge/competences and improved their welfare. It also allowed them to recognize the positive dimensions of their performance and to broaden opportunities for social participation.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Online Rehabilitation of Cognitive Functions: The Possibilities of the Cognifit Program**

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This paper extrapolates the main results of a Center of Neuropsychiatric Studies sub-project focused on cognitive functions in patients with unipolar depressive disorders in cognitive training areas. We found that cognitive functioning by these patients is relatively good and within norms when age and education are taken into account, but also slightly below the performance of control groups without a history of depressive disorders. In this presentation, we suggest the possible positive influence on cognitive functioning through the Cognifit program. We describe possibilities of this approach, the advantages in comparison with competing methods, an ongoing pilot study, and plans for the future. We summarized that this form of individualized online cognitive training could be an appropriate complement to existing services in this area.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Informant Reports of Executive Functions on BRIEF-A in Adults with Autism**

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To study the executive functioning (EF) pre and post Farm-Community intervention in 17 adults (mean age: 24, 80) with Autism in everyday environment through Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function-Adult version (BRIEF-A). Data analyses revealed significant differences in: Emotional Control (p .003); Working Memory (p .005) and Plan/Organize (p .005). Further, there were also significant differences in Behavioral Regulation (p .000) and Metacognition (p .005) indexes and in the Global Executive Composite (p .000). On the contrary, no significant differences were found in the Self-Monitor; Initiate; Task Monitor; and Organization of Materials scales. Current study calls attention to the ecological assessments of neuropsychological profiles in fact the novelty of BRIEF-A is that it is focused on EF in everyday environment. To conclude we suggest the opportunity to use BRIEF-A as outcome measure in clinical settings for adults with Autism.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Art-Based Interventions in Addition to Psychological Support and Psychotherapy for Cardiac Patients**

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After having a myocardial infarction or another heart disease, cardiac surgery, many patients present some psychiatric disorders and/or psychosocial problems. Due to a short-time hospitalization (cardiac rehabilitation), most of psychotherapies are based on the model of Cognitive Behavior Therapy, or are focused on health education. If some interventions have shown their relative efficiency on physical health, we suggest that it is not enough for patients that suffer from depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal tendencies, acute stress disorder, and all the psychological consequences of a heart disease. We suggest that art-therapy and art-based interventions can be very useful, in addition to verbal psychotherapies. The aim of this presentation is to show how drawing, painting, music specific therapies can help cardiac people to express illness perceptions, to understand and accept more what have happened to them, can improve the use of functional coping strategies, and finally help them to feel much better.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Several Risk and Protective Factors of Health and Quality of Life**

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This paper deals with issues surrounding the relationship between quality of life (measured using the SEIQoL, and other methods), and stress ensuing from study and work, with regard to several psychological risk and protective factors of health. The data was sourced from a number of professional groups (teachers, police officers, office workers, and students). In addition to SEIQoL, the authors used the Abramis questionnaire on work stress, C. Kobasa's hardiness questionnaire and Blumenthal's PSSS for evaluating social supports. The results show that quality of life as measured using SEIQoL reflects quality of life on a more permanent basis, while the other methods of evaluation QL also capture more transient aspects connected with the satisfaction or non-satisfaction of current needs. The paper also deals with issues of the value orientation of the individual groups under investigation.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Stress In Children With Cognitive Disabilities**

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Recent studies have emphasized a higher level of parental stress in parents of children with cognitive disabilities (CD) compared to parents of normative children, or those of chronically ill child. In the present study, 70 Slovenian parents (mothers and fathers separately) of children with CD (M age=6.5 years) reported on their parental stress using measures of general parental stress (Abidin, 1995) and specific stress related to child disability (Friedrich et al., 1983). General and specific stress were substantially correlated. The levels of stress were similar in mothers and fathers who both reported on significantly higher levels of stress on dimensions related to child than those related to parent. Children's level of disability and their disagreeableness were predictive of parenting stress across the measures and informants. Older mothers also tended to experience parenting of a child with CD as less stressful than younger ones.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Differential Effect of Job Insecurity on Employees in Taiwan**

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This study explored the differential effects of job insecurity on employees of different individual characteristics (gender and age), family characteristics (number of dependents, working spouse and family income), and organizational characteristics (organizational downsizing), as manifested in work attitudes (job satisfaction and organizational commitment). Using data from a nationwide survey in Taiwan, we found that job insecurity enhanced the relationship between gender and job satisfaction, but weakened that between working spouse and job satisfaction. More interestingly, job insecurity weakened the negative relationships between organizational downsizing and job satisfaction, organizational downsizing and organizational commitment. These moderating effects of job insecurity have not been reported before, and serve to underline the importance of individual differences in the wider context of economic instability.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Adolescence Stress and Subjective Well-being: The Mediating Effect of Fatigue and Autonomy**

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High school life in Taiwan is documented as a period full of stress imposed by academic competition, long school schedule and adolescent issues, such as cutting lose from parental tie. The aim of this study was to test whether fatigue and autonomy could be the mediators between stress and subjective-well-being. 251 senior and vocational high-school students voluntarily took part in the survey. They answered the-level-of-stress, the-checklist-of-individual-strength (Vercoulen, 1996), the-modified-Self-Determination-Scale (Deci & Ryan, 1985), the-Positive-Emotion-Scale (Diener & Emmons, 1984), and the-Satisfaction-With-Life-scale (Diener, 1984). Structural equation modeling was used to test the hypothesized mediating effect and a comparison to the baseline. Stress was immediate predictive to fatigue (positively) and autonomy (negatively) that in turn are predictors of subjective well-being. Fatigue strongly predicted PE (negatively) while weakly predicted SWL (negatively). In contrast, autonomy strongly predicted SWL (positively) while weakly predicted PE (positively). The results provided good fitting between model and the data.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Associations between Levels of Burnout and Dysfunctional Attitudes in Secondary School Counsellors**

Eloísa Guerrero<sup>1</sup>, Jesús Carlos Rubio<sup>1</sup>, Andrés García<sup>2</sup>, Juan Manuel Moreno<sup>3</sup>, Manuel López<sup>3</sup>, Ana Caballero<sup>4</sup>

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The objective of the present work is to determine the relationships that might be established between burnout syndrome and dysfunctional attitudes in the Secondary School counsellors. The sample is formed by 69.14% of the subjects and the Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach & Jackson, 1981) and the Weissman dysfunctional attitude scale (Weissman, 1979) were used. The results indicated that 36.9% of the sample present preoccupying levels of burnout, and that to increasing levels of burnout there corresponded increasing dysfunctional attitudes, the two being significantly associated. Furthermore, those most affected by the syndrome showed a strong need for the approval of the others, and consider their self-esteem to depend on how others regard them. Only motivational variables were significant in predicting burnout, and the achievement variable has a good capacity for prediction of the syndrome.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Conditions, Prevalence of Teacher Stress, and Vulnerability to Psychiatric Disorders**

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A transversal study by means of a survey of 550 non-university teachers of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura (Spain), mean age 41 years. Information was obtained on the psychosocial factors affecting them, perceived stress level, and risk of psychiatric disorders by means of various validated instruments of evaluation. The psychosocial conditions that most affect them are the demands made on them to learn new things and to be creative, and not being able to decide when they can have days off. 46.8% present a medium level of stress, and 36.9% are cases of probable risk of psychopathology. We observed a significant association between perceived stress and the risk of suffering psychiatric disorders.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Progressive Muscle Relaxation Potential for Change of Reaction to an Audiovisual Stressor of Subjects having Type a Behaviour Pattern and Alexithymia**

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The study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation in reducing psychophysiological reaction to an audiovisual stressor in individuals having Type a behaviour pattern and alexithymia. Subjects of the study were 12 men and 49 women aged between 18 and 30. The participants of this study were randomly assigned to 2 different groups. One group received 4 progressive relaxation training sessions once a week between two measurements of their reaction to the audiovisual stressor and the other was a control group. Body temperature, skin conductance, heart rate and respiratory rate were recorded while measuring participants' reaction to the audiovisual stressor. The results of the study showed that, after the progressive muscle relaxation trainings, psychophysiological reaction to the audiovisual stressor decreased for subjects having alexithymia (skin conductance and respiratory rate decreased) and for individuals having type a behaviour pattern (respiratory rate).

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The role of Sense of Coherence in Predicting Burnout within the Demand-Control Model of Job Strain: Moderator or Confound?**

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**Purpose:** We examined the role of the personality attribute of Sense of Coherence (SOC) in predicting job burnout within the framework of the Demands-Control-Support Model of job strain. We tested two hypotheses: (a) SOC moderates the effects of demands, control and support on burnout; (b) SOC is confounded with peoples' perceptions of demands, control and social support. **Method:** Our cross-sectional study employed self-report measures of SOC, burnout, demands, control and support. Participants (n = 671) spanned age, race, and occupational categories **Results:** Hierarchical regression analyses showed that SOC moderates the effects of demands and support on burnout. SOC also has a direct effect on burnout. No support was found for the confound hypothesis. **Discussion:** Personality plays an important role in understanding job strain. High SOC "protects" persons against the negative effects of high demands and low support. Health psychologists must take the interactive effects of personality and environment into account.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Use of Positive and Negative Stress Coping Strategies in Part-Time University Students**

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The poster brings forward the issue of the stress coping strategies used by part-time university students. Previous study aimed at stress perceived by full time university students (Chamoutová 2004) showed students' life as highly demanding and stressful. Consequent pilot study is focused on potentially even more stress-endangered group of part-time university students (N=80). SVF 78 (Janke, Erdmann 2003) was used to obtain data on different stress coping strategies. Aforementioned questionnaire was followed by a structured interview. The preliminary results seem to indicate the tendency towards increased use of some of the negative stress coping strategies (namely escapism) together with avoidance and social support from the neutral range of strategies, underestimations and compensation rewards from the positive strategies. Although authors suggest further study on larger sample of respondents, it seems highly sensible to offer alternative strategies of coping with stress emerging from work/family/school demands; the possible means are discussed in detail.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anxiety and Personality Features in Pianists: A Psychophysiological Assessment.**

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The complexity involved in performing Fugues is well known to pianists. In accepted Performance-Practice, fear of memory lapses often overrides musical expression and usually involves high anxiety in performance. The aim of this pilot study is to determine if slowing the heart rate through the simultaneous coordination of relaxation and breathing techniques is effective in stress and anxiety reduction in rehearsal and in performance venues. VitalJacket® (a non-invasive T-shirt ECG-monitoring device) was used to monitor vital signs for stress and fatigue. Standard personality, stress and anxiety tests were administered. Although this experiment is only at the mid-point and no clear conclusion is made regarding the efficacy of this technique, there is a notable trend that, while playing, the heart rate variability of the students correlate with the difficulty of the musical score. This relationship also shows a correlation to the subjects' psychological profile.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Portuguese Teachers' Burnout: Confirmatory Analysis of the CBP-R**

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Considering the relevance of the variables stress and burnout in teachers to effective intervention in Occupational Health Psychology, the present study intends to do the confirmatory analysis of the Portuguese version of the Cuestionario de Burnout do Profesorado - Revisado (CBP-R, Moreno-Jiménez, Garrosa-Hernández & González, 2000). The main author was primarily contacted and subsequently agreed to a translation of the instrument to Portuguese Language (Portugal). Later, all translation procedures to Portuguese were conducted and validated by a senior Portuguese linguist expert. Finally, the CBP-R was administered to a sample of 513 Portuguese teachers. The PASW and the AMOS were used to complete the statistical study of the CBP-R Portuguese version and to perform the reliability and confirmatory factor analysis. The confirmatory factor analysis indicated a good fit of the present sample data. We present the final adjustment model, with the items and dimensions.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Do You Know the Start and End Bottom of Burnout? The Relation between Depression, Anxiety and Burnout in Portuguese Teachers**

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Occupational stress that teachers experience has been a subject of growing interest in recent years. The incidence of anxiety and depression among teachers appears to be remarkably high. The current study seeks to present a part of a larger investigation, which evaluates burnout and emotional adjustment teachers of public schools in Lisbon. The evaluation was based on Cuestionario Burnout Profesorado – Revisado (CBP-R, Moreno Jiménez, Garrosa-Hernández & Gutiérrez, 2000; Patrão & Santos-Rita, 2009), Depression and Anxiety Scale (DAS-14, Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado & Leal, 2004) and Demographic and Professional Questionnaire (Santos-Rita & Patrão, 2009) which were administered to a sample of 513 teachers. Our results showed that teachers with higher levels of burnout present higher levels of anxiety and depression. Teachers present special needs on professional development support, public validation and financial rewards. Personal, emotional and professional competence programs will allow teachers to control emotions and to develop innovative skills.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Portuguese Teachers' Burnout Step-by-step... The Importance of Age, Type of Contract and Length of Experience**

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Occupational stress is recognized as a factor that influences health and organization productivity (WHO, 2004). International studies report that teaching is one of the most stressful occupations (Yong & Yue, 2007). Long-term occupational stress may lead to burnout. The purpose of this study is to evaluate levels of occupational stress and burnout in Portuguese teachers of elementary, middle and high schools. Cuestionario Burnout Profesorado – Revisado (CBP-R, Moreno Jiménez, Garrosa-Hernández & Gutiérrez, 2000; Patrão & Santos-Rita, 2009) and Demographic and Professional Questionnaire (Santos-Rita & Patrão, 2009) were administered to a sample of 513 Portuguese teachers, in the Lisbon area. Our results revealed high levels of burnout, which could constitute a major reason for health concerns. There is a statistical correlation between some demographic (age) and professional characteristics (type of contract and length of experience). The current context in educational policies in Portugal could affect individual and schools performance.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Supportive Interaction of Medical Staff with Patients for Reducing Patient's Anxiety about Their Illness**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the supportive interaction of medical staff with patients in order to reduce patient's anxiety about their illness. We focused on patient's anxiety, and its reduction through interaction with medical staff. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on three adults (one male and two females) who consented to participate in this study. After being discharged from hospital, they were asked to cooperate in an interview about their interaction with medical staff, and their subsequent emotional changes. The results were as follows: (1) support which matched patient's expectations from doctors and nurses seemed to reduce patient's anxiety; (2) when their views about treatment differed from the doctor, engaging in prolonged talk about it decreased anxiety and received convincing treatment; (3) empathetic communication of medical staff supported their decision making for treatment.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Stress Inoculation Training on Depression and Anxiety in Patient with prostate Cancer**

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Investigations showed that effectiveness of stress inoculation training on stress in patients. The purpose of present research was to determine the effectiveness of stress inoculation training on depression and anxiety in patient with prostate Cancer. Therefore 30 prostate patients were selected from cancer centers of Kermanshah. These patients were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. The experimental group received 8 weekly sessions of stress inoculation training but the control group did not receive such training (or intervention). The questioners consist of depression and anxiety subscales of SCL-90-R were administrated to both groups before and after intervention. The result of analysis of independent t test indicated that stress inoculation training significantly reduced the mean total scores of depression and anxiety in experimental group as compared to the control group. The program of stress inoculation training is effective on decrease depression and anxiety in prostate patients in different ways.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effectiveness of Stress Inoculation Training on Homesickness In College Students**

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The present study concerned with effectiveness of stress inoculation training on homesickness in college students. Among 228 students, 88 students were found to be suffering from homesickness (Based scores in Archer homesickness questionnaire) among those 50 students were randomly selected and put in the experimental and control groups. The experimental group took part in 10 training sessions. The data were analyzed according to t- test. The pre-test data from the two groups showed no significant difference, however, with the presentation stress inoculation training, the experimental group scores were significantly lower than control group. Also, two factors of homesickness i.e., not-likening the university and strong attachment to their home did not show a difference in pre- test, however, differences in post- test were shown to be significant. Stress inoculation training can be effective in alleviating problems that come up after the transition into the university and new environment.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stress and Well-Being of Freshmen Students of Social Science**

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First year at the university – a challenge for the students, which can influence academic record and future career . The aim of this study was to analyse the stress factors and subjective well-being of first year students of social science at Vilnius University. 138 first year students of psychology and 60 students of social work participated in this study. Methods: specially designed questionnaire intended to reveal socio-demographic characteristic, stress peculiarities, health status of students and Ryff scales of Psychological Well-being. The results of this study revealed the most stressful areas of first year students life. A significant relation between stress and health status of students was detected. The main factors, influencing psychological well-being of students were identified.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stress-related Growth after Interpersonal Events in Japanese Adolescents.**

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Stress-related growth refers to the notion that people have the ability to grow beyond their previous level of psychological functioning in response to a stressful life event. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among stress-related growth following the interpersonal stress events, interpersonal stress coping styles, and friendship styles (conformity with friends and psychological distance). Some 216 university students (Male = 82, Female = 134) were adopted as participants, and the mean age was 20.44 years. In the survey, the participants were requested to recount the some stress events with friends that they had had and the growth that resulted from it. The results showed that close psychological distance was positively related to positive relationship-oriented strategies, wide psychological distance, on the other hand, was negative relationship-oriented strategies. Additionally, higher growth was positively related to positive relationship-oriented strategies and postponed-solution coping.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Ill Job: The Role of the Psychology in the Stress Work-related.**

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In Europe the stress work-related is at the second position among the job illness, and it is intended to increase. The stress work-related occurs when the working environment requests exceed the worker coping strategy. The stress work-related sources in the planning, organizing and job managing. The topic is the center of the psychological competences in the several phases of the risk stress work-related, that is different from the technician risks and involves knowledge and methodology of the psycho- social research. The indication of the European agreement in 2004 orients the evaluation process towards an objective and subjective integrate approach. The employers subjective perception has to be linked with the organizational climate by psychology experts in relational dynamics and in organization managing. The evaluation doesn't solve as an fruitless normative attainment, but as a development of the workers welfare.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Assessment of Stress in Working and Non-working Mothers According to the Mother - child Stressor Traits.**

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Abstract Introduction: The present study aims to evaluate life stress in working (nurses) and non-working (housewives) mothers according to the mother – child traits. Methods: in this way, 148 working and non-working mothers matched on age, level of education, Income, number of children, physical health, having no experience of traumatic stressful event during the last year and they were evaluated using "parenting stress index" and "Job stress scale" and in order to analyses the data, via the basic statistical methods. Results: (1) There was significant difference between working mothers and non-working mothers as well. (2) There was significant difference between 11 stressor traits (Adaptability, Acceptability, Demanding ness, Mood, Hyperactivity / Distractibility, Depression, Attachment, Restrictions of role, Sense of competence, Relationship with spouse, Parental health). (3) There wasn't significant difference between 2 stressor traits (Social isolation, Reinforces).

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of a Single Session EFT In an Induced Stress Situation on Junior University Students**

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Effectiveness of EFT on induced anxiety condition in university students was measured. After telling, 15 out of 40 students will be selected due to their performance on a task which was filling out State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-S& SDTAI-T); 4 common topics with SUD's 10 were used to apply EFT. Instructor demonstrated intervention steps; group EFT was performed by tapping on each issue until  $\frac{3}{4}$  SUD's were 0-2. Finally the group filled out STAI. Repeated analysis of variance was conducted on the Mean STAI-S, STAI-T scores. Results indicate, no significant differences between before-after intervention scores of STAI-T; but before-after intervention scores of STAI-S was significantly different. There was significant decrease of state-anxiety scores after the EFT intervention. The single session of EFT combined with energy balancing exercise was found to be effective in reducing state anxiety which was rather situation based but was not effective on trait anxiety and anxiety sensitivity.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Title: \"The Influence of Demographic Variables in Socio-Levels of Burnout in First year students in the Degree in Psychology\"**

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This article has the aim to study the levels of Burnout considering the social-demographic variables that characterized the student from the first year of the graduation in Psychology, comparing the Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Lisboa(urban context) with the Universidade de Évora . That way, we could confirm the hypothesis, at least partially, although he results don't show significant differences. So, we confirm that the female students present higher levels of Burnout in contrast with the male students, and that the students from Universidade de Lisboa present higher levels of Burnout comparing with the Universidade de Évora's students, as well as the first ones have higher spends in the displacements between their residence in school time and the university than the students from Universidade de Évora. Beside that, we confirm too, that the students more satisfied with the course have minor levels of Burnout.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Perceived Stress, Attachment Styles and Mood on Disordered Eating (DE)**

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**Introduction** Several psychological factors have been implicated in the etiology of Disordered Eating (DE). The current study explored the role of gender, BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), stress, insecure attachment and mood on DE. **Method** Three hundred and twenty-seven men and women recruited from the general population took part in an online study. Respondents completed measures of stress, insecure attachment, mood and DE. **Results** Sex, BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), insecure attachment and mood were all found to have a direct effect on DE. Mood was found to fully mediate the link between stress and DE and partial mediation effects of mood were found between insecure attachment and DE. **Conclusion** Insecure attachment and stress predicted DE with mood mediating the effects of stress and insecure attachment. Treatment plans should include stress interventions that reduce and improve attachment insecurity (e.g., compassion focused therapy) to decrease the impact of these factors on mood and hence eating pathology.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Protection from Work Stress and Burnout in Italian Oncologists**

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Oncology is a field of medicine with an high psychological investment and therefore at high risk for burnout (Gandey, 2006). Is possible to identify the causes of burnout in the complex combination of environmental stressors, including factors that are closely related to oncology and elements of the personality of the subjects (Guarino, 2006). This work aims to explore burnout risk, job satisfaction, quality of life and coping styles in a sample of physicians that works in some Italian oncological units. We used the Health Professions Stress and Coping Scale, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, the General Health Questionnaire and a scale that explore the socio-relational perceived skills. The main hypothesis is that personal well-being of the oncologists interviewed (as protective factor of burn-out), can be modulated by variables connected with the role, adaptive coping strategies, degree of work engagement and perceived degree of organizational support.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Chair Massage on Employees' Health and Organizational Commitment**

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The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of chair massage applied to white collar employees by professional masseurs hired by their organizations. For this purpose, from two different organizations 32 white collared volunteered employees (25 women and 7 men) were applied weekly fifteen-minute chair massage during a four-week period. Before and after each session, participants' blood tensions were also measured. Before the four-week period, participants were asked to fill up scales measuring their perceived stress, positive and negative affectivity, and stress symptoms for the last one month, as well as their organizational commitment. The same scales were administered again after the four-week massage sessions. Results demonstrated that participants' blood tensions did not show any significant difference whereas after the four-week period the participants' perceived stress level and negative affectivity significantly decreased.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stress Impact on Food Behaviors in Undergraduated Students during Their First Academic Course**

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Transitions are often regarded as stressful experiences. In this sense, previous research has show that the first grade course at the University could suppose several demands, which in turn could lead to negative consequences in students' food behaviors, generally labelled recently as "Symptomatic picture of food student conducts". Mood, personality factors, emotions and coping strategies, are important factors that must be taking account too. In this context, the aim of this work is to analyse the relationship between all those factors and food behaviors in undergraduate first course students of Zaragoza University in the Campus of Teruel, paying attention too to the quality of life. Sample is composed by over 60 of such undergraduate students of Psychology, Teaching, Management and Engineer. Our preliminary results on the basis of this pilot study show a deleterious effect of stress on students' food behaviors.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stress, Coping and Coherence in Lithuanian Criminal Police Officers**

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The aim of this study was to examine prevalence and severity of stress events in a sample of Lithuanian criminal police officers, to discover peculiarities of their usually used coping strategies and inner sense of coherence. 308 officers were inquired. A wide range of stressful events were scaled from less to most significant ones with respect to gender, location and professional experience. Hypothesized assumptions about positive correlation between stress level and maladaptive coping strategy and negative correlation between stress level and low sense of coherence were confirmed.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Variables Sociodemográficas and Labor and Syndrome of Burnout, Manners of Confrontation of the Stress and Risk of Psychiatric Pathology in not University Teachers**

Rosa Gómez<sup>1</sup>, Eloísa Guerrero<sup>2</sup>, Manuel López<sup>2</sup>, Ana Caballero<sup>1</sup>, Janeth Amparo Cárdenas<sup>1</sup>

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In a sample of 152 not university teachers of eight localities of Estremadura (Spain) are obtained statistically significant relations between variables sociodemográficas and labor (sex, marital status, number of children, degree of labor satisfaction ...) and the syndrome of burnout, the manners of confrontation of the stress and the risk of psychiatric pathology. This information has been obtained from a questionnaire of own production, the MBI, WCQ and the GHQ-12.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Life Stressing Events and the Strategies of Cope with the Re-Emergence of PTSD on War Disables in Kermanshah City of Iran in 2010**

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In this study the strategies of cope with life stressing events aiming the war disables that are suffering of PTSD and other war disables without PTSD has been researched. 60 injured randomly selected from people who were living in Kermanshah in 2010. 30 people were suffering of PTSD and 30 normal people. The methodology was post – fact design. Data analyses showed: 1) There is no significant difference between method of cope problem-orientation of war disables having PTSD and other war disables without PTSD. 2) There is a significant difference between method of cope emotion-orientation of war disables having PTSD and other war disables without PTSD. 3) There is a positive significant relationship between dangerous evaluating of life stressing events and method of cope emotion-orientation. 4) There is no significant relationship between non-dangerous evaluating of life stressing events and using method of cope problem-orientation. Sponsor: Bonyad Shahid & omour-e Isargaran, Iran.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Parental Child Rearing and Adolescent Coping with Stress Methods**

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The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between parental child rearing and adolescent coping with stress methods. For, 67 (33 males, 34 females) subjects of Shiraz university were selected randomly. The data were collected through two questionnaires (parental child rearing and coping with stress checklist). The data analysis was done by T test, correlation, and multiple regressions. The results revealed that there was the relationship between parental child rearing (includes styles of freedom, strict, warmth and coldness) and adolescent coping with stress methods. Other results showed that there were significant differences between males and females in all of the coping with stress styles except coping focused on problem solving. Also, author found that males more than females used the coping with stress methods based on emotions.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stressing Burnout and Emotions at Work - Diversity of Nurses and Physicians in Hungary**

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Emotion work and burnout has become a significant research field in the last few decades. The present paper aims to investigate predictors of occupational burnout, and compare the frequencies of burnout and emotion work of nurses and physicians. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among physicians and nurses working in Hungary. The Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) and the Hungarian version of the Frankfurt Emotion Work Scale were used. Nurses reported higher emotional dissonance ( $P < 0.01$ ) and fewer regulation possibilities (e.g., interaction and emotion control) ( $P < 0.01$ ) than physicians. Linear regression analyses showed that emotional dissonance for emotional exhaustion ( $\beta = 0.401$ ) and the display of negative emotions for depersonalization ( $\beta = 0.332$ ) were the strongest predictors of burnout. The findings indicate that the focus regarding nurses should be stressors and emotional dissonance, while of physicians it should be work requirements and the display and regulation of negative emotions.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Multidimensional Assessment of Individual Stress-Resistance**

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A new approach for evaluation of individual abilities to cope with stress was proposed in the framework of “state-trait” paradigm (Heckhausen, 1988; Lazarus, 1991). On this basis we elaborate a regulatory model for the assessment of individual stress-resistance level (Leonova & Velitchkovsky, 2008). The model tends to analyze the structure of the processes of subjective appraisal of the situation. The complex of diagnostic instruments used for verification of this model. It includes both subjective and objective measures (self-estimations, cognitive tests, vegetative tension and cortisol secretion indices). The results of a series of experiments (modeling of emotional strain) and applied studies (operative staff of power-plant stations) has proved a high validity and differential sensitivity of the methods. There are depicted integrative patterns of cognitive, subjective and vegetative reactions to the stressful situations for subjects with optimal and lowered stress-resistance that allow to predict of risk-factors for human reliability and mental health.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping, Occupational Wellbeing and Job Satisfaction of Nurses**

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The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between coping, occupational wellbeing (as measured by burnout and work engagement), and job satisfaction of nurses in 2 private hospitals in Namibia. A cross-sectional research design was used. The study population consists of 191 nurses employed two private hospitals in Namibia. The Maslach-Burnout inventory (MBI-G), Work Engagement Questionnaire (UWES), the COPE Questionnaire and Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) were used. Coping strategies (as measured by problem-focused coping, emotion-focused coping and coping less used) were found to be strongly related to the positive factors of professional efficacy, work engagement, and job satisfaction (as measured by intrinsic- and extrinsic job satisfaction). Statistically significant negative relationships were found between emotional exhaustion, cynicism and intrinsic and extrinsic job satisfaction.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alarm: Stress in the Wards How Positive Psychology can Contribute to the Management of the Human Resources.**

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In this study, our intention is to provide data regarding research carried out at the A.S.P. 8 Siracusa into stress in the workplace, analysing the work climate to you and strategies for coping used by the staff. We intend to show that the personnel working in departments with hospitalised patients suffer more stress than the personnel providing consultation and services. Means used Questionnaire “how I confront the difficulties”, an abridged version of the Westbrook scale Questionnaire “locus of control” by Julian B. Rotter (Italian adaptation of Tullio Scrimali). Questionnaire “working climate” by Enzo Spaltro Results Tha work brought to light differences between the coping strategies used in the units with hospitalized patients and units offer consultation and services. Conclusions the effective role of the psychology in the “management of human resources” working on: the emotional sphere of the personnel - the work climate - alternative coping strat

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting LGBT Cigarette Smoking**

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Cigarette use amongst LGBT populations in the United States has been found to be significantly higher than that of the general population. Using the sexual and gender identity minority stress model, this study attempted to predict LGBT cigarette smoking through measures of alcohol use, future health expectancy, external health locus of control, and shame-focused coping. Recommendations to counselors and educators addressing LGBT cigarette use are suggested as a function of the present findings.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Breaks and Age Related Strain in Continuous Physical Work**

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Workers in physically demanding occupations require work-breaks to recover from exertion. In a laboratory setting we investigated the impact of cycling on an ergo meter for seven hours with an identical total break time but with two different activity-rest schedules. We hypothesised that more frequent but shorter breaks lead to less psychophysical strain and its effects compared to less frequent but longer breaks, particularly for older workers. Twenty-nine participants representing three different age groups were tested in both conditions. Heart rate, perceived exertion/tension and feelings of fatigue were assessed and used as independent variables. Results indicated no general activity-rest differences as well as no differences between the age groups, regarding the different activity-rest conditions. However, heart rate was found to be lower at some measurement points in the frequent-short break condition and additionally perceived exertion was lower in the infrequent-long break condition.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The study of the Relationship between the Coping Strategy and Control Source among Epilepsy Patients**

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The current research tried to investigate the differences in the strategies and Coping Reactions in relation to the Control Source among individuals. In this correlational research, 70 Epilepsy Patients were selected randomly and invited by the East Azerbaijan Epilepsy Association to the central building. Then the Rutter's Control Source test and Billing and Mousse's Coping Reaction questionnaire were distributed among them. A significant relationship was found between the Control Source and each of the Coping Reaction's different variables (cognitive, inhibitory and behavioral) among the Epilepsy Patients ( $p < 0.05$ ). Moreover, the Control Source can significantly predict each of these three Coping Reactions. The results of this study confirm the hypotheses that claim the existence of a relationship between the psychological variables (Control Source) and Coping strategy. Moreover, these results can be beneficial to those researchers that are trying to find some patterns based on the prevention and treatment of behavioral and psychological disorders.

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between the Singing and Mental Health**

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The purpose of the recent survey, was showing relationship between the singing and mental health. Methods: For this cause, a Questionnaire (GHQ-28) of General Health has been randomly run on 400 college students (200 Girls and 200 Boys) of Tehran Medical University in the courses of Psychology, Nursing and Midwifery. They were also asked the average time they spend in whispering their favorite song during the day. Results: The results show that there is a significant relationship between the duration of singing and general health of people. ( $r = 0.42$  and  $P = 0.001$ ) Conclusion: Singing is a kind of emotional expression and release of tensions which could be considered for improvement of general mental health. Key words: Singing, Mental health and college students

**Category: Health Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factors Influencing Individual Stress Resistance among University Teachers and Lecturers.**

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Present study was conducted to determine the correlation between resilience, creativity, some aspects of emotional, social and strategic competences in regards with individual ability to withstand professional stresses. The study has been carried on more than 600 teachers and university lecturers, aged 23 to 60 years. The battery of survey questionnaires and scales were used to assess personality traits. Data were analyzed with ANOVA. The relations among reality focus, emotional awareness and control, flexibility and other individual characteristics were examined using structured equation modeling for the total sample and for the four + two subgroups separately. Some implicit intercorrelations have been revealed.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ninety Years of Psychological Research in Human Labor in Czechoslovakia and Czech Republic**

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The author deals with the history of psychological research in human labour in former Czechoslovakia and now in the Czech Republic. The specialized research institutes were founded after establishing the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 focusing on the topics of work and organization psychology within the those-times applied psychology known as psychotechnics. Institute for Psychotechnics at Masaryk's Academy of Work in Prague (later Institute of Human Labour) was established in 1920 as the first applied psychology institution, the Institute for Psychotechnics in Bratislava in Slovakia in 1928. The 8th International Congress for Psychotechnics was held in Prague in 1934. Research problems and methodological issues of between-wars-psychology as well as research results and their interpretations are mentioned. The author deals with psychology under totalitarian regimes, revivals of psychology in sixties of 20th century and after the Velvet revolution in 1989, and contemporary applied psychology in the Czech Republic.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Making Senses on the Children Narratives: A Methodological Framework**

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This study discusses the methodological difficulties to analyze the making senses phenomena. To exploit methodological possibilities it was performed six cases studies with children between 3 and 10 years old. First, the children have watched a three-minute film about water preservation. Then they were requested to draw and to talk about the film. This procedure was videotaped. In results were showed pragmatics aspects that defined the senses on the narratives and drawings about the watched film. In the results discussion was highlighted the need for a dialogical and microgenetic approach to analyze the making senses phenomena. This statement disagrees with the assumptions of traditional Linguistic which states that textual senses are revealed in the relationship between words and sentences.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Problem of Civilizational and National Identities in the Theory of the Cultural-Historical Types of N.Danilevsky.**

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1. The crisis of the civilizational and national identities in modern world is the problem that can be decided on the ideas of the russian thinker Danilevsky. 2. The central idea of his book "Russia and Europe", first published in the 1871, is the conception of the "cultural-historical types". It is the original civilization be important or significant in her worldwide influence. Without question he is the precursot of Shpengler and Toynby in the European science. The principles of classification is the main direction of the activity: religion, culture (science, art, industry), policy and economy. For Europe it's the science and industry, for Russia - art and religion. 3. This theory may be the basis for synthesis of cultural-historical types in modern world as the way to oppose of the acculturation aspectes of globalization .

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A History of Clinical Psychology in Japan: Continuity and Discontinuity in Clinical Psychology between Pre and Post World War II**

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It is still uncertain when the history of clinical psychology began in Japan. There are some reasons why the discussion has to have fallen into difficulties, and it also has some social and historical contexts. In this poster, we trace the history of clinical psychology in Japan before World War II, and we hypothesize that pre-war period is critical for constructing the identity of clinical psychology as an academic discipline. The clinical psychology in Japan has been existed since pre-War period. Even though gaps exist between pre and post-War period, some inherited features are recognized. The training system for clinical psychologists, especially practitioners, was provided in private educational systems, and the case study method was used since the beginning of the 20th century. We should consider the features described above when discussing whether to give clinical psychologists national qualification or not.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Theoretical and Methodological Factors of the Development of Social Psychology**

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Based on the continuum of internal and external factors determining the subject of psychology, the historical and psychological analysis of the research in the sphere of social psychology was carried out. The research programmed by scientific supervisor is used as an internal factor, theories and concepts being worked out by scientific community is used as external factors. Using the model of differentiating and integrating the social and psychological branch of science as a foundation thematic and content analyses of dissertations carried out by the Belarusian psychologists in 1960-1991 were implemented. Specific features of the development of Belarusian social psychology during the period characterized by the study of social and psychological phenomena within the pedagogical target group were confirmed. Five aspects of integration and differentiation of social and pedagogical psychology specified as “reflection and interpersonal relations” and “activities and interpersonal interaction” were singled out.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Methodological Problems of Experimental Psychological Research in Works of N.N. Lange**

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In recent years there is a strong need for reexamination of methodology and theories in experimental psychology (Toomela, 2007, Wagoner, 2007, Essex & Smythe, 1999). In this context the back view on the methodological works of the very first experimental psychologists is very useful. In of them is Russian psychologist N.N.Lange, who educated in Wundt's laboratory, was the founder of one of the first psychological laboratories in Russian Empire (Akimova, 2001). In his works he adhered to the experimental methodology of German psychology, offering the combination of collecting quantitative psychological data with qualitative interpretation according to social context and needs of applied science. He proposed to use in-depth analysis of theoretical models with experimental context. Such understanding of the experimental methodology is close today to contemporary post-non-classical methodology, was not properly understood by soviet psychologists and need special reevaluation.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pavlov on Complex Systems and Representation**

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The aim of this study was to clarify the familiarity of I. P. Pavlov (1849-1936) with the concepts of complex systems and representation, concepts of great importance in cognitive sciences. The research was conducted in the Lab of Experimental Psychology under the project "The mind-body problem and the naturalization of psychology (cognitive): epistemological implications." Pavlov's classical texts, reviewers and renowned authors in epistemology and complex systems were used for comparative analysis and synthesis. According to Pavlov humans and other organisms are "machines of complex self-organization", where any form, from the simplest to the most complex, follows the law of respondent conditioning. Mental representation under this law as well. Pavlov does not reduce ontologically the mind to the body (brain). Pavlov can be characterized as a precursor of cognitive science, of the concept of cognition as a complex system and the vision of organisms as a kind of machine. (FAPEMIG SHA.349/09&301/09)

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Routine Activities and Rational Choice towards an Integrated Theory of Offender Profiling**

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There is great interest in Offender profiling and its application to sexual offending, yet the theoretical underpinning for the A to C equation underlying offender profiling is lacking. This presentation, through the idea of decreasing abstraction and theory, incorporates Cohen and Felson's Routine Activities Theory and Clarke and Felson's Rational Choice Theory. Thereby, extending the A to C equation to an A to B to C equation whereby the mediating effects of X (likely offender), Y (suitable target) and Z (absence of guardian) are accounted for in accordance with cost/benefit perceptions and the decision making process of offending.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Representation Theory: A French (His)Story**

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Fifty years after the publication of the study principles of Moscovici (1961) on social representations of psychoanalysis, we wish to make an historical review of the work undertaken in this field. The analyzed material was the French PhD thesis containing \"representation(s) sociale(s)\" in their titles. An initial analysis shows the evolution of the theory in the scientific field. Between 1961 and 1973, there is virtually no theoretical or methodological development. between 1973 and 1985 jobs are still relatively few and confined to social psychology. This period ends with a special issue of psychologie française. The second quarter-century is characterized by the diffusion of the concept in related disciplines and the proliferation of publications. By combining the different information on thesis, we were able to identify the genealogy of the directions and the diffusion of this theory outside the humanities and social assistance, in particular, the social network analysis.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Correlates of Breast Cancer Patients**

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Previous studies about personality correlates of cancer patients led to inconclusive results. Studies by Kreitler et al. showed that focusing on theoretically-relevant factors provides new insights into personality correlates of cancer. The study was done in the framework of the Cognitive Orientation (CO) theory of health behavior and wellness. The goal was to examine whether personality tendencies can be identified in breast cancer patients. The participants were 250 breast cancer patients and 180 matched healthy controls. They were administered the CO questionnaire of breast cancer. Patients and controls differed significantly in most personality dispositions, including concern with controlling oneself and others, emotional blocking, and self-identity. Some of these variables were related to medical features, none to demographic ones. Conclusions: There exists a relevant set of psychological correlates of breast cancer patients that could serve as basis for defining psychological risk factors for cancer.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Representation of Psychological Cognition as the Series of Meta-System Transitions**

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According to V. Turchin, a meta-system transition (MST) is the emergence, through evolution, of a higher level of organization or control. Psychological cognition is represented as MST. Several MST were extracted from the history of psychology and analyzed: control of everyday language = psychological terms and concepts; control of concepts = data; control of data = analyzed data; control of analyzed data = interpretation; meta-investigation-analysis or meta-analysis; meta-theory-analysis, particularly, P. Meehl's cliometric meta-theory; meta-psychology-analysis or meta-psychology, particularly, categorical analysis by M. Yaroshevsky or L. Vekker). It's shown that they constitute the multilevel hierarchical structure with specific methods of analysis on each level used. Such meta-approach may help to resolve problems of psychology that are rooted in its culturally diverse and historically specific background, particularly, different paradoxes (dualisms and parallelisms such as soul vs body problem) and lead to the core methodology of psychology as defined by M. Burgin, V. Kuznetzov.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ontopsychology Communication as an Interdisciplinary Area of Scientific Knowledge**

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Analysis of the problems of human existence is always relevant. In the twenty-first century it is reflected in the convergence of sciences and the emergence of new interdisciplinary areas of scientific knowledge. One of them –ontopsychology communication. Large role in the formation of onto-psychology communication belongs to existential-humanistic psychology, which paid great attention to the uniqueness of human personality, the role of higher values of being and communication in its existence. Methodological basis of ontopsycho-logy communication is the humanist paradigm, the object - the being essence of communication and its manifestation in the ontological forms of communication. Research methods are mainly the methods of humanist knowledge. Ontopsychology communication opens up new prospects for psychology, as it allows to analyze the socio-psychological phenomena, taking into account the collective unconscious, mentality, and thus, more clearly define their role in the choice of ways of interaction for a single person or ethnic group.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Theory of Self-Development as a Psychological Solution of the Problem of a Human Being Liberty**

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The problem of liberty is the main problem for any person. Contemporary psychology solves the problem of liberty only partly. Today in any psychological concept liberty is interpreted as "liberty in the set-up limits". But the liberty is the ability to overcome any limits. Thus, it is necessary to create the psychological theories of a human being of a new type. For this purpose the type of psychological thinking should be changed. What is very significant to understand, is the fact that a human being is a being who generates aims. An organism is the means for these aims attainment. The organism exists in set-up limits. The human being, creating aims, exists in the processes of any set-up limits overcoming. Overcoming the limits at the expense of self-creation of aims as psychological tools is self-development. The human being capable of self-development is free.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Creative Experiment as a Method of Abilities Limits Overcoming**

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The essence of natural-scientific experiment is the relation between the stimulus and reaction. Natural scientific methodology approves the qualitative invariance of psyche and lows of its functioning. The natural-scientific experiment is the method of psyche research within the set up by the experimenter limits, which are the limits of the man abilities. In the conditions of natural-scientific experiment the abilities limits can't be overcome by the man himself. The essence of creative experiment is the relation among the historic types of psyche. Creative methodology approves the qualitative variability of psyche and lows of its functioning. Creative experiment is the method of psyche research in the situations of overcoming set up by the experimenter limits, which motivate the generation of new abilities. In the conditions of creative experiment, the limits of abilities are set up and overcome by the man himself.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Action as a Human Psychology Category**

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In the post-soviet psychology, the category “action” characterizes the existence of both animals and the man simultaneously. Psychological content of the action is a natural (biological) activity. In this type of psychology, the psyche of animals and the psyche of the man are not qualitatively different. “The action” as the category of the man psychology should be assumed as the means of generation and implementation of ideas, hypotheses, aims by the man. If the animals are determined by the causes as the involuntary results of past activity, the man is determined by the voluntary self-created aims as the modes of future action results. Activity is the involuntary method of the animal adaptation in the natural environment as the cause of its activity. Action is the voluntary method of the man self-creation of artificial environment, which is the aim of his action.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Problem of Personality and Professional Identity in Plato's Works**

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Plato does not use the notion „identity”. In his conception of the development of personality he uses two fundamental criteria of this phenomenon (according to Erikson): continuity in time and correspondance of the personality's „I image” to how it is perceived by others. The time aspect is represented by the fact that noble people of Ancient Greece originate from gods. According to Plato, gods can not give birth to the evil. The ancestors of gods are the potential bearers of the ideal of the personality. The aim of a person's development is the identity with the gods. Professional identity appears on the basis of personality identity and includes the abilities and skills to deal with something what is needed in the state and not to interfere into the business of others. Thus the principle of justice is manifested which lies at the basis of the sustainable development.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Indications Towards The Relativity of the "Client" and the "Psychotherapist" Role**

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The therapeutic act is a major and unavoidable opening, both for the client and therapist. The meaning only come following the acts of communication within a system. Instead of families there are considered individuals who "live" in a language and populates it, in this case therapy is a collaboration between people with different experiences, the therapist is installing (aware) himself in an assumed "unawareness" that removes him from position of expert. This arrangement, characteristic of the collaborative therapies, allows the settlement of both parties into a learning situation without requiring the rejection of past acquisitions. In such a collaborative alternative both client and therapist are willing to open towards the feelings that emerge in the relational interspaces. Being in a constant reassessment of own grid and values the therapist triggers adaptation mechanisms that link him to the reality of therapeutic relationship, and to the world around, to its transformative complexity.

**Category: History, Theory, Psychology as a Discipline**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Work of Art in the Age of Magical Reproduction**

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Walter Benjamin's seminal essay "The work of art in the age of mechanical reproduction" addresses the question of the impact of mechanical reproducibility on the artwork. Benjamin proposes that the 'aura' of the artwork is always depreciated by mechanical reproduction. Moreover, the presence and uniqueness of the artwork is undermined when art is removed from its original context and separated from its ritual function. We consider the nature of the ritualistic basis of art with reference to painting, sculpture and photography. We explore how research in folk psychology, specifically the 'magical laws' of contagion and similarity that have been used to explain the psychological basis of disgust, can enable a better understanding of how the work of art is perceived.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Project “Positive Attitude”: Promoting School Success through Social and Emotional Abilities Development. Preliminary Data from Elementary and Middle**

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**Abstract** This presentation aims to analyze and explore the development of the Project “Positive Attitude” during the first three years of functioning. This project’s main objective is the promotion of social skills, self-esteem and the social and emotional self-concept of elementary and middle school students. For doing so, the project involves all the school community. During these three years, 3 different programs were added to the project as a result of suggestions from the school agents or needs identified by the project staff. Results obtained so far demonstrate that 3 of the programs proved to be effective in promoting several of the social skills, dimensions of self-concept and self-esteem in students, while achieving high levels of satisfaction regarding the program. These results are supported by teacher ratings. Other activities, like training for school staff and parents have also achieved high levels of satisfaction.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sources of Social Support for Adolescent Girls Whose Mothers are Suffering from Cancer**

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According to the assumptions of the family system theory and the theory of ecological systems important personal relationships and stable social networks support adolescent girls adapting to and coping with changes in their lives such as experiencing parents suffering from cancer. Therefore the “STARK” project examines the most important social networks and their social support for girls aged 14 to 18 when their mothers are suffering from cancer. The project assesses the effect of the girl’s social support on the frequency and intensity of possible physical and mental disorders. The study is based on semi-structured interviews with mother-daughter pairs (N=20 with mother diagnosed with cancer, N=20 mother healthy). Additionally standardized questionnaires and network analytical diagrams were used. First results indicate that the family unit and peer systems are very important to cope successfully. Furthermore, it suggests that social and medical institutions lack a professional approach to supporting these young girls.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of the Skills Promotion Intervention Program SCHuuuB-II for Fostering a Successful School-to-Work Transition**

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During the past decades, the labor market has become increasingly uncertain and demanding, especially for young labor market entrees. Hence, self-regulation skills are more in demand when mastering the school-to-work transition (STWT) today. Based on a Life Skills approach, the school-based training program SCHuuuB-II aims at promoting these competencies (e.g., goal-setting and planning skills, adaptive coping strategies, interpersonal skills) in students who are about to graduate from compulsory school and enter the labor market. The program's effectiveness was evaluated using a pre-post test design with intervention and control group (14 non-college bound secondary schools each, N ≈ 700 9th-graders). SCHuuuB-II was administered by trained teachers as facilitators. Data were collected via questionnaire. Overall, the program was well accepted by students and teachers. Analyses of variance indicated positive program effects on different targeted skills. Evaluation findings are discussed with respect to the potential benefit of SCHuuuB-II in promoting a successful STWT.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identity Status and Parent and Peer Attachment Relationships**

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The present study aims to investigate the relationship between Marcia's four identity status and attachment to parents and peers in adolescence. Crisis and commitment are the core variables in Marcia's identity status model. These variables make it possible to distribute adolescents over four identity statuses: Identity Achievement, Moratorium, Foreclosure, and Identity Diffusion. The Extended Objective Measure of Ego-Identity Status 2 and the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment have been administered to a sample of 3000 students. According to previous international researches, adolescents were categorized in the more advanced statuses (achievement and moratorium) and the less advanced statuses (diffusion and foreclosure). The survey revealed - by means of multivariate analysis - that achievement, moratorium, diffusion and foreclosure identity status differ in terms of parent and peer attachment, and bond quality is associated with high levels of exploration and commitment.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Differences in The Mediator Role of Paternal Peer Approval on The Relationship between Paternal Psychological Control and Adolescents' Internalization and Externalization Behaviors**

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The aim of this study was to assess the mediator role of paternal peer approval on the relationship between paternal psychological control and adolescents' internalization and externalization problems in terms of gender. Participants were 445 (271 girls, 174 boys) Turkish urban adolescents ( $M = 15.87$ ,  $SD = 0.98$ ) attending to high schools in Ankara-Turkey. Adolescents completed self-report questionnaires including Psychological Control Scale (Paternal Form), The Adolescent Family Process Measure (Peer Approval Subscale, Paternal Form), Deviant Friends Questionnaire and UCLA Loneliness Scale. Mediation analysis conducted with series of multiple regression analysis on a cross-sectional data which was part of a project. Results revealed that paternal peer approval has a mediator role between paternal psychological control and loneliness in boys and paternal psychological control and deviant peers in girls. However mediational relation was not found between psychological control and loneliness in girls and psychological control and deviant peers in boys.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Economic Strain and Parent-adolescent Relationships: The Adolescent' and Parents' Perspective**

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The aim of the current study is to investigate to what extent both adolescent's perceived and family's experienced economic strain predict parenting behaviour and the quality of parent-adolescent relationships. The present study included 364 male and female students from secondary and high schools and their mothers and fathers. Perceived Economic Strain Scale, Parenting Behaviour Questionnaire and Quality of the Parent-Adolescent Relationship, and An Economic Measures Index were used in order to collect data. For secondary school students, preliminary analyses showed that adolescents' reports of economic strain predicted perceived support and positive quality of relationship of both mothers and fathers. While mothers' reports of financial cutbacks negatively predicted support, fathers' reports of financial concerns negatively predicted authoritative control. Furthermore, mothers' and fathers' reports of financial concerns negatively predicted positive quality of relationship. For high school, only fathers' reports of financial concerns negatively predicted support; felt constraints positively predicted restrictive control.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Traits Predicting Anxiety Problems**

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Research that investigates the development of anxiety problems failed to include conduct problems and psychopathic traits as potential predictors of these problems. The aim of the current study is to gain a deeper insight into the development of anxiety problems during adolescence by investigating the potential association of these problems with callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems. Participants in the present study were 1513 Greek Cypriot adolescents, between the ages of 12 and 14 (50.1 % female) from 13 middle schools in Cyprus. Hierarchical Linear Regression analyses suggested that conduct problems were associated with increased risk for anxiety problems. Additionally, a significant interaction between callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems was identified, but only for girls. The interaction suggested that callous-unemotional traits were associated with decreased anxiety problems only for girls who exhibited high levels of conduct problems. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relation between Interpersonal Trust Belief and Adolescents' Loneliness: The Mediator Role of Child Disclosure**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between trust belief in significant others (mother, father and peer) and loneliness among adolescent. In addition, child disclosure was examined as a possible mediator in these relations. Participants of this study consisted of 780 middle SES urban adolescents (428 girls and 352 boys), between the ages of 11-18 ( $M = 14.85$ ,  $SD = 1.46$ ). Self-report measures were "Interpersonal Trust Belief", "Child Disclosure", "UCLA Loneliness", and "Loneliness and Social Dissatisfaction" scales. To test the research hypotheses Multiple Sequential Regression Analysis was conducted only for females since the correlations weren't significant for males. Results showed that, trust beliefs in significant others were negatively predicted female adolescents' loneliness. Female adolescents' disclosure to mother mediated the relation between trust belief in all significant others and loneliness. Overall the results emphasize the importance of trust belief in significant others for girls' internalization symptoms.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Internet Use and Psychological Well-being in a Sample of Adolescents in the Canary Island**

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The increase in the number of computers and access to internet in Canarian households suggests the necessity of studying the use that young people make of it and its influence in their well-being. 150 adolescents and emerging adulthood completed a questionnaire on frequency and type of internet use and two measures related to well-being: the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985) and a measure of subjective happiness (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999). The data collected is analyzed taking the age and gender as main variables. The discussion focuses on the implications of use of new media on the well-being and development of net generation as they transition to adulthood.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Adolescent's Perception of Maternal Support and Peer Bullying/Victimization: Mediator Role of Perceived Paternal Support**

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The purpose of this study was to determine whether perceived paternal support plays a mediational role between perceived mother support and adolescent girls' and boys' peer bullying/victimization. Participants were 773 adolescents (425 girls and 348 boys) from secondary and high schools from Çankaya district of Ankara. Mean age of adolescents was 14.9 (S = 1.47) for girls and 14.7 (S = 1.44) for boys. The Adolescent Family Process Measure's Maternal and Paternal Support Subscales, Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale and Peer Victimization Scale were administered to the students. The results of multiple regression analysis indicated that the perception of maternal support predicted the lessen in both bullying and victimization for girls and boys. Furthermore, paternal support fully mediated the association between increasing perceived mother support with decreasing peer bullying/victimization. Contributions of findings to literature and implementation discussed within relevant literature.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Filial Piety as a Mediator between Parent-Child Relationship and Autonomy among Adolescents in Taiwan**

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**Object:** This study proposed a causal model and hypothesized that dual filial piety (Time2) as a mediator between parent-child relationship (Time1) and the dual autonomy (Time2).  
**Methods:** 616 students from grade 6th~11th in Northern Taiwan participated in this study. Data were collected for consecutive two years. Structural Equation Modeling was conducted to examine filial piety (T2) is a mediator between parent-child relationship (T1) and autonomy (T2). **Result:** SEM was used to examine the proposed model, and the results indicated a good fitness ( $\chi^2=28.104$ ,  $P < .000$ , RMSEA=0.0979, CFI=0.979, SRMR=0.0443), Father adolescent relationship (T1) was positively related to authoritarian vs. reciprocal filial piety (T2), whereas mother-adolescent relationship was positively related to reciprocal filial piety (T2); Authoritarian filial piety (T2) was positively associated with individuating vs. relating autonomy (T2), while reciprocal filial piety was positively associated with individuating autonomy. **Conclusion:** The results supported the hypothesized mediating model.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Patterns of Reactive and Proactive Aggression in Young Adolescents in Singapore**

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The present study investigated patterns of reactive and proactive aggression exhibited by young male (N = 604) and female (N = 544) adolescents in Singapore. We administered self-report measures of reactive and proactive aggression, internalizing and externalizing symptomology, and delinquency to students aged 13 and 14. Findings corroborated recent research conducted in North America (Crapanzano, Frick, & Terranova, 2010). Using cluster analysis, three distinct patterns emerged: a low aggressive group, a high aggressive group with high levels of both reactive and proactive aggression, and a reactively-aggressive group with low proactive aggression and high reactive aggression. The two aggressive groups showed similar disturbances in both genders in delinquency, anxiety, depression, and withdrawal. Findings indicate cross-cultural stability of patterns of aggression as well as the usefulness of the reactive and proactive distinction in identifying aggressive individuals with adjustment problems that might benefit from early intervention.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-efficacy, Self- esteem vs Social Competences of Polish Adolescents**

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In 2010 a survey was conducted on a representative sample of 198 schools including approximately 5000 students. The survey was a third wave of National Study of Adolescents concerning data from 16 and 17-year old students from various type of schools. Results are based on The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (as an indicator of self-esteem) and Polish tool Hope of Success Questionnaire (as an indicator of self-efficacy described as the belief that one is capable of performing in a certain manner to attain certain goals) and Social Competences Questionnaire (indicators of assertiveness, coping with social exposition and management of close peer interactions). The main analyses were based on structural equations multilevel models including hierarchical linear models. Results show that internal factors have significant impact on social competences, but the impact is various in different school environments.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Family Communication Patterns on Self Efficacy in Adolescents**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of family communication patterns on self efficacy belief in adolescents. 178 students (110 girls and 77 boys) from first and second graders in high school of Tehran that were chosen by available sampling method were used. Participants completed family communication patterns questionnaire and self efficacy scale. Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used to predict self efficacy by dimension of family communication patterns. The regression analysis result revealed that the Family conversation orientation has a positive and significant relationship with self efficacy in adolescents and predicts it positively and Family conformity orientation has a negative and significant relationship with adolescents' self efficacy and predicts it negatively.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identity Status, Aptitudes and Decision-making styles: An study in Italian adolescents**

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The study examined the role of identity development, the relation between identity status and aptitude profile in decision-making competence. Three psychological measures (EIPQ, IST, GDMS) were administered to 417 students attending the 4th (M=17.2; SD=0.52) and the 5th year (M=18.2; SD=0.64) in Italian high schools. Most of the adolescents were classified as being in Identity Diffusion or, secondarily, in Identity Foreclosure. Significant differences were found with respect to gender and age: boys showed predilection for political and working dimensions, while girls preferred religion and friendship. Girls had strong propensity towards use of dependent decision-making style; older adolescents had an higher mean on spontaneous style. High performance attainments were positively associated with rational decision-making style, while they were negatively correlated with intuitive and spontaneous scales; Identity Diffusion predicted the avoidant style. Findings support the study of the association between the decisional making styles and the identity status for educational and counseling purposes.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of Work Values among Japanese Students**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate developmental patterns of work values in Grades 5 through 11 of Japanese students. A total of 2,437 students completed the Work Values Scale which measured seven categories of work values (extrinsic rewards, security, influence, intrinsic rewards, altruistic rewards, social rewards, and leisure). Trend analyses showed three developmental patterns as follows. (a) Five work values (extrinsic rewards, security, intrinsic rewards, altruistic rewards, and social rewards) showed downward pattern with grades. (b) In contrast, the values of leisure increased with grades. (c) The values of influence did not show statistically significant change with grades. These results are discussed with respect to career education from elementary to high school in Japan.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Attachment Styles and Weight Concern in Adolescence Girls**

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This descriptive-correlation study performed on 322 freshman, sophomore, and junior high school students of Shiraz that were selected randomly. After clarifying the validity and reliability of the study tools, the main study was done by adult attachment questionnaire (AAQ), new version (1993) and weight concern scale (WCS), Beck depression index (BDI) and body mass index (BMI). Two way analysis of variance and Scheffe were the two statistical methods used to analyze data. Girls with insecure attachment styles (avoidant and ambivalent) in comparison with girls with secure attachment were more concerned about their weight. There was no significant difference between the weights concern of subject with avoidant attachment style and ambivalent attachment styles. Body mass index had no significant effect on weight concern. Attachment style knowledge can play a significant role as an important variable in predicting weight concern and also in psychopathology toward eating disorder

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Bullying between Male Juvenile Offenders:How do They Define and Perceive Bullying?**

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This study is designed to investigate the perception of bullying and the terms used to label bullying-like behaviors among male juvenile offenders. The hypotheses are: (1) Male juvenile offenders will use different terms for different forms of bullying, (2) Bullying status (being bully, being victim and being bully/victim) will predict male juvenile offenders' moral approval of bullying, (3) Both moral approval of bullying and bullying status will predict the terms used by male juvenile offenders. Participants were selected from Ankara Sincan Juvenile and Young Offenders Closed Prison in Turkey. Fifty three male juvenile offenders between the ages of 13 and 17 were included in the study. We used the expanded task of 40 stick-figure cartoons (Smith, Kanetsuna & Koo, 2007), but with male-version of Turkish form (Uçanok, Smith & Sertkaya-Karasoy, 2010) and Moral Approval of Bullying Scale (Williams & Guerra, 2007) through individual interviews. Analyses are still going on.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Interplay between the Self-beliefs and Coping Strategies in Social Vulnerable Adolescents**

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This study aimed to investigate the interplay between self-beliefs and coping strategies used by adolescents, who have lived under socially vulnerable conditions. The sample included 25 male adolescents aged from 15 to 18 years old, sheltered in a NGO in Curitiba, Brazil. Participants answered the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Piers-Harris Self-Concept Scale, the Bandura Self-Efficacy Scale for Children and Adolescents, and a semi-structured interview that assessed the process of coping with adversity. The instruments were applied individually and the analysis comprehended descriptive statistics of the whole group scores, and 8 case studies which included qualitative data of the interview. Results indicated that the group shared high scores in happiness as part of their self-concept, and low scores in self-efficacy to regulate their conduct. Findings in the case studies allow discussing the possibility that adolescents with unstable self-esteem use more aggressive coping strategies than the ones with more stable self-esteem.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parenting Experiences and Similarities between the Adolescents' Values and Their Parents' Values**

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**Introduction.** This article examines the relations among the Parental Bonding Instrument dimensions of parenting (affectionate constraint, optimal parenting, affectionate control and neglectful parenting, Parker et al., 1979) and adolescents' similarity to their parents as it relates to values. **Method.** The sample consisted of 100 thirteenth graders, as well as the students' 100 fathers and 100 mothers. Work values inventory and Portrait Values Questionnaire were used as indicators of the parents' and the adolescents' values. **Results.** In adolescents who described optimal parenting, the conservation values of the adolescents and their fathers were related. In adolescents who described neglectful parenting, the hedonism values of the adolescents and their mothers were related. In adolescents who described affectionate constraint, the self actualization, exploration and individuality values of the adolescents and their fathers were related. **Conclusions.** These findings highlight the role of parenting experience in the adolescents' identification with their parents' values.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Hope and Coping Self-Efficacy as Predictors of Psychosocial Well-being among South African Adolescents**

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South African youth are exposed to a socio-economic context with various challenges including exposure to violence and crime. It is therefore important to identify factors which could facilitate healthy psychological development in adolescents. This study examined hope and coping self-efficacy as contributing factors. This study aimed to: (a) Compare levels of hope and self-efficacy in adolescents from different population groups, i.e. Black (African), Coloured (mixed ancestry) and White (Caucasian) groups (b) Determine the extent to which hope and coping self-efficacy predict psychosocial wellbeing Adolescents (n=1169) completed measures of hope, coping self-efficacy and psychosocial well-being. Data was analysed by conducting ANOVA's and a hierarchical multiple regression analysis. Adolescents exhibited similar, moderately high levels of hope and coping self-efficacy. There was no significant difference in levels of hope or coping self-efficacy among adolescents from different population groups. Hope accounted for more of the variance in psychosocial well-being than coping self-efficacy.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Parental Rearing Style, Resilience, and Career Maturity of College Students**

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Career maturity is one of the most important topics for higher education. The purpose of this study was, therefore, to examine the relationships between parental rearing style, resilience, and career maturity of college students. Ninety-two undergraduate students (29 males, and 63 females) completed a questionnaire, containing 3 scales: (1) Career maturity scale including 3 factors: concern, autonomy, and planning, (2) Resilience scale including 3 factors: novelty seeking, emotional regulation, and positive future orientation, and (3) EMBU scale including 4 factors: rejection, emotional warmth, overprotection, and favoring subject. The results showed that the positive future orientation was correlated with the career planning and autonomy for both male and female students, and that the emotional warmth was correlated with the novelty seeking, which was also correlated with career concern for female students. These results were discussed in relation to the development of career maturity and career education.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Resilience among Abused and Neglected Youth[pm]**

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Child abuse and neglect being an important study area of developmental psychology has a wide spread and important influence on individual development as a result of child abuse and neglect while some individuals are influenced negatively some develop competently. This fact was studied under the subject of resiliency. Resiliency is defined as “dynamic process encompassing positive adaptation within the context of significant adversity.” Importance of studying resiliency is to understand how such factors may contribute to positive outcomes and design appropriate prevention and intervention strategies. Purpose: The goal of this study was to investigate the protective and risk factors that influence resiliency after child abuse and neglect. Method: Data were collected from university students through Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Beck Depression Inventory, The Relationship Scale Questionnaire and Coping Style Scale. Results and Discussion: Results are discussed in terms of their implications for understanding the developmental consequences of maltreatment.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dynamics in Social Group Preference in Early Adolescence in the Social Fear Psycholinguistic Study**

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**Objectives:** Our study investigates the role of social fear in social group preference in early adolescence, is aimed at finding dynamics and factors of impact in this age group. **Method:** Participants (N=150) undergone the procedure of psycholinguistic method of semantic deferential. Analysis chosen for calculation was factor (for comparing factor-structure perception by participants of two groups) and cluster (for finding similarity between the participants), performed in SPSS 17.0. **Results:** Findings show the dynamics (three factors were figured out) between the adolescents of 10-11 (who tended to homeostasis, collectivism, need in acceptance and similarity) and 12-14 year olds (showed tendency to heterostasis, individualism and emancipation, referring to small informal groups, need to be treated as adult). Nervous system and openness contribute to emotive experience in young adolescence. **Conclusion:** Method of psycholinguistic method is valid for studying dynamics of social perception. Dynamics in early adolescence as for social group preference has been proved.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Aged Quality of Life: Contexts and Diversities**

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The Quality of Life of the elderly is a research which will only be meaningful if studied in its historical, social and cultural context, to one's personal dimension, how he lives and what he feels. This study sought to understand the quality of life of elderly people living at home and in institutions. This is an epidemiological study, cross-sectional descriptive of a sample of 673 elderly (336 living in their households and 337 in institutions). The results show that individuals with higher quality of life are those who: Reside at home, are of younger age, married and divorced, middle and upper levels of schooling, women with better economic standing, improved health and better social support and better family functioning, more independent in the activities of daily living, instrumental activities and leisure. The predicting variables of Quality of Life where a better information support, increased practice of leisure activities.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The relation between Sexual Functioning and Psychopathology, Sexual Beliefs, and Information, Intimacy in Aging.**

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Objective: Whith this study we intend to explore the relation between sexual functioning and Psychopatology (depression and anxiety), sexual beliefs and Information, Intimacy, institutionalization and aging. Design and method: 201, 99 institutionalized and 101 not institutionalized, with over 65 years old participated in the present investigation. Psychopathology (BSI, Derogatis & Spencer, 1982); Sexual Function (FSFI, Rosen et al., 2000; IIEF, Rosen et al., 1997); Sexual beliefs and information (SBIQ, Adams et al., 1996); sexual intimacy (PAIR, Schaefer & Olson, 1981). Results: Sexual functioning in Aging Women is associated negatively and significantly to the dimensions: Sexual Satisfaction, Aging and Basic Knowledge. Conclusion: Sexual functioning in Aging men is adversely and significantly associated with Depression/Anxiety and dimensions (Time/Patience) and (Sexual Satisfation).

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of Teenagers with special Needs in Groups of Peers Supported by Alexander-von-Humboldt Foundation, Germany**

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There exists an idea of inclusion of children with special needs in the society. The theory of culture-historical development by Vigotsky can be a methodological platform for the inclusion of children with special needs in the society. Childrens' development includes tools of mind and behavior. Initially the mediation is carried out from the outside. Then it becomes internal. A goal of this research is to describe various ways and means of mastering on teenagers with mental problems (15 teenagers from Russia and 15 from Germany) using cultural tools. We describe processes of macro-mediation which are transfer tools of communication. In childrens' communication new means are created or already available means are improved. We introduce these means from outside and make them become inside. This is archived by joint activity of teenagers with mental problems with their "healthy" peers. Macro-mediation development process of teenagers is discussed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Maternal Parenting Styles and Maternal Maladaptive Schemas with Anxiety in Iranian Children**

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**Purpose:** Anxiety represents one of the most common forms of psychopathology among children and can have significant impact on academic and social functioning. Researchers suggest that parents play an important role in the development of childhood anxiety. In mental health discussion, the relationship between mother and child is important. This study examines whether maternal maladaptive schemas and parenting style are associated with anxiety among children. **Method:** Participants were 637 (315 girls, 322 boys) children with their mothers. All participants were students at governmental elementary schools in Tehran. **Result:** suggested that the relationship between maternal parenting style and children's total anxiety is significant ( $P < .01$ ). Furthermore, the relationship between maternal schemas and children's total anxiety is significant ( $P < .01$ ). **Discussion:** mothers with authoritarian style are more likely to have an anxious child. As well as mothers with maladaptive schemas like Abandonment, Inhibition, Impaired Autonomy are more likely to have an anxious child.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personal Determinants of Coping Strategies in Cases of Fear with Children of 9-10 Years Old**

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The purpose of the study is to theoretically and empirically prove that a set of personal determinants developed in a certain system of their relations are inherited in 9-10 year old children. Methods used in the research: method of theoretical analysis of scientific literature, observation, psychodiagnostic method, expert evaluation method, content analysis of children's representations about fears and coping strategies, a method of groups' comparison and statistical methods. Discussion: It is revealed that separate coping strategies displayed by close people as a reaction on an active expression of fear by the child assist anchoring coping patterns in form of expression of intensive fear, additive to deficitary system of interpersonal relationships in the family and to close adults' coping strategies, in the child's personality structure. Results: The personal complex marked out by the author is considered as a predictor of disadaptive nature of emotion of fear as a coping strategy.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Mediating Role of Coping Strategies on the Relationship between Conscientiousness and Emotional Eating: a study on Chinese Adolescent Girls**

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This study examined the relationships between conscientiousness, coping strategies and emotional eating among adolescent girls in Hong Kong. Four hundred and sixty two secondary school girls, age ranged between 11 and 20 years, completed self-report measures of coping styles (problem-focused vs. avoidance), conscientiousness and tendency towards emotional eating. Findings indicated that higher degrees of conscientiousness were associated with lower level of emotional eating. Additionally, conscientiousness was positively correlated with problem-focused coping but negatively correlated with avoidance-oriented coping. Findings also indicated that the problem-focused coping strategy showed partial mediation effect to conscientiousness in relation to emotional eating, suggesting that the degrees of conscientiousness did not directly influence the outcomes of emotional eating. Finally, the implications for this study, along with limitations and future directions were suggested.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Typology and Psychological Effects of Parent-Adolescent Interactions in Taiwan**

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The purposes of this prospective longitudinal study were (a) to explore the typology of parent-adolescent interactions, (b) to determine whether the initial level of and change in growth trajectory of their psychological well-being from late adolescence to early adult vary with the parent-adolescent interactions, and (c) to examine gender-specific difference in the effects of parent-adolescent interactions on psychological well-being. Data (n = 1922) were based on a panel study conducted by the Taiwan Youth Project. Latent class models and latent growth curve models were used to analyze the data. Parent-adolescent interactions were categorized as Mutual Close, Parent-Inconsistent and Child-Distance, and Mutual Conflict. Both female and male adolescents' depressed mood increased by degrees, but the change rate of females' depressed mood was higher than males'. Adolescents who have close relationship with parents reported the lowest depressed mood at the start, but not for the change slope.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Assessment of the Relationships between Self-rumination, Self-reflection and Well Being Indices in Adolescents and Young Adults**

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The present study aims to investigate the relationships between self-rumination, self-reflection and well being. Method: 585 adolescents and young were chosen using stratified random sampling. The Farsi form of RRQ was used for the self-rumination and self-reflection assessment. The Farsi form of RSES and Farsi form of DASS-21 were used for analyzing the well being indices. Results: The findings of the study indicated that self-rumination has a positive and significant relation with depression, anxiety and stress ( $r=0.47$ ,  $r=0.37$ ,  $r=0.38$  respectively). It also has a negative and significant relation with self-esteem ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r=-0.19$ ). To continue with, there was a positive and significant relationship between self-reflection and self-esteem ( $r=0.19$ ) but the relation between self-reflection, depression, anxiety and stress was not significant. Discussion: The results of the study indicated that self-rumination leads to less well being in individuals. But no significant relationship was found between self-reflection, depression, anxiety and stress.

**Category: Human Development - Adolescence**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship of the Dimensions of Identity with Gender Differences and Educational Achievement**

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**Objective:** The study aims to investigate the effect of the dimensions of identity on gender and Educational achievement. **Method:** The sample of the study were 328 femal and 257 male high school and University students were chosen using multistage cluster sampling. The Farsi form of DIDS-2(Rahiminezhad etal) was used. The educational achievement index was the last average of the students. **Results:** The regression analysis indicated that the educational achievement and gender could significantly predict commitment and exploration ( $R^2 = \%3.7$  and  $R^2 = \%3.5, P=0.001$ ). The educational achievement was the only variable with a significant effect on commitment ( $\beta = \%19, P = 0.001$ ). At the same time, gender was the only variable with a significant effect on exploration ( $\beta = \%11, P = 0.013$ ). **Discussion:** as a result the variables of educational analysis and gender significantly predicted commitment and exploration.

**Category: Human Development - Adolescence**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between the Leisure Time and Social Network among Czech Adolescents**

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The presented longitudinal study investigated the relationship between the leisure time, social network and their outcomes (positive or negative) among Czech adolescents. The main aim was to predict how the leisure time activities influence the social network, school performance and consequently the identity formation in these areas. Participants were 400 high school students aged 13-15-17 years. The data were gathered using Peer Attachment Style Questionnaire, Inventory of Risk Behavior and interview. As hypothesized, the adolescent's leisure time was positively related with the social network and friendship. The participation in extracurricular activities was associated with more positive academic adjustment and professional orientation. Thus the leisure time facilitated the identity formation in social and school areas. Our results also showed adolescents who participated extracurricular activities were less involved in substance use and delinquency. Results aren't completed yet, therefore we can not make the final conclusions. Nonetheless our results confirm the theory.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Competence and Social Adjustment among Portuguese Adolescents**

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Across adolescence, peer group assumes great importance in individual development. Social competence, a multidimensional and interactive construct (Gresham & Elliot, 1990), is essential to social adjustment (Crick & Dodge, 1994). It's studied in which extent social competence is related to social adjustment among 264 Portuguese adolescents (12-17 Ys old; X=13,42; STD=1,018). Teachers rated social competence with Social Skills Rating System (Gresham & Elliot, 1990; Portuguese version, Lemos & Cabral, 2008); Social adjustment was assessed by peer nomination sociometric classification (Bastin, 1960; Coie, Dodge & Coppotelli, 1982) and self-report, with Socialization Battery (BAS-3) (Silva & Martorell, 2001; Portuguese version, Ferreira & Rocha, 2004). Adolescents considered by teachers as less socially skilled and with externalized behavioural problems were less chosen and more rejected by peers. Nevertheless, those adolescents considered themselves adjusted. Self-perception only corresponded to peer and teachers rates when adolescents perceived themselves socially withdrawn. Results allow important discussion on intervention implications.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation Identity Development from Early Adolescence to Young Adulthood**

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Most of adolescent show great effort to construct their identities. Although identity development mainly appears on adolescence, it also goes on after adolescence. Marcia(1966) proposed four identity status which based on Erikson\'s ideas on identity formation. They are achievement, foreclosure, moratorium, diffusion. In the light of related literature, the purpose of this study is to investigate identity staus in early, middle, late adolescence and young aduthood. Method The research group consists of totaly 416 participants. Data was collected from 105 primary school students at 7th grade, 102 high school students at 10th grade, 104 university students and 105 young adults. In order to determine identity status EOM-EIS(Extended Version of Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status), which was developed Benion and Adams(1986) and adapted into Turkish culture by Eryüksel and Varan(1999), were used. Results The data is under evaluation Discussion Results will be discussed with related literature.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assertiveness Expectancies in Japanese Young Adults' Interpersonal Conflicts**

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**Purpose:** This study investigated how expected outcome varied according to different levels of assertive behavior in young adults' interpersonal conflicts, and also investigated the relation of their assertiveness expectancies and their daily assertiveness. **Method:** Sixty-six Japanese college students were presented conflict scenarios and three levels of assertive behavior, and were asked to rate both social and individual expected outcomes of each assertive behavior on 7-point scale. In addition, they were asked to rate their daily assertive behavior on an assertion scale. **Results:** They predicted that middle levels of assertiveness would lead to the best social and individual outcomes. They also predicted that high levels of assertiveness would lead to the worst social outcome although low levels would lead to the worst individual outcome. There was no significant correlation between their assertiveness expectancies and their daily assertive behavior. **Conclusions:** The results almost supported prior research in assertiveness expectancies. Further examinations are needed about correlation.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Future Time Perspective and Psychological Well-Being in Young and Midlife Adults**

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Grounded in lifespan developmental theory (Baltes, 1997), this study examines an understudied life phase, midlife, with a focus on psychological wellbeing. Particularly, chronological age and perceived time left to live (i.e., future time perspective) are predicted to be opposing forces in the construction of midlife wellbeing. Young (ages 19-29) and middle-aged adults (ages 47-64) self-reported their wellbeing (Ryff, 1989) and future time perspective (Carstensen & Lang, 1996). Analyses showed that higher levels of chronological age (being in midlife), and a more open-ended and positive future time perspective are both related to higher wellbeing. Being in midlife, however, is related to a more limited and negative time perspective. Thus, chronological age and future time perspective act as opposing forces on wellbeing as adults age. Individuals have higher wellbeing in midlife, and will have optimal wellbeing to the extent that they can maintain an open-ended sense of the future as they age.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Mothers' Nurturance Behavior**

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A study on nurturing behavior characteristics of women (178 mothers, 98 students) in Japan was performed using a self-developed questionnaire and an interview. Along the line of the definition of nurturance by Fogel et al. (1986), objects of nurturance are set not only to children but also elderly or pets. We found that mothers compared to students are likely to stay watchful to a child without any action of assistance, on the other hand they start to assist instantly for other objects. Mothers with longer experience, having more than one child, realize when to and not to assist a child. Based on their experience they built their internal intention on nurturing behavior for a better future for their own children. This experience broadens the consciousness of every kind of nurturing object, partly by knowing the dignity of bearing the responsibility for children, and partly by learning through child rearing.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Timing of Parenthood and Generativity Development: An Examination of Age and Gender Effects among Young and Middle Adults**

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Generativity is commonly considered in relation to parenthood. This study investigates links between the age of first parenthood and the generativity development among the young and middle age adults (aged from 29 to 55) in Turkish sample (n= 156). Data were collected through self-report questionnaires including The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), Loyala Generativity Scale (LGS), Generative Behavior Checklist (GBC) and demographic informations. Results revealed that while only for female sample relatively early (< 25 years) motherhood was associated with the generative action and relatively late (> 26 years) motherhood was associated with generative concern, for both male and female sample relatively late (> 26 years) parenthood was associated with the generative action. What is clear in this study is that parenthood and the timing of having one's first child have critical effect on the development of generativity.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Death anxiety of young people and elderly people**

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Empirical research of experience of Thanatos's anxiety by young and elderly people has allowed us to elicit the following facts.

Cognitive-affective death anxiety and elderly (60-80) people have an insignificant difference in intensity of Thanatos's anxiety in general. At that youngsters have a more expressed cognitive-affective concern with death. They are more worried about physical changes connected to death than elderly people.

Cognitive-affective death anxiety of youngsters decreases, and time-transience anxiety of elderly people increases with age.

Elderly people with a high level of Thanatos's anxiety associate death with many negative images. Anxiety displays in frequent thoughts and feelings connected to it, in a fear of pain, stress, own physical changes connected to death, and also in constant anxiety that time "runs" too quickly.

Youngsters' thoughts and feelings connected to death are of unpleasant physical changes which are brought with death, and fear to undergo pain and stress connected to it.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Positivity Effect Predicts Thriving 8 Years Later**

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Using an eight-year longitudinal design, in young adults with traumatic-onset spinal cord injuries, memory biases for images with positive content at Time 1 predicted greater levels of posttraumatic growth at Time 2. In contrast, these memory biases, referred to as the positivity effect, did not however predict greater well-being as assessed by traditional hedonic measures. In addition, greater positivity effect predicted more effective emotion regulation strategies, a strong correlate of posttraumatic growth.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study of the Stages of Nurses' Careers from the Turnover Perspective**

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To resign from a job is a significant career decision, which is primarily influenced by career-related factors. Demographic variables contribute to causes of adults' decisions to leave a job. This study comprised two steps. The first step was to collect secondary data regarding 750 nurses within 4 hospitals, to analyze their reasons for leaving jobs, and to develop the questionnaire. The second step was to collect the questionnaire which was developed to 287 nurses working in 5 hospitals who had at some point left their jobs. Using correspondence analysis, this study formed the following conclusions: 1) Marital status and job seniority can form a basis with which to recognize distinctive career stages; 2) Marital status have the impact on the stages of nurses' careers; and 3) Job seniority of less than 2 years, 2-5 years, 6-10 years, and of more than 10 years can be used in order to recognize career stages.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Age Changes of Religiousness of the Person**

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Objectives. The research is devoted to the study of the change of religiousness of the person with age. Whether there will be religiousness of elderly people higher than the religiousness of people in adolescence? The research sample was made by sixty-six persons aged from 55 to 78 years old and one hundred and sixty-nine people aged from 17 to 21 years old. The research method is DeJong's, Faulkner's, Warland's questionnaire Dimension of Religiosity. Results and conclusion. The comparison of averages by criterion of Student has shown the distinction in the level of religiousness of the person in the two age groups examined by us. The distinctions in the general indicator under the test are significant at level of 0,05%. Religiousness of elderly people is higher on two of six factors of DeJong's model: on the factor of religious moral principles and the factor of religious social norms.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prenatal Representations in Pregnant Women with Different Attachment Patterns**

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The aim of the study was to explore the content of representations of self, own mother, partner and a child in 335 primiparae with different attachment patterns, using the semantic differential method. Three identical lists of 11 opposite adjectives were given for rating of perceived individual characteristics of self-as-a-mother, own-mother-as-a-mother and partner-as-a-father. Another list of opposite adjectives was used for rating of the characteristics of the unborn child. Cluster analysis of scores on seven subscales of the instrument for attachment assessment (UPIPAV-R) was performed to categorize participants into four attachment categories. Women with secure attachment have significantly more positive prenatal representations of self, partner, own mother and the child than women with fearful attachment. Women with preoccupied attachment do not differ significantly from those with dismissing attachment. Discussion of the results is focused on the risks for the competent motherhood carried by the fearful attachment pattern.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Enhancing Competencies in Adult Learning and Training in Portugal**

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This work presents some guidelines for adult education and training, emphasizing a practical and tutorial approach, in the framework of educational policies in Portugal, developed to increase adults' scholarship and employability levels. Aiming to promote the development of general knowledge, capacities and skills in adults, which represent competencies fundamental for individual and organizational improvement, several specific programmes were designed and studied, and an original instrument was used to evaluate adults' perceptions about their competencies' achievement throughout the programmes, as well as their importance for their professional contexts. The sample included 58 participants, adult male and female, from four different programmes, and the instrument, a 6-point Likert questionnaire, presented a set of 11 specific competencies, directly connected to the aims of the programmes. The results emphasized communication and interpersonal relationship competency as the most developed in the programmes, while professionalism competency evidenced the highest importance for the professional context.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Menopausal Symptoms: Prevalence and Differences in a Community Sample of Pre-, Peri- and Post-Menopausal Women**

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During menopausal transition (peri-menopause) and after this phase (post-menopause) women report several symptoms that research has been proven to be more exacerbated in these two menopausal status comparing with pre-menopausal women. This research aims to explore the prevalence and differences regarding the menopausal symptoms in a community sample of 1003 Portuguese women in pre-, peri- and post-menopause. The groups evidence significant differences regarding depressive mood ( $F(2)=6.634;p=.001$ ), cognitive performance ( $F(2)=15.366;p<.001$ ), aches and pain ( $F(2)=19.329;p<.001$ ), vasomotor symptoms ( $F(2)=59.615;p<.001$ ), numbness ( $F(2)=11.691;p<.001$ ), mouth, nails and hair changes ( $F(2)=8.003;p<.001$ ), anxiety ( $F(2)=10.849;p<.001$ ), skin and facial hair changes ( $F(2)=13.261;p<.001$ ), urinary ( $F(2)=12.445;p<.001$ ) and sexual symptoms ( $F(2)=54.317;p<.001$ ), body shape ( $F(2)=10.736;p<.001$ ) and perceived loss of control ( $F(2)=12.030;p<.001$ ). Peri- and post-menopausal participants evidenced a significantly higher severity of these symptoms when compared with their pre-menopausal counterparts. Menopause seems to be accompanied by somatic and psychological symptoms; the impact of these needs to be assessed in order to increase well-being in midlife.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study of the Effects of Dance as a Physical Activity on Memory Performance, Self Esteem and Life Quality of the the Elderly**

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Lately, numerous researches have been made concerning the elderly (memory capacity, self-esteem and the quality of life in old people). The most important conduct that enhances the quality of life is activity. Activity has very important role in the strengthening of not only the physical but also the mental and the psychological capacity of people. It has been observed during the dancing workouts carried out with the elderly that dancing has benefits (psychologically and physiologically). Thus, it is aimed to conduct dancing workouts with 150 old women, who are between 65-75 and are above the score that has been determined in mini mental and physical performance test, for two months, twice a week for an hour each time. Rosenberg self-esteem scale, memory performance and Whoqol-old test for quality of life are going to be applied before and after each workout and the results are going to be compared and analysed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) & 6 Step Energy Balancing Module on Different Psychological Functions of Elderly People**

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Effects of two different trainings (EFT & 6step energy correction module) on complaints of 20 elderly were compared using Stress Indicators Inventory-SII, UCLA- Lonliness Inventory, DEBATES Life Regard Inventory-R, WAIS-R Digid Span-WDS subtest, Standardized Mini-Mental Test for Non-Educated-SMMT-N. Groups were trained for 7days. Data analyzed by repeatedAnalysisOfVariance. Trial effect was significant for SII, UCLA, DEBATS, SMM-N indicating there was significant reduce in the after training scores in both groups. No group main-effect and interaction-effect on SII-UCLA-DEBATS & SMM-N scores of groups. Trial and group x trial effects were significant for WDS, indicating before-after training WDS scores in both groups regardless of the training type was significant; also the difference in WDS scores between groups was significant in favor of second group. Thus, simple and easy to learn 6step energy correction module can be used in elderly, to enrich their quality of life, supporting management skills.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Age-Related Changes in the Modulation of Attention by Musical Emotions**

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Recently, there has been considerable interest in the role of age in changing emotion processing. For instance, elderly showed less attention to negatively than to positively valenced pictures. To investigate these age-related changes with powerful emotion-elicitor, we tested how musical emotions interact with age to modulate the RTs in an auditory target detection task. Thirty two young and older adults were presented with 40 short musical excerpts conveying happiness, peacefulness, sadness, and threat. Participants reported their emotional experience and were asked to monitor each musical excerpt for the presence of an auditory target. Compared to the young adults, older adults reported experiencing weaker emotional activation and showed slower correct RTs for target detection in the threatening music condition. This shows age-related changes in the way the attention is modulated by emotion in music, suggesting a disengagement from high arousing and unpleasant stimulations susceptible to disrupt cognitive processing in the elderly.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Stimulation Improves Self-esteem of Alzheimer Disease Patients**

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Self-esteem is an essential dimension of the psychological well-being which is not directly affected by ageing (Orth & al., 2010) but by its neuro-degenerative consequences (Shaw & al., 2010). The objective of the present study is to show that self-esteem can be improved in patients suffering from early stage Alzheimer's disease by means of an individual cognitive stimulation. Seventeen dependant Alzheimer patients were distributed on a voluntary basis in an experimental group (who are voluntary to follow a cognitive stimulation program during eleven weeks) and a group control. The results show significant effects of the cognitive stimulation not only on the episodic memory and the working memory but also, and especially, on the self-esteem. It is general self-esteem and social self-esteem which are improved but not the family self-esteem. On the contrary, performance with the control group tend to decrease on all tests between the pretest and the post-test.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Training in Older Office Employees**

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Thirty-two older employees of a pension insurance company (M = 56.15 years) have undergone cognitive training during 3 weeks as well as 2 control tests before and after the training (training group, TG). The control group (CG) comprised 18 employees of the company (M = 55.13 years) who performed the control tests only. In the TG and CG two standardized control tests, the Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (Raven et al., 2003) and the Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST) of the WAIS-R (Wechsler, 1981) were applied to assess transfer effects. The training tasks were performed on working-days between 10:00 and 11:00 am. in a conference room of the company. Each participant used an individual brochure with training tasks. Verbal Memory with Distractor The VMDT recognition decreased in the 2nd relative to the 1st week ( $t=2,396$ ,  $p<0,05$ .) and then increased in the 3rd week above baseline (2nd vs. 3rd  $t= -6,313$ ,  $p<0,001$ ).

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting Arithmetical Achievement from Finger Dexterity of Young Children**

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This research aimed to examine the specificity of predicting power of finger dexterity on numerical abilities in preschool children. Thirty-three preschool children were studied longitudinally at ages late 4(Time1), early 5(Time 2), and late 5(Time3)years. Multiple regression analysis showed that performances on arithmetic tests at Time2 and Time3 were more strongly influenced by their performances in finger dexterity and rhythmic movement at Time1 than other movement skill at Time1 (e.g. run, jump, throw, and so on). In addition, the predicting powers of finger dexterity at time1 on numerical abilities at Time3 were stronger than rhythmic movement at Time1. Moreover, their performance on vocabulary tests wasn't strongly influenced by their abilities in finger dexterity at Time1. These findings suggest that finger dexterity is the specific predictor of numerical abilities a year later.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Competence in Institution-reared Turkish Preschool Children: Relations with Language, Executive Function, and Theory of Mind**

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the role of theory of mind (ToM), executive function, and receptive language in social competence of preschoolers living in child-rearing institutions in Turkey. Participants were fifty-seven 3- to 5-year-old children and their primary care-providers in the institution. Social competence was measured via caregiver ratings and behavioral assessments. ToM was measured using seven individual tasks. Executive function was assessed by tasks requiring both working memory and inhibitory control (e.g., day and night task). Receptive language was assessed via a Turkish language test. The results partially supported previous findings and indicated notable relationships between social, sociocognitive, and language domains. Findings of the study are discussed in the framework of development in child-rearing institutions, bi-directionality of the link between social competence and ToM, and the necessity of the programs that target early language and cognitive skills to facilitate socially competent behaviors in disadvantaged groups.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Parasocial Relationship with Media Figures and Friendship in Childhood**

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Although international research has examined the parasocial relationship discovering celebrities being harmful to the construction of identity, there is little research that has analysed the cognitive and affective determinants underlying the selection of a famous character in terms of identification during childhood. A sample of 500 Caucasian 4-5year-olds and their mothers participated in a larger study of the effects of the media. The Pictorial Assessment of Interpersonal Relationships was used to code drawings of the relationship with the best friend, and with the preferred character. Mothers completed the Child Behavior Checklist 1.5-5 (CBCL; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000). The MANOVA Age x Sex x Type of Drawing (best friend vs. preferred character) showed a non significant Age effect, a non significant Sex Effect, a significant Type of Drawing Effect. Results indicated that children attribute their best friend with a significantly higher mean on the Cohesion and the Similarity.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Role of Temperamental Fearfulness and Exuberance and Maternal Warmth on Internalizing Behaviors of Turkish Preschoolers**

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Temperamental fearfulness and exuberance, and maternal warmth have been suggested as significant predictors of internalizing behaviors in children in western cultures. Accordingly, current study investigated the role of these variables on internalizing behaviors in 118 Turkish preschoolers (M age= 54.2 months; 50 girls). Temperament was measured via structured laboratory observations, while mothers completed questionnaires to report on their warmth and their child's internalizing behaviors. Results indicated that fearfulness was positively associated with total internalizing score, anxiety-depression, and somatization; and exuberance was negatively linked with total internalizing score and anxiety-depression. Maternal warmth had a significant negative correlation with child withdrawal only. However, results of hierarchical regression analysis revealed that, when demographic variables were controlled, low exuberance and low maternal warmth were the two variables that significantly predicted internalizing behaviors in Turkish children. Findings were discussed with respect to similarities and differences in the patterns of relations derived from Western research.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Exploration of Relations among Self Concept, Perceived Social Support and Social Problem Solving Skills in Middle Childhood**

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The purpose of this research was to investigate the associations of perceived social support derived from different social contexts with elementary school children's social problem solving skills directly and with the mediation of self concept. Participants were 410 elementary school children of 211 boys (Mean Age = 10.5,  $S = .88$ ) and 228 girls (Mean Age = 10.1,  $S = .90$ ) from 3th to 5th grades. Perceived support from families, teachers and peers was assessed using the Social Support Appraisal Scale. To measure self-concept Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale was used. In assessing social problem-solving skills, four stories describing object-acquisition scenarios (e.g., getting a book) and three stories including friendship dilemmas (e.g., making friends with a new child) from Rubin (1988) were told to children. The collected data is under analysis.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pervasive Developmental Disorder and Hyperactivity at Six Years Old of the Very-Low-Birth-Weight**

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Introduction: Early studies of Very-Low-Birth-Weight (VLBW) focused on psychomotor development and intellectual capacity meanwhile now attention is directed towards their adaptive capacity. Objectives: To describe characteristics and adaptive psychological profile of VLBW at school age, and to assess the presence of hyperactivity and inattentive behaviors (ADHD) and the qualitative changes (Pervasive Developmental Disorder). Methods: Fifty-four VLBW (born between 2001 and 2002 with a birth weight less than 1500 grams) were assessed. The Conners' Rating Scales for Parents and Teachers, WISC-IV, Questionnaire SCQ were applied. Results: Seventy percent of VLBW they did not present intellectual handicaps. Parents report hyperactivity behaviors in 50% of VLBW meanwhile teachers point out that inattention and restlessness were present in 32.5%. Eight percent of VLBW presented social behavior deficits compared to 0.7% expected. Conclusions: The presence of behavioral problems would require a deep review of current protocols for VLBW, focused primarily on psychomotor and intellectual development.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Young Children\'S Peer Interactive Experiences: The Impact of Peer Gender**

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This study was to investigate Taiwanese young children's interactive experiences with same-, opposite- and mixed-gender peers. Thirty children aged four and five were observed during free play time for two months. The results indicated that girls conducted more prosocial behaviors, negotiated less, and displayed more positive and negative emotions in a mixed-gender group than with same-gender peers. For boys, positive emotions were observed more often in a mixed-gender group. The four-year-olds exhibited more prosocial behaviors, negotiated less, and displayed more positive emotions in a mixed-gender group, whereas those aged five negotiated less, showed more positive and negative emotions. Children aged five were more aggressive than younger ones in a mixed-gender peer group. No age differences in aggression were found when playing with same- and opposite-sex peers. The results supported that children's interactive experiences vary as a function of peer gender.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Can Young Children Benefit from Collaborative Problem Solving with Less Competent Partners?**

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Previous research has shown that children can benefit from collaborative problem solving with more competent partner. However there is no empirical evidence that indicates benefits which more competent children would reap from collaboration with less competent partners. The purpose of this study was to explore what children could benefit from teaching, examining social speech and self-regulatory private speech in children's peer collaborations. Thirty one 5 to 6-years old children were assigned to work alone or with a partner after training session in which they learned how to make patterns by braiding strips of paper. Children in the dyad condition were asked to teach their partner the task, whereas children in the individual condition did the task again by themselves. Children in the both conditions were asked about their motivation to try a more difficult task. Results suggested that teaching would possibly facilitate children's motivation and self-monitoring.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Support for Emotional Function in Children with Pervasive Developmental Disorder  
:Focus on Role of Therapist**

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Difficulty in emotional expression and emotional understanding are widely shown in pervasive developmental disorder(PDD). It is important to accumulate and enhance the knowledge and information obtained by practice. This study examined how supportive settings affected emotional expression and emotional understandings of pervasive developmental disorder, based on samples of visual data of psychodrama session. Participants were 7 - to 12-year -old children (n=10) diagnosed PDD recruited from child welfare facility, who don't have much delay in verbal communication. Two digital video camera were used to record psycho drama session, one was fixed to record whole session and the other was mobile to focus on behavior of major player. The results indicated that behavior of therapists such as supportive response was related to emotional expression of PDD. Importance of supportive settings was discussed in terms of role of therapist.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Affective Tone in Discipline Transactions of Mothers and Their Preschoolers: Implications for Self-regulation**

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The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of both specific parenting strategies and maternal affective tone, characterized separately but examined simultaneously on child's subsequent response as well as the effects of child's behavioral response and affective tone on mother's subsequent response using sequential analytic methods. Participants were one hundred seventeen mothers and their preschoolers. The assessment consisted of video segments that add up to a total of 20 minutes in which mothers and their preschoolers engaged in everyday activities. The videos were coded in two channels: a) non-affective channel, verbal/behavioral and b) affective channel. The results partially supported previous findings and revealed significant bidirectional relationships between subsequent affective and non-affective responses of partners. The effect of positive affectivity between partners on child compliance is also discussed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating the Effectiveness of a Training Program for Mothers in Reducing Children's Feeding Problems**

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**Abstract** This study Investigated the Efficacy of a training program for mothers in reducing children's feeding problems. 34 mothers, who came to medical care centers because of their child's feeding problem, with non-randomly way selected, and randomly assigned in intervention and control group (16 experiment group, 18 control group). This study used semi- experimental design with pretest, posttest & follow- up. At first, Subjects were assessed Feeding Problem Questionnaire. Then, subjects in experimental group intervened using training program for mothers in six sessions once a week. No intervention in control group was taken. Posttest in seventh session and finally after 22 days, follow-up were done. The data were analyzed using descriptive (mean & SD) and inferential (repeated measures) statically methods. Result revealed significant reduction in feeding problem of intervention group, comparing with control groups.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gifted Preschoolers: Parent and Teacher Views on Behaviour and Emotional Difficulties**

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There has been some controversy in the literature on the types and nature of difficulties experienced by gifted and talented children, with some studies supporting the idea that these children are more vulnerable to experiencing behavioural and emotional problems, while others suggest that there is no more risk than for any other children. Even less is known about mental health problems of preschool gifted children. The aim of the present study is to analyse behaviour and emotional difficulties of gifted preschoolers. 37 six years old children were identified as gifted. The teacher and parent versions of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) were used as measures of behavioural and emotional problems. In general, gifted and talented children exhibited not more hyperactivity, peer and behavioural difficulties than they peers did. Parents as well as teachers reported that gifted preschool children seemed to show higher levels of emotional symptoms.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Difference between the Two Types of Memory: How University Students Recall Their Personal Events from Early Childhood.**

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This study aims to investigate how university students recall their personal events that happened when they were preschoolers. A total of 115 undergraduate students responded the questionnaire that required them to describe two specific episodes that they experienced only once and that repeated several times respectively. According to the results, the difference between the two types of memory was that the events that occurred only once were recollected more vividly, especially concerning the emotion they felt. Many of those personal events turned out that they involved negative emotions, which indicated that emotionally experienced events could be recalled vividly. Furthermore, personal events concerning their play in childhood were more frequently reported when they described their events that occurred repeatedly. It was suggested that only a personal event that involved both play activity and impressive event might be recollected as an event that they experienced only once.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Measuring Social Competencies in Elementary School Children**

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Social competencies are elemental prerequisites for the accomplishment of developmental requirements. Socially competent children are able to strive for own goals while respecting the needs of others at the same time. In school it is important to behave in a socially competent manner and consequently many preventive efforts are taken to enhance the level of social competencies. In the present contribution, children in fourth grade of German elementary schools with and without a completed prevention program were asked to answer some interview questions that allowed us to assess their level of social competencies. Throughout the interview we presented photos in which ambiguous scenarios were displayed. The children's task was to tell us possible ways of conflict resolution strategies. Most children reported socially competent ways of conflict resolution. In addition connections between social competencies and the number of friends, the individual bully-victim status, and the aggression level were assessed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Visual Scanning Behaviors of 8-Month-old Infants Facing Expressive Faces**

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We investigated whether 8-month-old infants discriminate emotional facial expressions from an eye-movement point of view, i.e., whether different facial features attracted attention and gaze according to expressions. The infants were presented six times with the neutral photograph of a female face to familiarize them with the model. To analyze eye-movements data, the visual scanning behavior for the different faces and expressions were standardized, i.e., they were all transformed to match the same prototypical face. This procedure allowed us to avoid the AOIs procedure by using a pixel-by-pixel analysis and to have a more finely knowledge about where the infants gazed on the faces, according to expression. We also considered the time course of visual scanning to see if different facial regions were gazed at different time for the different expressions during exploration.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Hemodynamic Changes in Infants' Prefrontal Cortex When Viewing Maternal Facial Expressions: A Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Study**

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Considering that infants are generally brought up by their own mothers, we believe that they learn emotional interaction and facial expressions from their mothers. We therefore investigated the peculiarity of infants' perception of maternal facial expressions in 7 healthy 5- to 9-month-old infants. Facial expression images of 2 persons (participants' mother and an unknown woman [stranger]) were used as test stimuli and 2 vegetable images were used as control stimuli. In each trial, initially, a neutral face or vegetable image was presented to the infants, followed by the expressional face or another vegetable image. Simultaneously, we recorded the hemodynamic responses of the infant's prefrontal cortex by near-infrared spectroscopy. The oxygenated hemoglobin concentration was calculated. In the superior prefrontal cortex, the levels showed a greater increase when viewing the mother's expressions than when viewing the stranger's expression or control. Our findings suggest that infants are peculiarly sensitive to their mothers' expressions.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Personality Practice with Toys in the Communicative Development of Institutional-Reared Infants**

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The work was aimed at disclosing the role of practice with objects in the infant's development, living in Homes for Medical and Social Cares for Children. The purpose of this research was to determine when individual object-association with adults. Subject: 40 apparently normal children living in Homes for Medical and Social Cares for Children (outside the family), aged 6-16 months took part in the experiment. Results: 1. Qualitative and quantitative indices of communicative activity in optimization groups were higher than in control groups. Total number of communication acts in subjects from optimization groups were more than the total communication acts in subjects from control groups. 2. Total number of communication acts in subjects from optimization group "second" was more than communication acts in subjects from control group "second".

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How many Objects Amount to a Collection? An Eye Tracking Study of Infants' and Adults' Representation of Splitting Objects.**

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Cohesion violation largely affects infants' ability to keep track of a distinct entity (e.g., Chiang & Wynn, 2000). The present study addresses a possible relation to another limitation in infants' representational abilities, namely large numbers (e.g., Feigenson & Carey, 2005). Computer animations showed repetitious events of one moving dot that gradually split in several identical dots, ranging from one to six. Towards the end of motion, all dots temporarily disappeared. At their reappearance one additional dot was presented. If dots were tracked as distinct objects, enhanced attention to the additional compared to any initial dot was expected. If dots were tracked as an indefinite collection no such difference was expected. Preliminary results indicate that all participants showed enhanced interest in the additional dot irrespective of number of initial dots. However, when faced with more than three dots, fewer 10-month-old infants than adults paid less attention to the additional dot.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Infants' Perception of the Visual Arts: The Content of the Painting Counts**

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While researchers investigated in infants' aesthetic perception for pieces of music or attractiveness of faces, infants' perception in the visual arts is virtually unexplored. In the present experiment, we focused on infants' sensitivity to spatial compositions in paintings. We examined infants' visual attention to four different paintings (Monet or Picasso) showing either objects or persons. Infants were habituated to either the standard painting or a scrambled, disarranged one. During two 10-s test trials, infants were presented with both paintings (scrambled and standard) and their visual preference was measured. If infants discriminate between the paintings, we expected them to show a novelty preference. The results demonstrated that infants clearly preferred the novel painting when presented with paintings showing persons, but failed to show the same behavior when presented with paintings showing objects. This finding suggests that infants' sensitivity to spatial compositions in paintings is bound to the content of paintings.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parental Expectations of Infant's Achievement in Cognitive Developmental Tasks at 9 month - in Preterm Infants and Infants with Down Syndrome**

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Authors present preliminary results of the CIV Scale developed at the Institute of Psychology at the PPKE. The CIV Scale assesses 8-10 month old infant's intentional and problem solving behaviors in a set of structured situations, and parental expectations of the child's behavior in these situations. The 16 items contains tasks that assess broad range of cognitive developmental achievements, like object constancy, producing reciprocity in social interactions, using imitation for problem solving, etc. The Scale was administered to 21 VLBW preterm, 18 Down Syndrome and 20 typically developing infants at 9 month. Parental Expectation, Child's Achievement, and Parent-Child Correspondance Profiles were evaluated in each groups. Our results show that compared to typically developing infants, parents of preterm and of Down Syndrome babies tend to underestimate their child behavior in several domains. Possibilities for intervention based on the Profiles are discussed.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Longitudinal Study of Mothers' Sense of Competence Following Home Birth Versus Hospital Birth**

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The objective of this study was to examine mothers' sense of competence during the postpartum period. Participating in the study were 31 women who had given birth at home and 31 women who had given birth at a hospital. Mothers completed the "Parenting Sense of Competence Scale" (Johnston & Mash, 1989) three to four days after birth and four months later. Results showed that women who had given birth at home reported a higher sense of competence directly after giving birth than women who had given birth at a hospital. However, at four months after birth there was no difference between groups regarding their ratings of competence. The women who had given birth at a hospital reported similarly perceived competence at both reporting times. However, the mothers who had given birth at home reported a decrease in their sense of competence during the postpartum months.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Face Expression Recognition From Early Adolescence to Late Adulthood**

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Face expression recognition is a key component of social cognition (Adolphs, 2002; Williams & Gordon, 2007). Aim of this work is to explore the explicit face expression recognition from adolescence to late adults, in comparison to standardized self report measures. We tested 5 groups of subjects ranged from 11 to 90 years old in a computerized face expression recognition test and in a self report alexithymia scale (Tas-20, Taylor et al, 1997). Our results showed a decrease of face expression recognition into 18-20 years old subjects, with best performance exhibited by 25-55 year olds and a linear decline between 55-65 year olds and 66-90 year olds. The self reported alexithymia scale results outlined a different pattern: all subject can be divided into two big age groups (11-20; 25-90) with the youngest subject displaying more difficulty in describing emotion and having more externally-oriented thinking. These results suggest a dissociation between self-reported and automated measures.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Career Orientation: 50-year Longitudinal Study**

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The study deals with the psychological and environmental predictors and correlates of career orientation in middle adulthood. The sample consisted of 74 participants (32 men and 42 woman aged from 41 to 44 years) who participate in the longitudinal study running from 1961. Atmosphere in the family of origin, intelligence and school success at 12 years predict only educational level in adulthood, but not career orientation indexed by stability of career line and long-term unemployment. Concurrently, educational level in adulthood is slightly related to career orientation. The stability of career line is influenced also by personality characteristics measured in middle adolescence, especially by extraversion. Highly extraverted adolescents had variable (but not unstable) career line in their middle adulthood. In the adulthood, career orientation was associated with risk behavior and with sense of coherence: risk behavior was connected to long-term unemployment and sense of coherence to stability of career line.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Interplay of Structural and Emotional Music Reception, Well-Being, and Self-Regulation in Adulthood**

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According to Piaget, the individual's development is characterized by interconnected structural and dynamic aspects. Similarly, Labouvie-Vief's Dynamic Integration Theory distinguishes between structure (e.g., differentiation) and optimization of well-being as regulation modes, and integrates the dynamic of affect during adulthood into Piaget's concept. According to this theory, a connection between structural and affective aspects and processes of self-regulation can be expected. In this cross-sectional study (N = 470 adults; 19 – 96 years), we use musical reception (listening styles) to illustrate certain assumptions of Dynamic Integration Theory. In addition to some direct relationships, interaction effects between structural music reception (attentive-analytical listening) and affective variables (emotional listening, well-being) were found that affected self-regulation (accommodation/flexible goal adjustment). Furthermore, results showed a greater correspondence between emotional and attentive-analytical listening to music for older adults. In sum, the results substantiate the assumption that structural music reception combined with affective states occurs with accommodation.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influences of Attentive-Analytical Listening on the Personal Goal Structure: Results of an Intervention Study**

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Cross-sectional studies (Leipold & Loepthien, 2009) indicate a connection between attentive-analytical music reception and accommodation (flexible goal adjustment; Brandtstädter, 2007). The two goals of this study were to develop a musical training in attentive-analytical listening and to investigate whether this training would facilitate higher levels of cognitive complexity which possibly mediates the relationship between music reception and accommodation. A control-group design was used and participants (N > 80) were randomly assigned to receive a musical training. Results indicated that musical laypersons (who do not play an instrument) profited from the musical training. They reported more personal goals. A more complex goal structure was related to accommodation. The findings extend the scope of functional effects of attentive-analytical listening to music and the benefits of musical trainings.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Czech Longitudinal Study of Optimal Development**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The joint project of the Institute of Psychology, CAS, and of the National Institute of Public Health in Prague aims for exploring the paths to optimal development using empirical data of the longitudinal studies following individuals since 1956 (Prague) and 1961 (Brno). **METHODS:** We consider the state of present well-being as the manifestation of optimal development. **RESULTS:** The variables expressing different aspects of well-being (life satisfaction), as well as selected health and behavioural variables have been monitored over long term, and further constructs (resilience, human strengths) are included within the new project for the 2010 – 2014 period. **CONCLUSIONS:** We expect a larger understanding of adaptive functioning of personality during the life course.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Qualitative Method for Analyzing and Describing Human Life: For Grasping the Process of Human Lifestyle Suffering Hardships**

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Purpose: Examining the methodology for grasping the maintenance and transformation of human lifestyle suffering hardships. Method: Interview based on narrative approach and TEM(Trajectory Equifinality Model). Results and discussion: TEM is the methodological framework of analyzing and describing qualitative data with process and time. It has been developed based on the concept of Equifinality, which means that there are points of destination even if individuals follow various paths. The point on which selection and decision making are made is called Bifurcation Point, on which psychological transformation is thought to occur. The personal internal psychological mechanism is indicated as follows. This mechanism is constructed by three layers. From the outer layer, external information comes in. On the middle layer, the information is taken personal experience into account. On the inner layer, the new sense of values is unified and transformation occurs. In this presentation, I'll discuss the valuableness of this model.

**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Psychology of Ageing and Lifespan Perspective: Critical Considerations***Text*

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The social psychology of ageing is presented as an interdependent relationship between social psychology and developmental psychology, both taken in historical and social-cultural context. So, the social psychology of ageing is considered as a critical alternative coherent with the dialectical lifespan perspective. Such perspective, which integrates the human development and ageing is illustrated with points of view of psychologists who have contributed to consolidate it. It is enriched with approaches of the ecology human development, and a contextualized view of the culture. Finally, the need to overcome ahistorical and culturally descontextualized perspectives about development and ageing is contemplated, in order to contribute to building societies for all ages and conditions.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spherical Cube Representation of Sleep-Wake Adaptability**

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The spherical cube model postulates that the six largest factors of sleep-wake adaptability can be visualized as the six pairs of edges of a cube inscribed in a sphere formed by three orthogonal dimensions, and that any adaptive trait of the sleep-wake cycle can be mapped at the surface of this sphere. The responses to 72 items of the Sleep Wake Pattern Assessment Questionnaire provided by 1068 adults and adolescents were subjected to both factor and multidimensional scaling analyses. Multidimensional scaling helped: (1) to identify three orthogonal axes of the spherical cube representation of the structure of sleep-wake adaptability; (2) to locate narrow adaptive traits of this ability on the surface of the spherical cube, and 3) to suggest the ways of further improvement of the questionnaire (see for more detail A. Putilov 2010 “Geometry of Individual Variation in Personality and Sleep-Wake Adaptability” Nova Science Publishers: New York).

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comprehensive School: Understanding and Embracing Diversity**

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The disability problem has been considered predominantly as an individual perspective. This underlies several actions directed to the specificities of the disabled person. From specialized care to the design of architectonic spaces, the various measures taken so far tend to promote certain autonomy of the individual but still remain ineffective when the purpose is the integration and social inclusion. More recently, looking beyond the effects of this approach, new conceptual frameworks began to emerge, shifting the analysis to an approach that emphasized the social context, characteristic of the "biopsychosocial model" rather than "medical model". If the aim is building a truly comprehensive space (understanding and inclusive), the conception of built environment, and, particularly, spaces for education, requires a different philosophy. It should not be understood as an approach facing the disability (the other) but much more as an interaction within the plurality and differences that shape the reality.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problematic Internet Use**

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The present study aimed to adapt Caplan's (2002) Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale (GPIUS) to Turkish language. The scale was administered to 329 undergraduate students along with Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS: Huebner, 1994) and Turkish version of Young's (1998) Internet Addiction Scale (adapted to Turkish by Bayraktar, 2001). Explanatory factor analysis results revealed seven-factor structure consistent with the suggestions of Caplan (2002) explaining 69.8% of the total variance (KMO=.89, Barlett's Test=.000). Reliability analysis indicated a good internal consistency reliability with  $\alpha = .91$  for the total scale. Both convergent and predictive validities of GPIUS were established; GPIUS was found to be highly correlated with Internet Addiction Scale ( $r = .73$ ,  $p = .000$ ) and significantly predicted MSLSS ( $R^2_{change} = .14$ ,  $F_{change}(1,216) = 35.87$ ,  $\beta = -.38$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Women Entrepreneurs: An Analysis of Social and Psychological Dimensions**

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Psycho- Social factors which have significant association with entrepreneurial success has not been studied much. The purpose of the study was to identify the psycho-social factors that govern enterprise development, to identify facilitating and hindering factors of women entrepreneurs and to collect information on specific actions and support measures promoting female entrepreneurship in the State. The study was carried out in the districts of Coimbatore and Trichirapalli in the State of Tamil Nadu, India through questionnaire method. The total sample was 90. The entrepreneurs improved their economic level after joining the business. The analysis reflects that the women are emotionally very strong. The factors like achievement motivation, locus of control, risk taking behavior, leadership qualities got significant improvement.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Morbidity and QoL in Functional-Dyspepsia Subgroups**

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Dyspepsia is a common symptom, most patients have no organic correlate (functional dyspepsia, FD) but psychologic disorders. Methods: 29 FD patients and 37 patients with organic gastrointestinal disease (oGI) completed the capsaicin capsule test (hypersensitivity assessment after oral capsaicin load). Eysenck neuroticism scale, HAD and SF12QoL were also assessed. Data are given as mean[pm]SEM. Results: In FD, symptom scores after capsaicin load were 11.0[pm]1.5 vs. 2.5[pm]0.8 in oGI ( $p<0.001$ ). 52% (N=15) of FD patients had a positive test. Physical component scores of SF12 were 42.3[pm]1.8 in FD vs. 46.7[pm]1.2 ( $p=0.04$ ) in oGI; neuroticism scores were 6.3[pm]0.8 (FD) vs. 4.4[pm]0.5 (oGI) ( $p=0.04$ ). Scores for mental component, anxiety, depression and extroversion were not significantly different in FD/oGI. Personality traits, psychological morbidity and QoL were not statistically different in capsaicin positive/negative patients. Summary: Half of FD patients are hypersensitive for capsaicin, but psychological parameters and QoL do not differ in capsaicin positive patients and capsaicin negative patients.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Humanization Project: An Experience in Industrial Prison Esmeraldino Bandeira.**

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The study is the presentation Humanization Project, an interdisciplinary professional experience of Psychology and Social Service in Industrial Prison Esmeraldino Bandeira, part of the prison system of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). The methodology of the project consists of an interdisciplinary and group approach, where the prisoners - entering the prison unit - are oriented on the rights and procedures of imprisonment, supported by the Brazilian Penal Execution Law. Secondly, the inmate is attended individually by sectors of Social Work and Psychology. Within the reality of prison life, the realization of this project, through dialogue and exchange of information contributes to the emancipation and role of the prisoner, giving substance to the Political Professional Ethics Project, which is committed to the autonomy of social subjects. This study was published by the Regional Council of Social Service and the Department of Psychology as a relevant professional experience in the Brazilian prison system.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Suspense and Motivation in Psychological Analysis of Alfred Hitchcock's Films**

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Alfred Hitchcock is a film director famed for being the master of suspense. In this study, suspense and presentiment are psychologically investigated by analytical and descriptive methods. We show that Hitchcock creates suspense, and increases presentiment in his audiences' feelings using film elements of motion. The point is that the most of items in Hitchcock's films are adapted to the motivation in psychology. The structure of Hitchcock's films are conformed to the inverse U function which is used to explain the relation between motivation and behavioral capability. Hitchcock provides a simulated situation on the foundation of meticulous motivation for his audiences. In this research, we indicate that Hitchcock uses provocation and anxiety to excite the audiences. Finally, motivation causes attention and concentration in film. This way, Hitchcock dominates the human psyche, and imparts his message to them. Whatever the message is, it goes through the people's unconscious via identification.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychology and Urbanism on field: The City and the Social Participation**

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Urbanism is currently coping with new local and global un-linear social situations wherein changes are perceived as uncontrollable and continuous. New and different instances addressed to improve social living together ask for “un-linear” technical and administrative competences able to respond with not-standardized methods. It means to break with the core assumption of rational predictability inside of urban planning and public policies. This is one of the reason why participatory practices are spreading in the world, attempting to implement new governance’s shared tools. Psycho-sociology has carried out interesting experiences aiming to reassemble the study of contextual dimensions by approaching symbolic-interpretative perspective. It means to regard contexts as both “real” and “symbolic”, by taking into account evident and latent peculiarities through specific methodologies. With such presumptions I pretend to discuss an interdisciplinary experience of proposing participatory urban planning in Fiumicino, a small town in Italy, supported by ISO methodology.

**Category: Interdisciplinary Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Double Experience and the Identity in Contemporary: the Art's Scenario**

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The objective is to identify the different forms of art, aspects of the human soul that are inscribed in our culture to express subjectivity and to study each historical time with signs in order to produce art. Art is a cultural heritage which is constituted by its unique production in the creative act. Restrictive forces imposed to the social norm characterize different ages. Then to discuss narcissism and its relation with art. Traditions are at the heart of questionings and transgressions carried out by radical movements towards a new order in the modern period. Subversive styles of contemporary art point to the search for an identity in modern times. The subject is constituted by an image in the mirror, whereas the other as specular image reflects a narcissistic illusion of wholeness. This imaginary reflection is “cracked” as the subject is constituted by the access to the symbolic.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Recognition of Non-verbal Messages Expressing Emotion by Children Aged 4 – 8**

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The two main factors of non-verbal expression are voice and facial expression. The purpose of this study was to determine: 1. If and to what extent pre-school aged children (4;0-7;11 years) recognize facial signs of emotion. 2. If and to what extent pre-school aged children recognizevocal signs of emotion. 3. If, in the case of contradiction between the verbal and non-verbal message, preschoolchildren emphasize the content or the intonation of speech. This research involved the participation of 113 children. Analysis of the study results allowed us to state that as children mature there is also an increase in their ability to decipher emotion from facial expression, while their ability to recognize emotion expressed by voice modulation decreases. It appears that in the case of ambiguous messages, younger children place more emphasis on voice intonation than their older peers, whereas older children prefer message content as the main indicator of information.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**News Frame, Immigration and Language**

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This study analyses how the media can influence individuals' specific language use in relation to a news story on immigration. To accomplish this, we carried out experimental research that manipulated two variables in the construction of a news story: the news frame (crime versus economic contribution) and the group cue (the geographical origin of the immigrants involved). The participants were randomly distributed to each of the experimental conditions. Content analysis, using LIWC, will allow us to observe the concrete and complex language. The results are discussed from the theoretical perspective of framing.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Word Recognition in Italian Infants: Preliminary Results**

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Many studies has indicated that during the latter half of their first year of life infants begin to organize the phonological categories of their native language (e.g. Vihman, Nakai, DePaolis, & Hallé, 2004). This is the preliminary study of a larger longitudinal analysis on speech perception in Italian infants. The study involved 18 monolingual Italian infants. For the purposes of the present study 4 series of 11 bisyllabic words were developed using databases for Italian language: two lists are composed of familiar words and two lists are composed of rare words. Infants were tested at 11 months of age using head-turn procedure. Preliminary results indicated that infants showed significantly longer head-turns with familiar words  $F(1, 15) = 7.42$ ;  $p = .05$ . Results revealed the ability of Italian children to discriminate familiar from rare words at 11 months of age.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Verbal Reference Associated With Pointing Gestures In Early Mother-Child Interaction**

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One of the most important functions of language is communication. One way to communicate is referring to objects, and there are different ways to refer to them. People can refer to objects when those are present or absent using verbal or non verbal means, or using both. So, this study longitudinally analyzed if the motherese is able to adapt to reference changes when there is or not pointing in four Spanish 1-year-old and four Spanish 2-year-old children in interactive situations with their mothers at home over the course of one year. The corpus was divided in clauses and then those were related to pointing gesture or not and classified into the following variables: Object referred is currently under manipulation, Object referred is non-currently under manipulation, Object partially absent or Object totally absent. In general, the results suggest that a joint adaptation occurs between mother and child when they communicate.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The SICOLE-R (Jiménez et al., 2007), Software for Assessment and Treatment of Developmental Dyslexia, for Children. Portuguese Version. Preliminary Data**

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We pretend present the Sicole-R, portuguese version, and the first data. Sicole-r is a cognitive tool, a platform, software for evaluation of developmental dyslexia. That is, propose the loyalty videogames for evaluation / diagnosis of dyslexia, computerized, broadly, assessment and computer-assisted instruction of processes associated with the developmental dyslexia. The SICOLE-R (version for children from 6-10 years) is a tutorial intelligent system in assessing and remedial education of reading disabilities in the Spanish language. SICOLE allows assessing the different language and psychological processes involved in reading. Is an example of new technologies applied to the diagnosis of dyslexia. Serve for exploration, an integrated system tutorial intelligent, composed of 20 tasks for the modules syntactic, spelling, texts, phonological, perception of speech. Assesses the lexical processing, perceptual and syntactic-semantic processing containing, in addition, modules for assessment of metalinguistic knowledge: syllabic and phonemic awareness and phonological awareness (syllabic and phonemic).

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Teaching and Learning Oral Language in Science Class at Primary School**

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The Spanish educational system has given priority to teaching and learning of formal aspects of oral language, as opposed to its communicative use. The language serves to communicate and also to teach and to learn. The aim of our study is: 1) help the teachers to teach oral language to their students (expression of ideas, formulation of questions, to be able to answer questions, be able to manage the conversation appropriately ...); and 2) help the teachers teach their students these oral language abilities in relation of sciences contents, questions related with sciences contents, debating on sciences topics.... During the meetings we taught the teachers to help the students to improve their oral language and their conversational skills. Participants are 52 second grade students of a primary school in Barcelona. Finally, the teachers have learned strategies to help the students to improve their oral language level and their conversational skills

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Sign Language on the Adoption of Antonyms in Deaf Children**

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The study was aimed at examining the meaning of words, within the category: antonyms, in deaf children attending grades six to eight. Our area of interest was to evaluate the extent to which knowledge of sign language effects the adoption of antonym words. The study employed a segment of the Semantic Test (S.Vladislavljevic). The pupils were given 10 notions (concrete and abstraction words) for which they were required to give adequate antonyms, within the scope of spoken, sign and written language. Observations were made that deaf pupils had better results in concrete notions. For words which signify abstraction children often do not have the appropriate word as a response, instead they seek it within the different lexical categories. The level of adoption of the antonyms increases with age and the results show that the higher level of competency in sign language gives the better results in spoken language.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Research of Modern Kazakh Language Development**

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Research deals with psychological peculiarities of modern Kazakh language development and consist of general-psychological, ethnopsychological and psycholinguistical fields of analysis. General-psychological part examines personal features of Kazakh as state language acquisition and everyday usage by Kazakhs and representatives of other nations. From this point some social-economical and political issues are taken into consideration. Ethnopsychological part indicates a wide spectrum of specific regional peculiarities of Kazakh language and a lot of foreign borrowings, especially from Russian and English. Psycholinguistical part reveals inner peculiarities of modern Kazakh language on the base of inter-relation of "linguistic competence" and "linguistic performance" (by Ch. Osgood and others) and tendencies of literal Kazakh language development in modern social-economical, political and multy-cultural situation. Empirical study had shown significant differences of Kazakh language usage in urban and countryside conditions, in official and non-official practice among different persons, social and professional groups, ethnical subgroups and minorities.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Manipulating Manner: Categorization of Human Locomotion in Language and Thought**

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This study investigates the role of language in categorization behavior. Some investigators suggest that language is foundational to human categorization. Others suggest that certain category boundaries exist as intrinsic properties of stimuli, (i.e., “natural kinds”). Human locomotion is a domain in which natural discontinuities have been demonstrated experimentally (Malt et al., 2008). Thus, structure in the world constrains the categorization of human gaits. However, each gait category is characterized by a set of correlated features. It is therefore unclear which elements of this structure are drawn upon when making decisions regarding category membership. The current study decomposes gait structures by manipulating a single feature: speed. Results suggest that English speakers rely heavily on speed in relation to other manner cues when naming such events. Thus, in linguistic categorization, manner can be broken down into constituent cues (speed vs. body posture cues), and English naming patterns reflect a particular relationship between these cues.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Linguistic Backlash Effect - How Masculine Generics and Their Alternatives Shape the Perception of People in Low, Medium and High Status Occupations.**

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In many languages with grammatical gender, masculine occupational titles (either singular or plural) have a generic meaning and may be used to describe both men and women. Previous research has shown (ex. Stahlberg, Sczesny and Braun, 2001) that generic forms are male-biased and people asked to specify politicians recall more masculine referents than when asked to recall a person dealing with politics or men and women working in politics - forms that are used in gender neutral or both gender inclusive context. In two studies it will be demonstrated that this effect results not only from usage of a specific form (masculine noun used in a generic sense, gender neutral or both gender inclusive terms) but depends also on the status of occupations. Presented results will be discussed in a theoretical background of the backlash effect (Rudman, 1998) and followed by an analysis of possible practical implications.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Loss of Reading in Alzheimer Patients**

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**Purpose:** The Spanish language has a transparent orthography, so, the loss of semantic representation of a word, for example in Alzheimer's Disease, should not impact on their reading. The aim of this study was to test if the reading of Alzheimer patients is affected by the degradation of the semantic representation of words. **Methods:** A group of 23 Alzheimer patients and a control group of healthy people had to read lists of words in which frequency and length were manipulated. These same words were tested in a semantic task. **Results:** The results show lower accuracy and higher reading latencies in Alzheimer patients as consequence of the characteristics of the words. The patients were slower and less accurate in reading those words that also elicited incorrect responses in the semantic task. **Discussion:** Despite the transparency of the orthography, Spanish-speaking readers also make use of lexical-semantic representations in reading aloud.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of the Musical Notes in Recognition and Representation of the Basic Emotions. Empirical Study with Portuguese Children.**

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Children associate the musical notes to emotions and, thus, get recognize them, and represent them. This is one of the conclusions of scientific study with 364 Portuguese children of aged between 06 and 10 who attending the 1st cycle of basic education. We use the sounds of musical notes (do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si) and the basic emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, fear, disgust, surprise and contempt). The results point in favor to if check a symmetrical pattern of associative learning between the musical notes and the identification and representation of emotions, which represent a new and unique method of learning the "emotional staff".

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Visual Processing in Pre-Reader Children**

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The perception of visual information is crucial for the early reading development. This study investigated the ability of temporal and discrimination visual processing measures obtained before school entry. Visual temporal order judgment and equal – different tasks with linguistic and non- linguistic stimuli were studied in relation to the Inter-Stimulus-Interval (ISI), which varied from 100 - 250 - 500 ms in a group of preschool age children. An up and lower case letter were used for linguistic stimuli and pictures without meaning were used for non linguistic stimuli. The effect of type of stimuli (linguistic vs. non linguistic) and task (temporal order judgment vs. equal – different) were analyzed in terms of the number of errors and the reaction time. The results are discussed in terms of visual processing and how underlying processes can be understood with a particular attention to possible deficits in these components.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Differences of Negotiators' Motivation**

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Results of psychosemantic study of negotiators' motives relevant to the frequently used words will be presented. Subjects were: 100 respondents (professional negotiators). For each subject the table of relation between 17 negotiators' professional motives and 48 categories (which combine negotiators' frequently used words, received from shorthand of negotiations) was constructed. The study consisted of five stages: role identifications diagnostics, diagnostics of motivation before negotiation, shorthand record, categories system's structure diagnostics, structure of relation between role identifications and frequently used words diagnostics, It was shown that there are five types of structures of relation between categories system and motives expressed during negotiations. Thereby empirical classification of negotiators was found. Although, it was found that using proper categories it is possible to realize a communicative influence on concrete motives taking into consideration individual distinctions.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Reading in Spanish, a Transparent Orthographic System**

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Background: Due to variation in the degree of orthography-phonology regularity of different orthographic systems, the study of how visual word recognition operates requires specific research in each language. The role of the lexical-semantic route, which is essential for readers of a language with a deep orthography like English, could be different for readers of Spanish, a very shallow one. Purpose: The aim of this project was to study the role of the lexical-semantic route in Spanish readers. Method: Forty Spanish students read 200 words with different frequency, imageability, familiarity, age of acquisition, length and orthographic neighbourhood. Words were presented and reaction times were measured by means of DMDX software. Results: Mixed effects analyses pointed out length and age of acquisition as the most influential variables for Spanish readers. Discussion: Our results show that the degree of orthography-phonology regularity of a language modulates the use of the lexical-semantic route in their readers.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Human Experience of Space-Time Unity: An Issue for Literature and Psychology**

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This essay explores the ideas featured by Bakhtin about chronotope in order to discuss how literature provides effective metaphors for real life. Reflecting about those ideas, one may discuss the methodological potential of the chronotope conception to the psychology research. It's suggested that the chronotope conception can be effective in the explanation of psychological processes organization in the narrative. This paper presents an exploratory study from a chronotopic analysis experience of Fernando Pessoa's work, the Portuguese writer. In this analysis it was highlighted that the time and space experience is constituted as unity and is essential to psychological processes organization. The experience of space-time unity was revealed in literary analysis. This essay expectative is to demonstrate how the psychology research could also do it.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Auditory and Visual Temporal Order Judgment in Preschool Children**

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The majority of research showed that speech perception is often considered specific to the auditory modality, but there is some evidence that speech processing could be bimodal. The ability to perceive temporal order of auditory and visual in linguistic and non-linguistic stimuli was investigated in a group of 5 years preschool children. In auditory tasks, linguistic stimuli were based on “ba”, “pa” processing differences and non linguistic stimuli were animal’s sounds (duck and mouse sounds). In visual tasks, linguistic stimuli were an up and lower case letter and non-linguistic stimuli were pictures without meaning. The Inter-Stimulus-Interval (ISI) was 100 - 250 - 500 ms. for both tasks. The difference between visual and auditory processing in linguistic and non linguistic stimuli was analyzed in terms of the number of errors and the reaction time. The results are discussed in terms of theories of multimodal speech perception.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Concept In Student's Language Picture**

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The acquirement of the language is not only a formation of language luggage, but also the formation of the ability to "bind" the word/symbol with the original cultural context, which is included traditional meanings, a large number of rules, regulations, values, metaphors, implicitly presenting inside of a sign and defining interpretation of the content / meaning. Understanding has dialogical character. Dynamics revealing was an objective of this research of formation conceptual structures which are culturally designated by foreign speech statement, during study of the foreign language. The entire sample consisted of 153 participants. It is revealed that, at the learning of foreign language, the generated image of the world on the subcultural level represents the contextual semantic field including simple and difficult conceptual structures, consisting of "a nuclear" and "peripheral" part.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Morphology in Developmental Dyslexic Reading.**

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Background: Although Spanish is a orthographically transparent language, skilled readers read word morphemes as a whole. Objective: To determine whether Spanish children with dyslexia benefit from reading units larger than a grapheme. Participants: A group of developmental dyslexics between 8 and 12 years old and two control groups, one matched on chronological age and the other at reading level, participated in the study. Method: Participants had to read 80 simple and morphologically-complex stimuli (words and non-words) on a laptop. Response latencies (RT) and articulation times (TA) were then analyzed. Results: Dyslexic children benefited from morphologically structured words, since their latencies were lower when reading morphologically complex stimuli. Conclusions: Spanish dyslexic children use units larger than a grapheme when reading.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Auditory Processing in Preschool Children**

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Current data suggest the importance of early auditory abilities for speech production and reading development. The aim of this study was to examine the auditory processing in children of preschool age, in particular their ability to judge the order and discriminate auditory stimuli. A group of preschool children was evaluated on the temporal order judgment tasks and discrimination tasks with linguistic and nonlinguistic stimuli. The syllable discrimination task was based on contrasts of consonants in the context of the syllables "ba"- "pa" and non-linguistic discrimination task used animal sounds (sounds of duck and mouse). The results in the tasks were studied in relation to the Inter-Stimulus-Interval (ISI), ranging from 100 -250 to 500 ms. The effect of stimulus type (linguistic versus nonlinguistic) and task (temporal order judgment vs. discrimination) were analyzed in terms of number of errors and reaction time. Findings are discussed in terms of temporal auditory processing in speech perception

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Morphological Priming In Turkish Nominal Compound Processing**

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The aim of the present study is to investigate morphological priming effects in Turkish nominal compound production using an immediate version of the picture naming task. Three types of nominal compounds were used as distracters: (i) juxtaposed ('akbalık', 'dace'), (ii) indefinite ('dil balığı', 'flounder') and (iii) definite ('gölün balığı', 'fish of the lake') izafet constructions. These words were morphologically related to monomorphemic picture names in terms of overlapping constituents with target picture names (first or second constituent). Repeated ANOVAs on mean latencies revealed equal amounts of priming in all compound types as compared to unrelated distracters (baseline), a result which is in line with the decompositional view of compound processing. A significant animacy effect on naming latencies was found as well as a marginally significant reaction time advantage for the head part of the compound over the modifier, indicating possible roles of these factors during lexical access.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding Metaphor Through Interpreting Proverbs: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach**

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This research was designed to investigate the faculty of medium Greek users of Greek language to comprehend, interpret and generally handle metaphors in daily verbal communication. Due to descriptive analysis and tests with extempore questionnaires of widespread proverbs supported, i concluded that: suggested cognitive schema provides a systematic way of access in the use and the content of proverbial language; certain proverbs are interpreted easier compared to certain other proverbs; age of participants is connected negatively, while education positively with their scores in comprehension-interpretation of widespread proverbs task; individuals with theoretical profession correspond better in these tasks from individuals with practical profession. Data aided to the creation of a base of preliminary data for comprehension-interpretation metaphors from medium users of metaphorical language. A base -created and given for the first time to bibliography (Papaioannou-Spiroulia, 2010)- of huge preliminary data of particular importance in psychological research of metaphoric competence and thinking.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Processes in Learning to Read in Persian Writing System**

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**Introduction:** There are several theories of reading development which explain the acquisition process in terms of successive stages or phases. Harris and Coltheart proposed children go through sequence of three phases in becoming skill readers: **Methods:** I examined the transition from a phonological recoding phase to an orthographic phase as a developmental phase in Persian reading acquisition . A sample of native Persian primary and secondary school children from Tehran- Iran participated in the study. There were 120 children from grades 3 to 7 and equal number of boys and girls from each grade level. Three lists of stimuli, specially constructed by the investigator for present study using certain criteria were used for reading and their performance was analyzed. **Results:** The results showed a gradual and significant improvement over different grade levels on reading accuracy scores of all the lists used.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing the ability to read: The PROLEC-R, the Portuguese version of Portugal. Adaptation project.**

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Introducing the assessment battery of the reading processes - PROLEC-R [(Cuetos, Rodriguez & Arribas (2009). Madrid: Ediciones TEA], Portuguese version (forthcoming, Lisbon: Cegoc), translation criteria, procedures and plan for adaptation and fidelity. This is a fairly complete battery, which comprises four processes more fundamental to analyze the reading ability [I. Identification of letters, II. Lexical processes, III. Grammatical processes and IV. Semantic processes (tests: 7. Sentence Comprehension 8. Text comprehension, and 9. Listening), evaluated by several tests and multiple items. After the translation from Spanish into Portuguese of Portugal, effected by a multidisciplinary team, consisting of elements with degrees in psychology, psycholinguistics, Portuguese and Spanish, is projected to be administered to children from 6 to 12 years old, around 1200, fairly, by gender, region of residence (northern, central, south and islands, inland and coastal) and type of school ownership (public, private). We, at the time of presentation, since have data standardization.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The McGurk Effect in Turkish and its Cognitive Correlates: A Preliminary Work**

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Speech perception is not just an auditory phenomenon, but a multimodal process, particularly an auditory-visual one where lip and face movements during articulation constitute the visual speech information. Previously we found a relationship between lipreading ability and basic cognitive skills in the form of executive functions in young children (Erdener & Burnham). In an effort to investigate this relationship among adults, 36 native speakers of Turkish were given tests of McGurk effect and executive function (FIST). Results revealed a significant relationship between the amount of visual speech information used by participants and the reaction time measures for the cognitive task such that those use integrate auditory and visual speech information (i.e., yield McGurk-type responses) were faster executive function tasks. Results are discussed with a view to further investigate this issue within a second the second language acquisition context.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Collaboration Based Model: Teacher Training on Oral Language**

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The teaching and learning of oral language in Spain has been for many years disregarded in the schools. Recently, the competency based education approach, has given it more attention. Nonetheless, schools give more importance to the form and content aspects than to the functional aspects. We present an experience of teachers training that was developed in three schools of Catalonia. Its characteristics are: 1) to be a model of collaboration, 2) the schools ask for the training, 3) the meetings are carried out in the schools, 4) the base of the training are the activities that teachers done, 5) from these activities we work in collaboration with teachers designing new steps 6) the final aim is that the teachers use conversational methodology in their classrooms.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Characteristics of Eye Movements during Reading and Extracting Information**

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In this research, the method of recording eye movements was used to study the influence of individual characteristics on the process of reading and understanding texts written in native and foreign languages. The subjects read the text in English and Russian languages, and answered questions about it. During reading eye movements were recording using eye-tracking hard and software. Also the subjects answered personality tests determining behavioral styles, self-regulation. The subjects were two levels of foreign language experience: above the average and low. We identified a large number of patterns that shed light on processes of reading, and their depending on the individual traits of a reader. One group of eyes-tracking characteristics does not depend from level of language knowledge, the second one relates with understanding the text. Among findings: the correlation between the characteristics of eye-tracking activity and the action orientation in different circumstances and self access to the emotions.

**Category: Language, Reading and Communication**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**You and We: Causal Effects of Minor Language Variations on Consumers' Brand Perceptions**

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Considerable research on consumer persuasion has examined the influence of explicit factors such as argument quality and source expertise. Little research, however, examined much more subtle features of marketing communications, such as minor language variations. Three studies demonstrate that intimacy-implying language (e.g., saying “we” rather than “you and [the brand]”) can have either positive or negative effects on brand attitudes, depending on whether the implied intimacy is consistent with consumers' perceptions of the relationship. The studies examine the moderating roles of brand category and specific individuals' relationship histories with the brand, and show that these effects are mediated by perceived brand honesty. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Extinction Prevents Interference of Previous Learning in an Abbreviated Version of the Barnes Maze**

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It has been shown that extinction of conditioned responses may modulate response reacquisition (Napier et al., 1992; Ricker and Bouton, 1996). In this experiment, we tested this effect for spatial learning. Twenty male adult Wistar rats were trained to find the escape box in the Barnes maze and 24 hours later spatial memory retention was tested. Twenty-four hours after retention test, animals were randomly assigned to an extinction or non-extinction training and 24 hours later extinction was tested. Twenty-four hours later animals underwent reversal training (escape box displaced 140° from its original position), and the next day the recovery of this new learning was tested. Analysis of variance showed extinction training prevented interference from the original learning during reversal retrieval. This finding supports the notion that extinction is different from forgetting, and may improve retention of new learning.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Long Term Sequelae in Transient Global Amnesia: Mini mental vs. Free Recall Task**

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Transient Global Amnesia (TGA) manifests with a sudden and severe anterograde amnesia that lasts less than 24 hours but there are contradictory data about the existence of long term sequelae. The aim of this study was to analyze episodic memory of TGA patients during the amnesic episode and during its follow up comparing Mini Mental and free recall tasks. 17 TGA patients and 17 healthy volunteers, matched by sex, age and educational level were assessed during TGA and one week, one month and three months after the amnesic episode. Results showed impairments during TGA with both, free recall and Mini Mental, but only free recall task showed improvement along time and impairment after three months. Thus, there is still episodic impairment in TGA patients after three months from amnesic episode and only free recall test is sensitive enough to show long term disturbance associated with this syndrome.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Decision Making during Interactive Stories**

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Participants typically have more accurate memory for self-performed actions than actions they viewed others perform (Brooks, 1999). The current study compares memory for short stories when participants interactively made decisions relevant to the stories' outcome to memory for stories interrupted by an equal number of decisions irrelevant to the stories' outcome. Participants were prompted to make a decision at various locations in the stories. In the control condition, participants were not asked to make any decisions. After reading the story, a 30-sec intervening task was given before a multiple-choice story memory test. Participants' accuracy was significantly higher for information before a relevant decision than for information after that decision. No significant differences were found for accuracy before and after irrelevant decisions. These results indicate that decision making relevant to the story may interfere with the ability to encode subsequent information.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Personality Judgment on Configural Processing in Facial Memory**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of personality judgment on configural processing in facial memory. According to Transfer-Appropriate Processing Theory (Morris, Bransford, & Franks, 1977), the performance of the recognition task was better when the processing style in recognition phase is the same as the style in encoding phase. Therefore, if participants engaged reading large letters in Navon figures (a large letter made up of smaller letters) before the recognition task, it is expected that the performance of recognition task when participants were required to judge the personality in encoding phase is higher than the performance when participants were required to judge the facial traits. In the current study, this expectation was supported. However, the degree of judging personality did not have the effect on face recognition. It was suggested that not degree of judging personality but thinking about personality enhanced configural processing in face encoding.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Working Memory and the Role of Time in the Organization of Sequence Knowledge**

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Working memory is crucial in knowledge acquisition, and particularly memory updating (MU) and spatial short term memory (SSTM) are important (Oberauer, 2005; Oberauer et al., 2000). The present study investigated relationships between these capabilities and different temporal aspects in the serial reaction time task (SRT, Nissen & Bullemer, 1987). Participants (N = 63) were tested with two subtests of the working memory test battery from Lewandowsky et al. (2010) and were randomly assigned to three SRT conditions (RSI = 0 ms, 150 ms, 300 ms). Findings showed correlations between RSI300 and MU, RSI150 and SSTM, and no correlations between RSI0 for MU and SSTM. Further, results from an explicit generation task are presented and the theoretical implications of our findings are discussed.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Online Updating of Described and Visually Perceived Targets**

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Although several studies have indicated that linguistic acquired spatial representations exhibit properties similar to those derived from vision, a number of studies have revealed that representations derived from vision are updated more efficiently than those derived from language. Two experiments were conducted to assess this discrepancy and assess how people update visually and linguistically learned scenes. Participants learned object locations either visually or linguistically within an information-rich rectangular room (Experiment 1) or a uniformly textured cylindrical room (Experiment 2). Performance from the learning standpoint and the perspectives occupied after rotation were compared to evaluate whether spatial updating had occurred in each condition. Results indicated that spatial updating occurred with comparable accuracy regardless of learning modality. These findings are compatible with models postulating functional equivalence between linguistically and directly perceived layouts, and are discussed in the context of recent theories of spatial memory.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dysfunction of Hemispheric Interaction: Perceptual Priming Study**

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11 patients with corpus callosum (cc) abnormalities and 43 controls participated in the perceptual priming experiment. In condition without priming participants with cc abnormalities demonstrated no significant differences in reaction time to the stimulus presented in right and left visual field. As well their reaction time significantly decreased in condition of both congruent or incongruent prime and target presented in right visual field. In condition of both congruent or incongruent primes and targets presented in left visual field the reaction time did not change compared with condition without priming. In the trials requiring interhemispheric transfer (both congruent or incongruent primes and targets presented in different visual fields) we observed statistically significant increase in reaction time. Thus, when compared with controls, patients with cc abnormalities have priming effect system impairments: reaction time significantly increases when interhemispheric transfer of information is required and doesn't depend on the congruency of primes.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Self-Choice Effects on Memory and Individual Differences in Emotional Intelligence**

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The present study examined the self-choice effect on intentional memory and the relationship between individual differences in emotional intelligence, and the size of the self-choice effects. Word pairs were supplied to the participants in either a self-choice or forced-choice condition. In the self-choice condition they were asked to choose one of the words that elicited more pleasant or more unpleasant episodes, and to remember the chosen word. In the forced-choice condition one of the paired words was underlined to signify that it was the word to remember. For participants who chose a word that elicited more pleasant episodes, self-choice effects were observed in pleasant-pleasant and pleasant-unpleasant word pairs. However, for participants who were asked to choose a word that elicited more unpleasant episodes, the effects were found in unpleasant-unpleasant and pleasant-unpleasant word pairs. The size of the self-choice effects were determined by the level of emotional intelligence.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validating Scales of Self-regulated Learning Strategies: Application of IRT polythomous graded response model**

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The purpose of this research was to validate scales to assess the use of learning strategies by university students, based on a self-regulated learning framework. 2,100 male and female university students in sciences, medicine, social sciences and humanities participated. Confirmatory Factor Analysis allowed the identification of subscales in cognitive, behavioral, motivational, affective and contextual-interaction learning strategies. Results showed that the goodness of fit indexes of measurement model GFI, AGFI, CFI, was .95 or higher and RMR and RMSEA  $\leq 0.05$ . Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficients were between .70 and .86. Polytomous model of the Item Response Theory was applied to calibrate items into each factor. The results revealed item parameters and yielded scale categories as well as probability functions and the information function. The analysis focused on those factors and indicators which consistently measured the use of self-regulated learning strategies aimed at improving students' academic achievement, sustaining motivation and study behavior.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Electronic Learning: Challenges & Advantages**

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**Abstract Purpose:** In today's fast world, E-Learning as a means of knowledge acquiring is developing quickly. It is obvious that the traditional methods of knowledge producing and distributing which were devised according to the face to face communications gradually lose their efficiency. So the need of using modern methods will arise. To this aim, Electronic Learning was provided and rapidly introduced as superior learning method in the present time. It is necessary to know its advantages and disadvantages for using and prohibiting mistakes and following failure. Therefore, the aim of this article is studying, identifying and analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of Electronic Learning. **Method:** the study is a descriptive library research. **Conclusion:** at first in this study, the concept of Electronic Learning is investigated, and then its advantages and disadvantages are introduced by analyzing done researches and studies in this field

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Learning Styles as a Predictor of High School Students' Academic Performance**

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The aim of this investigation is to study the learning styles as predictors of high school students performance. This study is descriptive and co-relational in nature. First-grade high school students from Band-Pei, Babol make the statistical population of the study. Out of this population as many as 210 students were selected through stratified multi-stage sampling based on Morgan Table. To test the respective variables the Kolb learning styles questionnaire was employed. To data analysis The average score of students was used as a criteria to their performance. Multiple regression and coefficient of correlation analysis were used to analysis the data. The analysis of the data showed that there is a significant relationship between the learning style of students and their performance at .05 level of significance. It was also found that abstract conceptualization and active experimentation learning styles are the best predictors of educational performance.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation about Correlation between Family Status and Prevalence of Alcohol Consumption, Smoking, Substance Abusing, and Depression among Youths in Tehran**

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**Objectives:** The aim of this investigation was finding the correlation between substance abuse, smoking, alcohol abuse, psychotherapeutic drugs use with family status of adolescence and adulthood persons between 15-35 years old in Tehran city Our sample size was 8175 person between 15-35 years, inclusion criteria was: participant satisfaction, living in during study at least for one year and age between 15-35, exclusion criteria: not being prisoner, not resident in rehabilitation center The investigation has been done in year 2008 in Tehran city capital of Iran. We found our sample in all places that we could find youth like universities, sport places etc After statistical processing the results were 1: There was a significant correlation between disorganized family and high prevalence of smoking, alcohol abuse, substance abusing, depression and using psychotherapeutic drugs use 2: There was a significant correlation between absence of one parents and depression 3: There was a significant correlation between disorganized family and depression

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Do Educational Level and Depth-of-Processing Modulate Episodic Memory Aging?**

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Using the episodic memory Remember/Know paradigm, the present experiment investigates whether educational level and depth-of-processing could modulate the effect of aging on episodic memory. Participants were divided into four groups based on age (young vs. older) and educational level (high vs. low), with 14 participants in each group. They attempted to recall lexically (syllables counting) or semantically (pleasantness judgment) studied words using word stems. Moreover, participants were instructed to classify their responses according to remember-know paradigm (R/K). The results revealed a significant age effect on overall recall and R responses, but not on K responses. Interestingly, these age-related memory deficits were only significant for the less educated individuals. Furthermore, depth-of-processing effects were less pronounced for young and older participants with a low educational level. This study by showing a protective role of educational level during aging on episodic memory performance and particularly on remember responses provides support for the cognitive reserve hypothesis.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Learning Beliefs and Motivational Regulation Strategies on Persistence in Learning**

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This study examined effects of beliefs measured by the Control, Agency, and Means-Ends Interview, and motivational regulation strategies on persistence in learning. A self-report questionnaire survey was conducted on 251 undergraduates. A confirmatory factor analysis indicated seven factor structures of motivational regulation strategies (Performance Self-talk, Future, Comparison with Others, Interest Enhancement, Comprehension, Accomplishment, and Environmental Structuring). The results of SEM indicated that Agency beliefs for strategy had a positive, direct effect on Persistence in Learning, and also had a positive effect which was mediated by Future on Persistence in Learning. This result suggested that undergraduates who held beliefs that they could use strategies were more likely to continue learning, compared to undergraduates who did not, and that those who focus on the future were more likely to continue learning. The implications of learning beliefs and motivational regulating strategies on persistence in learning were discussed.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Social Pressure on False Recognition in the DRM Paradigm**

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We investigated whether a confederate's response affect participants' false recognition using Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm. After participants listened and studied a long list of 75 words (five 15-word DRM sublists), they received three successive 5-word recognition tests (old/new), which consisted of all critical non-presented words. The initial and final recognitions were individual, and the second was in pairs (with a confederate). The real participants always made a judgment after the confederate's correct response, which was made covertly in the control group or overtly in the social pressure group. We obtained that the social pressure group produced more correct rejection than the control group in both second and final recognition tests. These results are discussed in terms of the forced confabulation effect.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Familiarity of Preferred and Preference for Familiar**

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The "mere exposure" effect demonstrates that the preference for previously seen stimuli can exist in absence of recognition. However, there are evidences that the "mere exposure" effect is dependent on whether people subjectively recognize stimuli or not. In present study I investigated whether the preference can moderate the familiarity and vice versa. Subjects were presented with a series of Chinese ideograms (RSVP, 40ms per stimuli, 1 or 5 exposures). Then half of the participants performed a recognition task and after that a preference task (2AFC), for the other half the order was reversed. In the result both the recognition and preference accuracy was at chance. But the accuracy in second task turned out to be dependent on the choice in the first one. In the second task subjects "discriminated" between items presented 1 or 5 times, if these items were familiar or preferred in the first task.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The List Length Effect and Stimuli Other Than Words**

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While many studies have investigated the list length effect in recognition memory (superior performance for items from a short list versus items from a long list), very few have done so with a stimulus other than words. We present the results of four list length experiments that involved word pairs, faces, fractals and photographs as the stimuli. Results indicate that the stimuli is influential in whether a significant effect of list length is identified or not. A significant list length effect was identified when faces and fractals were the stimuli while the effect was nonsignificant when the stimuli were word pairs or photographs. These findings suggest that it is the intra-stimulus similarity that dictates whether list length has a significant effect on recognition performance. The more similar the stimuli, as with faces and fractals, the more likely the list length effect is to result.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Executive Functioning Act as a “Working-with-Memory Process” at Any Age?**

Badiâa Bouazzaoui<sup>1</sup>, Lucie Angel<sup>1</sup>, Séverine Fay<sup>1</sup>, Laurence Taconnat<sup>1</sup>, Michel Isingrini<sup>1</sup>

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In the framework of the executive decline hypothesis of cognitive aging, recent imaging data suggest that memory high-performing older adults exhibit significant activation of prefrontal cortex not recruited by young or low-performing older adults. Using a correlational approach, our objective was to specify the link between episodic memory and executive performance in young and older adults. Five experiments were led in which we made vary memory tasks (free-recall, cued-recall, recognition, logical memory) and executive tasks (WCST, Stroop, Nback, SOPT, ELFT, FAS, Number-letter, Category generation). Results showed that memory and executive performance were consistently positively correlated in older adults while the correlations were globally not significant in younger adults. This finding seems to parallel the prefrontal overactivation observed in certain older adults and supports the view that memory performance is linked to executive functioning specifically in older adults, suggesting that this is a functioning of brain aging that could be compensatory.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Maintenance and Manipulation of Object Sequences in Working Memory: a Lifespan Study**

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Aim of the present study is to investigate the maintenance and manipulation. In order to characterize the evolution of these working memory functions in the lifespan, we focused on 6, 8 and 10 years old groups, a young adult group and an old adult group. Our pattern of results leads to several conclusions regarding the lifespan evolution of the cognitive abilities implied. We found a major transition in object sequence manipulation performance between developmental ages 8 and 10 years. With reference to performance of young adults, we found that both groups of 10 years old children and old adults differed from young adults in accuracy and RT in both maintenance and manipulation conditions. In particular, young adults and old adults differ in RTs in the manipulation condition. Our results also suggest that there might be a change in response strategy from 6 to 8 years of age, to prioritize accuracy.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Depth of Processing and Time of Day on Recall and Recognition**

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There are few studies on the impact of daily rhythm on memory function in adult participants and results are contradictory. The objective of this study is to examine the effects of depth of processing at encoding on memory depending on time of day and the recovery task (free recall and recognition). At 11am, when attention is at its highest, and 3pm when the attention is lower, 35 young adults have learned a list of words in two encoding condition (shallow vs deep encoding) and were submitted to a free recall task and a recognition task. In the free recall task but not in the recognition task, the results supported the hypothesis that only the performances related to a deep encoding fluctuated throughout the day. This study highlights the interactions between the encoding and retrieval processes in memory and their level of efficiency by time of day.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Drug-resistant Epilepsy Patients Showed Spatial Memory Problems in a Virtual Reality Task**

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This study assesses spatial memory abilities in a group of twenty one temporal lobe epileptic patients refractory to drug treatments. In experiment 1, subjects had to find three rewarded boxes in a virtual room with 16 boxes available. The rewards remained through the 10 trials in the same position. A working memory task was run in experiment 2. Subjects had to locate 2 rewarded boxes in a virtual room with 16 of them available. Results showed that epileptic patients displayed longer distances and committed more errors than controls in both tasks. No differences in performance were found within the temporal lobe epileptic group when gender or lateralization of the epileptic focus were considered as independent variables. These findings suggest that the temporal lobe is critical for spatial learning and memory and support the spatial component of the task. This work was supported by MICINN (PSI2008-02106) and grant (AP2006-03952) to Rosa Canovas.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Organizational Strategy and Recall: Divided Attention at the Encoding and Retrieval Stages Produce an Utilization Deficiency of Strategy**

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Although organizational strategy fails sometimes to increase performance in individuals with low processing resource (i.e. utilization deficiency). In this experiment, effects of divided attention (DA) at encoding and retrieval were compared on free-recall, cued-recall tasks and organizational strategy index (ARC). Relations between these two variables were examined to evaluate the utilization deficiency. Results revealed that DA at encoding affected more recall performance and ARC scores than DA at retrieval. Cues provided at test reduce this effect only for ARC scores. Performance in recall and ARC scores were not correlated when participants learnt or recalled under DA (except for cued-recall with DA at retrieval), reflecting utilization deficiency. Thus, processing resource is required more at encoding than at retrieval to organize the words at recall. Under divided attention, there is no processing left enough to both organize and memorize the words and recall does not benefit from organization.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Involuntary Autobiographical Memories: Are We Really Able to Catch them if Everything Goes Right?**

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From functional point of view, Involuntary autobiographical memories (IAM) come into mind when we need assistance from personal life experience to get lessons from the past or to relieve an emotional tension (Berntsen, 2009, 2010). But all that is already known about IAM came from diary studies. Do people really write down IAMs when they come into mind? Or do they don't notice IAMs when they really help? Doesn't the fact of awareness mean that memory system fails in automatic retrieval supporting successful cognition? Similarly, we do not aware wording while we speak fluently. To exam the hypothesis we carried out the empirical study. 50 participants got a complex task and were instructed to think aloud and to provide as many answers as possible. In accordance to the hypothesis, we found an increase of IAMs as a function of task complexity and the level of dissatisfaction with the personal competence.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Remote Assessment of Memory Functioning: The Effect of Psychological Support and Computer Skills**

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To gain more insight on the validity of remote memory assessments and the impact of computer skills and support that is provided by an examiner (avatar versus real life). Two experimental studies were performed. In the first study, memory performances on a traditional face-to-face test was compared with a remote web based test using a within subjects design (n=89). In the second study, the amount of support received and the amount of computer training was manipulated (n=143). Results demonstrated that memory scores on the web based test were lower than scores on the face-to-face test. This difference disappears after standardization. Offering a computer training or more support had no effect on memory performance. In conclusion, these results suggests that remote memory assessment can be regarded as a valid method to monitor memory functioning and it is not necessary to promote memory performance by offering more support or improving computer skills.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**To Investigate Cognitive Functioning in People with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)**

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Substantial research has been conducted on Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/ Myalgic Encephalopathy (CFS/ME). This research focused on one specific cognitive function, known as Prospective Memory (ProM), to identify whether or not people with CFS/ME perform differently on a task designed to assess prospective memory, compared to people who do not have this condition. Forty-one people were tested, to measure their depression and anxiety, and also to compare the measures on attention and memory. A series of neuropsychological tests that were administered to participants were used for this comparison. Although neurocognitive difficulties reportedly affect patients' everyday activities, such as the ability to work, interactions with family and friends and taking medications, these symptoms have received relatively little attention. This study clarified that chronic illnesses have correlation with cognitive, especially ProM. Memory scores were significantly worse in people with CFS/ME, they also had higher anxiety and depression scores.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Working Memory Load on Recognition of Facial Emotions.**

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The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of the different levels of working memory load on decoding emotional facial expressions. The main hypothesis was that the high working memory load would influence the decision making process of recognizing the six basic emotions. Schematic line drawings were used. Participants were asked simultaneously to repeat either a digit (experiment 1) or a word (experiment 2) for a later recall test and recognize the emotional expression of a target face. Findings indicated that although overall reaction times were substantially increased in the high load condition, accuracy was unaffected by memory load even when a response deadline procedure was employed. The results were discussed on the basis of the excessive use of the phonological loop. The memory load task may soak up the resources of the phonological loop by increasing the reaction time required in recognizing the correct emotion.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intervention on the Central Executive of Working Memory to Improve Reading Comprehension in Children**

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Children with low working memory (WM) skills typically show poor progress in reading comprehension. This study evaluated the impact of a training program designed to boost the main functions of the central executive: selective attention, switching, updating, and inhibition of irrelevant information. Forty-three children aged between 8 and 10 years participated in the study. Half of them were randomly assigned to a treatment group, in which they were trained for 12 days on a number of reading comprehension tasks that are directly related to one or more of the central executive functions. The other half were assigned to a control group. Participants were assessed on WM, intelligence (K-BIT matrices) and reading comprehension, before and after training. Intervention was associated with substantial gains in intelligence and reading comprehension. Academic performance appeared also significantly related to training. These findings indicate that reading comprehension difficulties may be overcome with this control executive treatment.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Working Memory in Visual Selective Attention in Normal Cognitive Aging**

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Cognitive aging is associated with impairments to working memory and top-down control in selective attention. Selective attention plays an important role during working memory maintenance, possibly by biasing sensory processing in favor of to-be-remembered items (Sreenivasan & Jha, 2007). Besides, the role of working memory is crucial for reducing distraction by maintaining the prioritization of relevant information. Several studies (Fockert, 2005; Fockert, Rees, Frith & Lavie, 2001) have shown that distractors that could not be ignored in situations of low perceptual load (for example, when just a few task-relevant stimuli were presented) were successfully ignored in situations of high perceptual load (for example, when many relevant stimuli were present). The aim of our study was to analyse the interdependence between working memory and selective attention, making a better understanding of their involvement in cognitive aging.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interrelation between Subcomponents in Haptic Working Memory**

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Three experiments investigated the interrelation between 3D haptic shape, haptic motor, and haptic texture representations in working memory using a dual task paradigm. In the main task, participants made shape decisions about the relationship between the sample and the test stimuli. During the retention intervals in Exp 1 and Exp 2, the participants performed only one of the following: (1) a secondary shape discrimination task, (2) a secondary motor task, (3) no task at all. In Exp 3, a secondary motor task was used instead of a secondary texture discrimination task. The most important findings from the three experiments were that both shape and motor secondary tasks interfered strongly with shape decisions, although secondary texture tasks did not produce significant interference effects. These findings imply that 3D haptic shape and motor representations overlap at least partially, although haptic texture representation is likely to be independent of the two.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of Working Memory Training on Reading Comprehension in Students with Reading Disabilities**

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This study examines the impact of working memory training on reading comprehension in students with reading disabilities. In this semi-experimental research, sixty 4th and 5th grade primary school students were randomly recruited. Thirty of them were matched on intelligence, and assigned into two experimental and control groups. The participants were selected from the Learning Disabilities Centers in Tehran. The students were diagnosed as having reading disabilities according to DSM-IV criteria. Statistical analysis utilizing Pearson co-relation revealed a significant relationship between working memory and reading comprehension, and covariance analysis displayed a significant difference between the two experimental and control groups. Accordingly, we can conclude that training working memory can enhance reading comprehension in students with reading disabilities.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Smoking and Smoking Cue Effects among Smoking and Non-Smoking Groups\'  
Visuospatial Working Memory Test and Self Ordered Pointing Test Performance.**

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In this study we investigate the effects of cigarette smoking and smoking cues on visuospatial working memory performance. Participants will be smokers and non-smokers. All participants will be exposed to two different video clips, and two computer based visuospatial working memory tests: self ordered pointing test (SOPT) and visuospatial working memory test (VWMT). There will be two videos; a neutral video and a smoking cue video. Neutral video will be presented first. Upon presentation of the neutral video, one of the two visuospatial working memory tests will be applied. Afterwards, the cue video presentation will be made, and the other test that is not applied beforehand will be given to the participant. The order of VWMT and SOPT presentations will be counterbalanced. Aim of this study is to answer whether smoking and smoking cue effects the VWMT and SOPT performance.

**Category: Learning and Memory**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Do Different Types of Working Memory Predict General and Scientific Concepts Comprehension?**

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The aim of the study is to clarify whether working memory predict general concepts comprehension and scientific concepts comprehension in the same way. The sample consists of 120 participants aged from 14 till 16 (female and male 50%). Four instruments are used: WISC-III (Wechsler, 1991) Digit span and three originally developed instruments by Turilova-Miščenko (2010): Verbal Working Memory Test (VWMT), Scientific Concepts Test (SCT) and General Concepts Test (GCT). All participants are tested individually on Latvian language. Preliminary results show that Verbal working memory and Digit span predict general and scientific concepts comprehension variation, but Verbal working memory has larger contribution to variance than Digit span. Moreover, Verbal working memory contribution is larger for general concepts comprehension than for scientific concepts comprehension.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Breaking Bad News: a Difficult Task for Health Professionals**

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Introduction: One of physiotherapist's most difficult duties is answer to patients' difficult questions. This document seeks to analyse main categories used by physiotherapy students and physiotherapists in response to patient's difficult questions, using a videotape, simulated patient. Methods: The study involved 30 2nd year students and 30 4th year students of physiotherapy and 30 physiotherapists. Data were collected through a videotaped cenario. Results: The three groups of subjects were very similar in quality of categories used in their answers. Accept uncertainty, clarification, imposition and express feelings were the categories most used. Both students and physiotherapists showed rigid answers and rarely used categories like reflect feelings. Fallowfield, Lipkin and Hall (1998) have argued that fear of adverse patient's emotions lead to difficulties for health professionals in revealing bad news. Conclusions: These findings reinforce the need to adjust more accurately communication skills programmes to physiotherapist's pre and post-graduate education requests.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Responding to Patients Emotions: Health Professionals Reactions to Sadness and Anger**

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Introduction: Some studies pointed out that physiotherapists have some difficulties in coping with patients emotions (Gard et. al., 2000). This document seeks to analyse main categories used by physiotherapists in response to patient expression of sadness and anger, using a videotape, simulated patient. Methods: The study involved 30 physiotherapists. Data were collected through a videotaped critical incident. Results: Evoke of medical assumptions, asking for information, clarification and providing help were the categories most used in responses to simulated patient who showed sadness. Answers to patients' demonstration of anger include the use of another three distinct categories: clarification, enhancing therapist's role and refusing criticism. Physiotherapists rarely used emotional answers. Conclusions: These findings demonstrated that physiotherapist' post-graduate skills programmes should include training of emotional strategies in communication, since are important for effective interactions with patient.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A study on Happiness amonge different Family typs Based on the Family Process and Content Model in Hightschool Students in Shiraz.**

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The aims of this ,study was to study on happiness among different family types based on the family process and content model in high school students in Shiraz. The sample includes 330 students at high school at 4 highschool. In this study three questionnaires were used. They include Oxford happiness inventory scale (OHI scale) and self-report family process scale (SFP scale) and self-report family content scale (SFC). The finding of this study showed that: happiness in family types was different and significant. Among the 5 dimensions of happiness, life satisfaction, health, positive mood and self efficacy in family types was different and significant. Among the 5 dimensions of family process, cohesion/respect significant predictor for happiness. Among the 7 dimensions of family content, time together, physical appearance and social prestige, space of living, were significant predictor for happiness and differences on happiness between girls and boys are no significant.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Multiple Frames of a Profession: The Case of Psychology Applied to Work**

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The purpose of the study was to determine which frame – for the profession of psychology applied to work – is regarded as the most appropriate for both scholars and practitioners. An ethnographic fiction was utilized to emphasize the nature of the problem. Furthermore, a qualitative research design was adopted. An ethnographic card-sorting technique, followed by a semi-structured interview, was administered to a sample of eight scholars and ten practitioners (11 males and seven females). The results indicated that the majority of scholars chose industrial – organizational psychology, while the majority of practitioners opted for the frame of organizational psychology as the most appropriate frame. However, 16 of the 18 participants changed their frame to suit the needs of a client. This lack of consensus may do a disservice to the profession. This study may heighten awareness, initiate debate and benefit branding efforts for the profession.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validating the Positivity Projective Technique (PPT)**

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The assessment and measurement of positive psychology have been largely survey driven, given the way in which this domain's focus areas have been operationalized. The disadvantage of using surveys in the measurement of positive psychology is that it is to an extent 'disembodied' in its approach, meaning that positive psychology is reduced to a mental activity, implying the negation of the physical. The purpose of the study was to explore to what extent the Positivity Projective Technique (PPT), based on embodiment theory, serves as a valid projective technique for positivity. Data were collected by means of a sentence completion technique and qualitatively analyzed by means of content analysis. The results were similar to, but greater in number than the variables proposed by formal theories/models of positivity. Given the results the PPT seems to be a valid projective technique for positivity and may be applied within individual, organizational and consumer contexts

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identify of Family Caregiver Needs of Patients with Bipolar Disorder**

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Introduction: Today's, families of individuals with bipolar disorders are actively participating in the care of their relative. Successful management of bipolar disorder in the community relies significantly on family caregiversObjective: the aim of the study was to identify of family caregivers needs of patients with bipolar disorder. Methods: This reserch was a phenomenological methodology, the family member\'s caregivers of bipolar disorder in farshian psychiatric hospital in Hamedanl were selected by purposive sampling . number of participant was 12. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews and analyzed by \"Van manen\" method. Results: five main themes were identified in this study analysis: educational needs, consult needs, economical needs, care and nursing needs and supports needs.

Conclusion: Identified the need of family member caregiver with bipolar disorder patient for mental health services to be helped and to identify the specific caring interventions that are effective in helping to sustain family caregiving.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Undergraduates' Cheating in the Examinations: is it the Self-Deception ?**

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The self-deception is that individuals believe consciously a false belief P, but unconsciously actually know - P. Most past studies on cheating in exams focused on the relevant factors, there is no literature investigating whether some undergraduates' cheating in exams was the self-deception. This study explored the nature of undergraduates' cheating under the theoretical framework of self-deception. The results indicated that 31.63% undergraduates' cheating in exams of this study sample was the moral self-deception, namely, individuals holds a conflicting false belief in the consciousness and in the unconsciousness, they did not realize that cheating is immoral in the conscious, but actually in the unconscious they know that it is unethical.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping Style and Self-image in Women with Breast Cancer, Involved in Self-help Groups**

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**PURPOSE:** Evidence from many countries has shown the benefits of self-help group participation for cancer patients. Informational, emotional and spiritual group support improves psychological adjustment to breast cancer. The study aims to examine the associations among coping and self-image in women with breast cancer, participants of self-help groups. **METHOD:** All active (ten) breast cancer self-help groups were studied in Lithuania. 171 group members completed questionnaires to assess the received social support, coping strategies and self-image. Participants' ages ranged from 38 to 77 years, with mean age of 57,83. **RESULTS:** Group members were satisfied with the received group support. Coping by seeking social support was related to better scores in self-image scales. Unexpectedly, even those women who coped with their illness in a passive way obtained quite high scores in self-image scales. **DISCUSSION:** The implications of these findings for future research and development of self-help groups will be discussed.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Emotional Intelligence with Creativity and General Health in Medical College Students at Sari Azad University**

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Nowadays emotional intelligence is important in interpersonal relationship in and past findings showed that emotional intelligence has determining role in creativity. This study is concerned with investigation of relationship between emotional intelligence with creativity and general health in medical college students at Sari Azad University. 155 medical college students (65 males and 90 females) randomly selected and Shring emotional intelligence. Abedi creativity and Goldberg general health questionnaire were completed. In order to data analysis Pearson correlation, independent t test and multiple regression analysis were used. Results showed that: there is positive relationship between emotional intelligence and creativitythere is positive relationship between emotional intelligenceand emotional intelligence in females college students is more than males emotional intelligence has determining role in individual creativity and general health. So using cognitive and behavioral methods can help to enhance level of creativity and general health.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between General Health and Self Esteem in College Students with Father and Martyr Father**

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The present study is concerned with relationship between general health, and self esteem in college students with father and martyr father at Shiraz University. 94 college students with martyr father and 97 college students with father were randomly selected. Students completed Cooper smith self esteem, and Goldberg general health questionnaire. Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, two-factor analysis of variance was used and results indicated that: 1- There is positive relationship between general health and self esteem. 2- There is no significant difference between college students with father and martyr father in general health. 3- College students with martyr father have less self esteem than those with father. 4- Gender has moderator role in effectiveness of father absence on general health and self esteem in college students with martyr father. Social support and particular advantage for college students with martyr father in our culture, cause health increasing.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation of Aged Abuse in Aged Women in Age Center (in Iran –Jahrom)**

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Researches have showed that majority of aged abused victims, are women. The aim of this study was investigation of age abused in women in Jahrom city in Iran. 157 women, members of aged center in Jahrom were randomly selected and completed mental health and aged abuse questionnaire. Pearson correlation coefficient and one- way ANOVA were used. 1- there is significant relationship between mental health in aged women and aged abuse. 2- There is relationship between marriage status and age abuse in aged women. 3- There is relationship between education and aged abuse in aged women. 4- There is no relationship between mental health status in care-givers of aged and aged abuse. Results indicated that age abused threatens mental health and associations with variables such as marriage status and education in women aged and remark increased attention into health status in women aged.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychology and Production of care in the Area of Social Welfare**

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The purpose of this study is to discuss the care conceptions and practices of psychologists that work in the area of social policy, specifically in health (Unified Health System) and in social assistance (Unified Social Assistance System), and its interfaces with the modes of government and life management produced in the contemporary bio-political context. The study was accomplished in five localities that have in their territories Basic Health Units and Referral Centers for Social Assistance. Using participant observation and interviews, we accompanied the daily routine of the psychologists that work in these services. We identified that these professionals produced modes of care that indicate an adherence to the ideal production of subjects that are autonomous, productive and healthful, and that are aware of their rights, thereby constituting normative practices that express attempts at rupturing with the establishment.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study of Prevalence of Sexual Dysfunction and Assessment of Related Factors in Women Referring to Mother\_Baby Clinics in Tehran**

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the goal of this study is to assess the prevalence of sexual dysfunction and its related factors in women referring to mother-baby clinics in tehran 1388. by randomized sampling 405 women entered the study and were assessed by two questionnaires. results : 1- the prevalence of hypoactive sexual desire is 33% 2- the prevalence of sexual arousal disorders is 16.5% 3- the prevalence of orgasmic disorder is 25% 4- the prevalence of dyspareunia is 45.5% 4- age, duration of marriage, history of using psychitric drugs, history of psychitric disorders, history of sexual abuse have significant effect on sexual funtion.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Reasoning and Responses in Instruction**

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Instructions to exert an act of violence against the experimenter was examined using a sample of forty eight participants (N=48) in the American College of Greece. Two different cover stories were presented to the two groups while both required the same behavior to be displayed. It was hypothesized that the cover story with the stronger motivator would increase the scores of the aggressive behavior. Results showed no difference in aggressive behavior independently of the motivator. Implications of the findings were discussed in relation to individual differences, motivation of subjects for cover story, gender and perception.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Comparison of between Social Skills in 2 Groups of Children with ADHD and LD**

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This study compared the amount of the social skills in two special groups of students with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and with learning disabilities (LD). Any group consisted of 30 elementary boys 8 to 11 aged those matched approximately in class (from second grader to fourth grader). Participants selected from the regions of 6, 11 and 12 of Tehran (Iran). In the first phase, from any region, 5 schools selected randomly in different area of those regions. Then the participants diagnosed and selected by means of rating scales and private interview. Evaluation tools consisted of social skills rating scale (SSRS), pupil rating scale (PRS) and children's syndrome inventory (CSI-4). Results indicated no significant differences were found between students with LD and with ADHD on social skills.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Students\' Satisfaction with Their Student Halls of Residence.**

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This research aims at evaluating the satisfaction with the student halls of residence in two different academic setting types (built in the town centre or in a campus out of the town). 218 students living in two student halls of residence in the "Région Centre" (France) answered a questionnaire with items evaluating the satisfaction with the student halls of residence and with the various places that compose it and items defining the reasons of the satisfaction with each place. The results show that the students living in a residence built in the town centre are more satisfied with the common places: they give a feeling of familiarity and conviviality whereas those living in a campus are more satisfied with the private rooms: they give a feeling of comfort and cleanness. The results underline the importance of the feeling of security spotted in the two settings but not in the same places.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ambiguity Tolerance in Students Entering Medical School (shiraz-2006)**

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Background and purpose: The ability to tolerate uncertainty or ambiguity was first identified as a stable personality variable by Budner (1962). Materials and method: By a questionnaire designed by), we measured the ambiguity tolerance of 240 students entering medical school and compared them according to age, major and the initial medical specialty preference. Results: Analysis of data showed significant difference between men and women (60.81, 63.24). We found no difference of ambiguity tolerance according to the other variables. Conclusion: These data show the higher degree of ambiguity intolerance among Iranian students compared to the levels reported by Budner(44-48). Proper education could lead to better understanding of own potentiality in the students. Ambiguity tolerance may be an important variable to assess and train so that students are better prepared for unstructured situations that promote thinking and parallel the complexities of the applied world.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence and Causes of Epilepsy in Ardabil Province**

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Purpose of this research was the study of epilepsy prevalence in Ardabil Province. The study of different causes of this handicap, were other purpose of this research. This research conducted with descriptive (survey) and causal- comparison methods. Research\'s sample (10718 case) selected with clustered randomly method from Ardabil cities and villages. Data gathered using Scanning questionnaire, Epilepsy diagnosis inventory, Epileptic special questionnaire, and Normal individuals special questionnaire. Results of research showed that 3/4 per thousand of Ardebil society have epilepsy. Based on results, epilepsy was many in villagers males and aged individuals. Results showed also, alcoholic father, pregnancy incidents, brother or sister handicap, sever illness in childhood, mother education level, live situation, and incidences, were related with epilepsy. Generally, epilepsy prevalence in Ardabil province is low in comparison with Iran country and world scale. Therefore maintain and continue of exist prevalence curriculum for remove of epilepsy is recommended.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Four Factors of Social Value Orientation**

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Social value orientations (SVO) are stable, individual differences cause to choose distinct options by which determining own and the others' outcomes. Mainly three SVOs are separated (Messick, & McClintock, 1968; Van Lange, & Liebrand, 1991): Prosocial, individualist, and competitor. In a previous research it was deduced from relevant literature that there are some specific factors determining to have a specific SVO (Yalçın, 2010). According to the aim here, a five item scale with 29 items developed and administered to 320 Turkish young adults living in Ankara. Analyzes specified four components of SVO: (a) expectations and perceptions about the other, (b) perceptions about interdependent situations in shared settings, (c) perceptions about interdependent situations in non-shared settings, and (d) attributions of former interactions. Unlike the previous measurements, this scale allows one to measure individual's total SVO and specific factors on a 5 point Likert type scale.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Antipsychiatry Reflections of a Person Diagnosed with Schizophrenia.Text**

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It explores the construction of everyday life of a person diagnosed with schizophrenia. By using some tools of discourse analysis, examines his version comparing it with the description of schizophrenia as defined in DSM-IV. The results show little overlap between the two discourses in the construction of everyday life, life plan and future schizophrenia diagnosis. It reflects on the need to qualify for psychiatric diagnoses, incorporating these experiences in their studies, to contribute to the reduction of stigma of people who are listed as schizophrenic.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Art Therapy on Self Esteem, Job-Stress and Burn out Degrees**

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This study aims to examine the effects of art therapy on the self-esteem, job-stress and burn out degrees of the nurses working under the intensive and stressful work conditions. The experimental group consisted of 20 nurses while there were 15 nurses in the control group.- Five group sessions were designed based on contemporary art therapy methods. The activities in the sessions aimed to increase the awareness of stress, decompose and express it in a more effective way. The participants completed Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization and Personal Accomplishment Subscales of Maslach Burnout Inventory, and Job Stress Inventory before and after the sessions. The results showed that there was significant difference in terms of self-esteem between experimental and control group after the group sessions. No differences were found among other variables. The results were discussed in terms of their implications for future research and clinical applications within its limitations.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Residents' Perception of School-Community Partnership in Japan**

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Randomly sampled 369 residents in a local town responded to mailed School-Community Partnership Scale for Residents (SCP). They were asked to evaluate the stance of their primary school and junior high school in collaboration with the residents. SCP has four subscales: Interpersonal Relationship with Local Community, Participation in Local Community Events, Opening the School Facilities, and Accepting Local Community. The schools had been categorized into cooperative/non-cooperative schools in terms of social education by two employees in the social education section of the town office and a university professor in social education whose research fields are in the town area. Response scores of most SCP subscales were higher in the cooperative primary schools than non-cooperative primary schools, but these differences were not found among junior high schools. These results were discussed in terms of schools' role as resources from the view points of community psychology.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transference Phenomenon**

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the goal of this study is to comparing transference phenomenon in social cognition of depressed and non-depressed persons. for this purpose 60 female students ( 30 depressed students and 30 non-depressed students) were entered to study by accessible sampling. we used BECK DEPRESSION INDEX II ( BDI-II) to assessment them. data analysis was based on correlated and independent mean test. for evaluation transference phenomenon in social cognition of these subjects we made a test based on ANDERSON AND BAUM study (1994). the results of our study are : 1- in whole sample group , level of transference was significant. 2- level of transference in depressed subjects was significantly higher than non-depressed subjects. 3-special negative feelings in studied subjects about their most important persons in their life ( significant-other) were transferred to special unidentified persons with same intensity.4- special positive feelings was transferred with less intensity.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Immigration and Mental Health Policy**

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The purpose of this poster is to address the effects of immigration, particularly the mental health concerns and barriers that immigrants face upon arrival to the United States. The presence of immigrants is visible and prevalent in all divisions of societal interactions including, but not limited to the educational system, work force, economic demands, policymaking, and medical and mental health access. By using the advocacy coalition framework, this poster will address policies and state laws that affect the access and quality of mental health care and treatment of immigrants in the United States.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Global Warming Memory Testing**

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The repeated-measures study examined congeniality effect upon the amount of information recalled in 21 undergraduates from Bangor University. Two counterbalanced articles; one pro and anti global warming were read, before a distraction task. Finally, two counterbalanced questionnaires were completed with answers relating directly to each article. The results did not support the hypothesis, with participant recall not being significantly better for congenial material, suggesting the congeniality hypothesis is unreliable, and also that people's recall of information is less biased than previously thought. The question of what characteristics certain information has, which allows it to be recalled more easily is raised, and that perhaps these could be identified through further study, allowing the development of techniques which enable more effective learning.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Strategies for Community Participation for School-Based Curriculum Development**

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This research was aimed to develop strategy in community participation for school – base curriculum development. Participatory Action Research: PAR was employed as research methodology. There were 2 phrases; phrase I contextual study, phrase II develop strategy in community participation for school – base curriculum development. The target groups were community representatives; parents, school committee, the representatives of rural administrative organization, community leaders, local wisdoms, school director, vice school director, teachers, and other school personnel. Research instruments were observation forms, question frames for depth interview, and focus group discussion form. As the results, having conducted through participatory workshop, Focused Group Discussion, and SWOT analysis, there were 3 strategies; community preparation to school – base curriculum development strategy, community network on school – base curriculum development strategy, and community and school relationship management strategy which were approved as most suitable by experts.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformation of Time Perspective in Extreme Situation.**

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The presentation gives the new definition of the concept of time perspective and temporal form in view of postmodern and post-non-classic paradigms in human science generally and especially in psychology. It shows the temporal unity of the past, present and future in life story of personality. There proposed the context of temporal conception (Magomed-Eminov, 1998, 2008) view at time perspective as a temporal activity directed towards construction of temporal form. The possibility of differentiation of time perspective is discussed, for example: autobiographical identity, temporal conception, temporal form, temporal activity as a type of personal psychic work where it has been constructed. Key words: time perspective, temporal unity, temporal conception of activity, personal psychic work.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation of the Relationship between Levels of Adjustment Process of Mothers with Mentally Disabled Children and the Degrees of Burnout and Perceived Social Support**

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Mental disability is a generalized disorder characterized by significantly impaired cognitive functioning and deficits in adaptive behaviors. Parents of disabled children have difficulties in adjusting to this negative situation. While some parents accept their children's situation readily others keep rejecting or hiding. This adjustment process is influenced by many factors. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the adjustment process of mothers with mentally disabled children and their perceived social support and burnout feelings. The sample is formed of 150 mothers of 3- 15 year old mentally disabled children who are attending private special schools. Data is collected through a Demographic Form, semi-structured interview Form, Maslach Burnout Scale and Family Support Scale. Results will be discussed in relation to family supported programs for mothers of mentally disabled children.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Parents and Mediation: Plan of action to improve functional Styles of Families**

Vicente J. Prado-Gasco<sup>1</sup>, Marián Pérez-Marín<sup>2</sup>, Elena Baixauli-Gallego<sup>2</sup>, Amparo Cotelí-Crespo<sup>2</sup>, Inmaculada Montoya-Castilla<sup>2</sup>, Milagros Molero-Zafra<sup>2</sup>, Gemma García-Soriano<sup>2</sup>, Maria Berenguer Pérez<sup>2</sup>

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The mediator is characterized by his/her impartiality, creativity, communication abilities, flexibility, empathy, autocontrol, conciliatory attitude, capacity to listen, to generate trust, to manage conflicts, to negotiate, to motivate toward the agreement and mainly to let the parts decide. The improvement of Parents in mediation values and actions is related to children's protection, upbringing and socialization. These features are a good presage of a functional paternity project. Our work is based on the Circumplex Model (Olson, Russell and Sprenkle, 1979 & 1989) as a useful framework for "relational diagnosis", specifically designed for clinical assessment, treatment planning and outcome effectiveness of marital and family therapy. This model integrate three dimensions: Family cohesion, flexibility and communication. With our work we are going to present some preliminary results that describe main characteristic that define our sample of parents, the satisfaction with their families and the perception of their children' behaviors.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Equity Perception in Marital Quality**

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The purpose of this study was to test the role of equity perception in marital quality. The subjects of the study were 300 married employees (men=138, women=162) in Ahvaz organization. Participants completed Measure of Equity Perception (MEP) and Measure of Marital Quality (MMQ). The tested model had a good fit. Based on the tested structural equation modeling equity perception was predictive of positive quality. The result obtained and the model presented in this study is discussed in terms of their therapeutic and educational implications on equity.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of Psychometric Properties of the Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory**

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The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the transgression-related interpersonal motivations inventory (TRIM) in married men and women. The participants were 245 males and 247 females selected through a multistage-cluster random sampling among the parents of high school students in Ahvaz. The two scales administrated in this study were: (a) transgression related interpersonal motivations inventory (TRIM) and (b) trait forgivingness scale (TFS). A principal components factor analysis extracted two factors for the inventory; two items were also omitted because of communalities. A confirmatory factor-analysis (CFA) indicated that a two-factor structure of this inventory was better than a one factor model (for the two-factor model a RMSEA equal to 0.07 was obtained). The results of the present study revealed that the transgression-related interpersonal motivations inventory (TRIM) is a reliable and valuable instrument in forgiveness related studies in marital relationships.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Comparison of Cohesion, Adaptability, Communication and Marital Satisfaction in High Forgiving and Low Forgiving Married Employees in Ahvaz Organizations**

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The purpose of this study was to compare cohesion, adaptability, communication and marital satisfaction between high forgiving and low forgiving married employees of Ahvaz organizations. The sample consisted of 270 married personnel's which were selected randomly using the multi- stage sampling method. The measures used in this study were Family Forgiveness Scale, Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale and ENRICH: Enriching as well as Nurturing Relationship Issue, Communication and Happiness. The findings showed that the high forgiving married personnel's had higher levels of cohesion, adaptability, communication level, and marital satisfaction in comparison with the low forgiving ones.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Estimating the Economic Value of Counseling Services Using the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM)**

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This study described and justified the use of a contingent valuation method (CVM) to elicit the willingness to pay (WTP) for counseling services and analyzed socio-demographic and psychological factors that influence WTP (i.e., increased insurance premiums) for counseling services in South Korea. Double bounded dichotomous choice (DBDC) questions were asked to 448 participants. Respondents were willing to pay approximately 30,000 KRW (26.75 USD) for increased insurance premium on counseling services. To investigate the factors affecting WTP on increased insurance premiums covering counseling services, two models were set up. In Model 1 including only demographic variables, significant effects were shown for gender, pocket money(allowance), and counseling experience variables. In Model 2 including additional four psychological factors, pocket money, and attitude toward seeking professional psychological help had significant effects. These results may provide policy makers with practical information for the possibility of counseling services' coverage in national health insurance programs.

**Category: Other**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of Psychiatric Consultations in Yazd Shahid Sadughi Hospital**

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**Introduction** Early diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders among hospitalized patients is important in hospital course, treatment and prognosis of the physical disorder so knowing more about this comorbidity could help both physician and the patient **Materials and methods** In this hospital based, cross sectional descriptive study we evaluate all psychiatric consultation referrals among admitted patients in different disciplines during a 6 months period. Source of data was written records of consultant psychiatrist and a checklist based on the objectives. data were analyzed through SPSS 15 **Results** Out of the total 90 patients with psychiatric-consultation, 79 patients had psychiatry co-morbidity. . 44% were from internal medicine discipline .Depression outnumbered all psychiatric disorders (51.1%) followed by anxiety (15.6%). **Conclusion** According to the high prevalence of depression and anxiety in hospitalized patients , physicians have to consider mental illness in their evaluation in non-psychiatry disciplines.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Measuring Psychophysiological Differences between Boredom, Flow and Anxiety Situations**

Tamas Mozes<sup>1</sup>, Peter Soltesz<sup>1</sup>, Timea Magyarodi<sup>1</sup>, Henriett Nagy<sup>1</sup>, Attila Olah<sup>1</sup>

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Flow is an apparent effortlessness of performance, where the skills of the individual and the requisites of the task meet. The aim of our study was to reveal the unique psychophysiological markers of this experience and efficiently discriminate them from antiflow (boredom and anxiety) situations. In our pilot study EEG activity heart rate and respiratory frequency was measured while participants worked on computer-based performance tasks. According to the analysis of the time course (1-5 min.) of different situations, brain activity decreases after 3 min. in flow (and anxiety) situation (beta-1, beta-2, gamma), whereas it slightly increases in boredom situation (after 4 min.) on the whole scalp. This tendency was also noticeable on the heart rate frequency. The respiratory frequency progressively elevated during the flow situation. These results partly support the theory that in flow state high performance can be maintained with measurable decreasing physical and brain activity.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Future Dreams and Hopes of the First Year Students: The Comparison of Sexual Distinction in the Context of Feminism.**

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The aim of research work is investigate and compare the tendencies of future dreams and hopes of the first year studens – males and females, analysing the comparison of sexual distinction and the specific characters of females' dreams and hopes in the context of feminism. The sample is of research is formed from 15 male first years students and 15 female first year students in Latvia. The method used in the research work is Narrative data colecting, when the students are asked to write about their dreams and hopes of future. The findings are analysed using method of thematic contentanalysis. In the result of research there are obtained and analysed data about the characteristic tendencies of students' future dreams and hopes. The given research are making the basis of empirical data , it can be used to work out the design of quantitative research about the students' feministic identity.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Measurement of Critical Thinking between Managers of Isfahan Governmental Banks**

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**Aim:** the aim of this research was to measure the the critical thinking of Managers of Isfahan Governmental Banks. **Method:** The sample consisted of 150 workers of Isfahan Governmental Banks that were selected randomly and responded to research instrument. Waitley Critical Thinking Questionnaire (2010) was applied to measure the variable. Correlation analysis and T-test were used for data analysis. Findings indicated that women Critical Thinking is deferent of men`s and Critical Thinking is higher in women. So, the relationship between Critical Thinking and education is significant( $r=0.42$  ,  $p<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** According to findings organizations can develop facilities for their employers education and in jobs that need high Critical Thinking, female workers are preferred to male workers .

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Distinctions of Leading Mental Functions Formation in Preschool and Primary School Age**

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Methodological base of this research is the function-stage model of ontogenetic development (Karandashev, 1981). In this model a child mental development is considered as a development of system of mental functions. In preschool age the following leading mental functions are: realization, relation, understanding and reflectation. In primary school age the following leading mental functions are: generalization, systematization, abstraction, schematization. Purpose of research: the studying of gender distinctions of leading mental functions formation in preschool and primary school age. To research the leading mental functions we used the diagnostic techniques, which were constructed and approved by ourselves within the framework of this work. Statistical methods of data processing: the correlation analysis, the t-Student's criterion. The received data have shown that the leading mental functions understanding and reflectation are better developed by boys in preschool age, and the leading mental function abstraction is better developed by girls in primary school age.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Basis of Gender Differences in Depressive Rumination**

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Purpose: According to Response styles theory, women are about twice as likely as men to show depression because women are more likely to ruminate. The purpose was to analyze the influence of the emotional reduction ability (Hamilton et al., 2009) on gender differences in brooding component of depressive rumination (Treynor, Gonzalez and Nolen-Hoeksema, 2003). Methods: We carried out a cross-sectional study with a sample of 330 undergraduate students. Results: ANOVA showed that emotional reduction ability interacted with brooding to explain the severity of depressive symptoms. T-tests indicated that women reported lower scores on emotional reduction ability and higher scores on brooding. Lastly, ANOVAs revealed that gender differences in brooding disappeared when emotional reduction ability was controlled, whereas gender differences in emotional reduction ability remained when brooding was controlled. Discussion: These results suggest that gender differences in emotional reduction ability are the basis of differences in brooding and depressive symptoms.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation of Relationship between Humor Styles with Subjective Well-Being**

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Concerning the importance of examining the determining and effective variables in well-being, the aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between humor styles with subjective well-Being. 380 university students (170 males, 180 females, 30 unknown) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete the humor styles Questionnaire (HSQ; Martin et al., 2003) and Ryff's Psychological Wellbeing Scales (Ryff & Keyes., 1995). Data analysis was done using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and regression analysis and results that showed aspects adaptive and maladaptive of humor had significant positive and negative correlation with subjective well-Being, respectively. The results of regression analysis revealed that aspects of subjective well-Being were predictable by adaptive and maladaptive humor style. According with finding this study investigation of relationship between adaptive and maladaptive humor style with subjective well-Being can have valuable guideline in field mental health.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship among the Learning Style, Cognitive Style and Personality: A Study with University Students**

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Our personality is likely to affect the view of ourselves and our approach to learning. Another variable influences our learning preferences and behaviour may be our cognitive style. Cognitive style is consistent with individual differences in preferred ways of organizing and processing information and experience. Then, this structure may be seen as a bridge between cognition and personality. It is expected that our cognitive style can affect our preferred learning style. The main aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship among the learning style, personality and cognitive style in university students. It's aimed to reveal the pattern of the university students' personality, learning and cognitive style. Moreover, it is also aimed to assess the main effect of gender for all variables. The data are taken from 352 students studying in Social and Science departments, by using Big Five Inventory, Learning Style Inventory and Cognitive Style Analysis (CSA).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Perception of Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control and Ego-States in Theology and Fine Arts Students in Turkey**

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This study is based on Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory (PARTheory) and Transactional Analysis Theory (TA). The study will compare and contrast recollections of parental acceptance-rejection and control (PARTheory) and ego-states (TA) of university students in Theology and Fine Arts Faculties. Parental acceptance-rejection and control will be assessed with the adult Form of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire and the ego-states of the subjects will be assessed with the Ego-States Questionnaire. Students attending Theology Faculty who mostly live according to Islamic beliefs and rules are expected to report more parental control in childhood and act more from the “Adapted Child” ego-state whereas students in the Faculty of Fine arts are expected to report more “permissiveness” in childhood and acted more like a “Free Child”.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Cognitive Ability, Emotional Intelligence, Defense Mechanisms and Coping Predict Unemployed.**

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The research includes a review regarding the issue to what extent cognitive ability, emotional intelligence, psychological defense mechanisms and coping are capable of foreseeing the unemployed status. The instruments used comprised Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Abilities (WJ-III COG; Woodcock, R.W., McGrew, K.S., & Mather, 2001), Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQI, BarOn, 1999), Coping Scales (SACS, Hobfoll, Dunahoo, & Monnier, 1998), Defense Style Questionnaire (Bond, & Wesley, 1996), Life Style Index (LSI, Plutchik & Conte 1989). The research results were compared between two selection groups - 115 unemployed and 115 employees in the age of 18 – 55 years (M = 27.92 %). The logistic regression analysis showed that several variables statistically significantly forecast the status of the employees/unemployed – Scale of adaptive style (DSQ), Scale of self-sacrifice style (DSQ), Regression (LSI), Instinctive action (SACS), Indirect action (SACS), Intrapersonal factor (EQI), General mood factor (EQI).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences in Personality Traits: Age and Gender Variables in the Representative Sample**

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Current research in personality psychology raises many debates. One of the topics that is frequently under discussion concerns personality trait differences across age and gender groups. The aim of this study is to explore personality traits in different gender and age groups (21-29; 30-49; 50-64; over 65). In total, 569 respondents filled out the Lithuanian version of NEO PI-R. The sample is representative to the Lithuanian population with regard to gender and age group distribution. According to the results, females, compared to males, show higher scores in Neuroticism and Agreeableness, and lower scores in Extraversion and Conscientiousness. Gender differences in several lower-order personality traits were found as well. A comparison between different age groups has revealed age differences in all personality traits except Conscientiousness. Finally, after conducting 2x4 ANOVA test, an interaction between personality traits (on Neuroticism, Openness and Conscientiousness) and both gender and age variables were found.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Screening Device of Callous-Unemotional Traits of Adolescents from Juvenile Detention Facilities in Romania**

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The main purpose of the study is the identification of youth with callous-unemotional traits from three juvenile detention facilities in Romania using an adapted and standardized screening device, according to conditions required for a scientifically validated screening procedure. The screening device we are provided with consists of various measures and tests used in the assessment of youngsters with callous unemotional traits in the United States. Moreover, we used Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy 2 in the screening procedure, which allowed us to assess the number of errors youth commits in identifying different types of emotions in facial expressions and vocal tones of others. We studied the associations between the errors adolescents high on callous unemotional traits commit in identifying emotions like joy, sadness, anger and fear, their level of empathy and the risk of developing severe and stable patterns of reactive and proactive aggression.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Psychobiological Personality Model and Five Factor Personality Theory in a Turkish Sample**

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Psychobiological Personality Model fall out four temperament dimensions assumed to be include preconceptual structures in perceptual memory, furthermore three character dimensions, the result of adaptation of environmental effects and exchange in the process of the human grow up ( Cloninger et al., 1994). Five Factor Personality Theory arises from the basic assumption that the individual differences shall be coded to all languages in the world and a classification can be formed according to words (Costa and McCrae, 1992). The aim of this research was to compare these two personality theories and to determine their dimension's relations, overlapping and correlative predictions. The sample of this study consisted of 200 healthy volunteers. As a result, except for the Self-Transcendence dimension, all dimensions of both theories are highly related over the level of 0.40, with at least one dimension of the other theory. Multiple regression analysis showed similar predictions (between 28% to 60%).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Loneliness, Mental Health and Self-Efficacy of The Elderly Living Families and Elderly Living in Nursing Homes in Ardabil City**

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The aim of the research was to compare feelings of loneliness, mental health and self-efficacy of the elderly living with families and those residing in nursing homes in Ardabil city. The study sample of 150 elderly persons was selected using convenience sampling procedure. To collect research data the questionnaires tapping loneliness, mental health and self-efficacy were used. Data were analyzed with multivariate analysis of variance and post hoc LSD tests. The findings showed a significant difference in loneliness between the elderly living in families and those living in nursing homes ( $p < 0/01$ ), with the nursing home residents scoring higher on loneliness. The findings also indicated that the elderly living in nursing homes endorsed significantly lower mental health and self-efficacy than their counterparts living with their respective families ( $p < 0/01$ ). In addition, research findings revealed that elderly men scored higher than elderly women on loneliness, mental health and self-efficacy.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Personal Psychological Traits on Wellbeing in Response to the Economic Crisis.**

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The global economic crisis caused considerable stress and provided an opportunity to study the influence of this stress on individuals, to assess their problem-solving and coping mechanisms and their ability to mobilise and respond to new challenges. A study, in which 127 Muscovites participated, of varied age, gender and social class, was initiated in May 2009. The study consisted of direct questions on demographic data, the subjective effects of the crisis in different life domains and 10 tests of personality inventories. Phase 2 of the study was initiated in November 2010. Statistics from the second phase confirmed the negative effects on wellbeing, but no correlation between the demographic data and the impact (of the crisis) on wellbeing. The psychological traits moderated the impact on wellbeing. We can assume that the personality variables directly affect the negative psychological effects of the crisis.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Physical, Emotional, Cognitive, Behavioural Consequences and Coping Strategies with Shyness by Women and Men of Different Gender Identity**

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The aim of research was shyness from the perspective of gender. The research comprised a group of 120 women and 120 men in the period of early adulthood (20-25 years of age). The Stanford Shyness Questionnaire (Zimbardo, 1994) and Bem Sex Role Inventory (Polish version, Kuczyńska, 1992) were used. The women felt shy in the presence of people having power significantly more often than the men, whereas the men were shy towards members of their family more often than the women. A lack of self-confidence and a fear of rejection were more frequent in the women than in the men, but a sense of a lack of concrete social skills more often declared by the men than the women. Gender differences and differences between people of different gender identity in experiencing shyness were found, including: frequency, causes, consequences (physical, emotional, cognitive, behavioural) and coping strategies with shyness.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“Room-Bound”: An Emerging Lifestyle for College Male Students?**

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宅男 (chai-nan), meaning the room-bound male (RBM), is used to describe males who seldom leaves his residence and stays online with few interruptions. How people in Taiwan, especially college students, perceive RBMs and their life style remains unclear. Hence, this study was conducted to explore college students' perceptions of RBMs, construct an instrument – the Image of Room-bound Male Scale (IRBMS) and explore gender differences. Based on an EFA of 532 valid responses (188 females and 344 males), the IRBMS ended up comprising 31 statements in six dimensions: Computer activities, Social life, Eating habits, Computer use, Adult hobbies and Clothing styles. The results indicated that respondents agreed significantly more on the dimensions of computer activities, social life, and eating habits than on the others. The results also showed that females agreed stronger with the statements regarding all six IRBMS dimensions than males. Interpretations and implications for educators are also discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Adolescents Altruistic Values and Tolerance**

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Purpose. To find interrelations of adolescents' altruistic values and tolerant attitudes. Method. 245 Moscow scholars aged 14-16 years of both sexes completed the adapted Rokeach Value Survey (RVS) and authors' Multifactor Tolerance Inventory (MIT) (Babaeva, Sabadosh, 2008). Results. Altruistic value Happiness of Others (HO) took low place (12,8) in the overall RVS ranking. In the boys sample HO negatively correlates with Development, Freedom, Social Recognition, Courage, Self-control and positively - with Tolerance. Girls' HO positively correlates with Family Life, Honesty, Tenderness, and negatively - with Education. While in the boys sample HO positively correlates with the majority of 14 MIT' scales, girls' HO correlates only with "Strangers". Discussion. Beside its low rating, HO understanding is apparently gender-specific. Boys associate value of HO with the tolerant attitudes, but perceive it as an obstacle to their social status and freedom. Girls may understand by HO the happiness of their relatives.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Self-Esteem and Sexual Satisfaction in Lithuanian Male Adults**

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The aim of the study was to investigate the correlation between men's self esteem and sexual satisfaction considering socio demographical factors in Lithuanian sample. A self-report questionnaire on line survey was carried out among 188 Lithuanian males (age ranged from 18 to 48). Participants' self-esteem was measured by Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Sexual satisfaction was evaluated by Abdo "The Male Sexual Quotient". Also participants were asked to answer some questions related to their social and demographical aspects of life. Lie scale from EPQ was used to control possible impact of social desirability effect. The results showed that male's self-esteem is related to their sexual satisfaction: the greater self-esteem, the higher sexual satisfaction. It was also found that sexual satisfaction is related with work experience, earnings, and having a partner. No statistically significant relationships were found between sexual satisfaction and number of sexual partners, education, religiosity, and age of first sexual intercourse.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender, Masculinity and Femininity and Emotional Intelligence**

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Gender difference in emotional intelligence has been explained in terms of gender-rol different socialization. However, most studies have focused on analyzing the gender variable without considering other indicators of the degree to which people adhere to such socialization. The aim of this study was to determine whether gender-role orientation: masculinity and femininity; predict emotional intelligence. 131 college students (64 men and 67 women) answered to the TMMS-24 and the BSRI. A hierarchical regression analysis for steps was performed. The results indicate no significant effects of gender variable. However, while the femininity positively predicts emotional attention, masculinity negatively predicts emotional attention, and positively emotional clarity. Furthermore, a significant effect for the interaction masculinity and femininity in emotional reparation was found.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Quality of Life, success and Materialistic-Mercantile Orientation among Working Women and Men**

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Results of empirical research (2010) concerning psychological differences between working women and men, will be presented. The following concepts have been adopted as theoretical basis of : the personalistic-existential concept of quality of life by Stras-Romanowska (1992), the model of success by Dej, Augustin, Gorgievsky (2009) and the concept of mercantilism by Gornik-Durose (2007). Research has proven the existence of significant statistical differences between women and men with a sense of success, quality of life and materialistic orientation. The results shows, inter alia, that the most pragmatic are men working in private companies, mostly women are characterized by internal commitment, the highest level of mercantilism is among entrepreneurs (both men and women), women entrepreneurs have the highest level of quality of life, women evaluate higher the level of the success of their companies and the most financial satisfied people are men entrepreneurs.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Barriers and Motivating Factors to Pursue a Career in a Technological Field in Germany and Austria**

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The presented study is part of a European research project (UPDATE) that aims at improving science and technology teaching in Europe, especially for girls. A questionnaire based on theories of gender role development, research on gender related vocational choices and effects of mentorship/role models, was administered to a German and an Austrian sample of students from courses of study of different technological fields (Germany: n = 141, Austria: n=100), and from courses of study of non- technological fields (Germany: n = 179; Austria: n=88). Data analysis was conducted with respect to differences and similarities in barriers and motivational factors between the two countries and between male and female students. Results are discussed in terms of a) country specific factors as e.g. experiences in the educational system and images of science and engineering in society, b) gender related influences on career expectations and self-image and c) non gender related individual differences.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Features of Vital Values of Modern Youth**

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In research we used three methodologies: methodology questionnaire of Schwarz, questionnaire of Bem, and test of sense of life orientations. Research results allowed to set meaningful distinctions in the types of values for youngsters with a different gender identity. The research hypothesis about presence of influence of gender identity on a choice of vital values of young men has been confirmed. Young men with femininity type of gender identity are more directed on following traditions, respecting and accepting them, than examinees with masculinity type of gender identity. Also for young people, with the masculinity type of gender identity aspiring is considerably stronger expressed to the achievement of the personal success through a display competence in accordance with social standards, what at an examinee with the femininity type of gender identity. Scientific novelty of work consists that gender identity is considered as the precondition for formation of certain vital values.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Students' Representation of Gender**

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Classification of people by sex requires socio-psychological correction. A person is not only his/her sex but also his/her gender, i.e. encouraged pattern of behavior. Sex equality is rather myth while gender equality is reality expected in near future. In the investigation of representations of male and female personality features 84 Belarusian students took part. To determine male and female features Sandra Bem Sex Role Inventory was used. Belarusian students consider men as possessing aggressiveness, competition spirit, energy, seriousness, strength, inclination to domination and risk, leadership, sense of humor and egoism. Women, to their opinion, possess kindness, faithfulness, trustfulness, concern for people, love to children, softness, appeal, affection, modesty, compassion, tolerance, quite voice, ability to understand others. Thus, a typical man is active and occupies leading position in society. On the contrary a typical woman is characterized by passiveness and pliability. The results obtained show pure gender stereotype.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Moderating Effect of Self- Knowledge on the Relationship between Self- Estimated Emotional Intelligence and Psychometric Emotional Intelligence in Men and Women**

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The goal of this study was to investigate the moderating effect of self- knowledge on the relationship between the self- estimated emotional intelligence (EI) and psychometric emotional intelligence. A total of 95 female and 80 male from university of Tehran estimated their own emotional intelligence and they completed cyberia shrink emotional intelligence questionnaire. Results indicated that self- knowledge significantly moderates the relationship between estimated emotional intelligence and psychometric emotional intelligence. With increasing self- knowledge, scores of estimated emotional intelligence are more similar to psychometric emotional intelligence so the relationship will be strong. The moderating role of self- knowledge on this relationship among the women is more than the relationship among the men.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of Gender Differences in Mental-Rotation Performance in Pre-Adolescence and the Role of Stimulus Type**

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In psychometric mental-rotation tasks, males usually outperform females. This effect is reliable and quite stable over lifespan. However, there are controversial findings regarding the age in which the male advantage emerges. This study contributes to a systematic developmental research of mental rotation by examining second and fourth graders (n = 432) with a paper-pencil task in three stimulus conditions (animal pictures, letters, cube figures). There was a stimulus-independent gender difference favoring males in fourth graders, but not in second graders. Fourth-grade boys performed better than second-grade boys in all stimulus conditions. Fourth-grade girls outperformed second-grade girls in the animal pictures and letters condition, but not in the cube-figures condition. Results can be explained by both socio-cultural and biological mechanisms. Chronometric data, the inclusion of participant's hormonal status and intervention studies can shed more light on the various influences on the gender difference in mental rotation.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Differences in Mathematics Self-Efficacy: The Effect of Stereotype Threat.**

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The present research investigated whether the stereotype threat, i.e. the stereotype that “men are naturally more talented in mathematics than women”, could account for the well-known gender differences in mathematics self-efficacy. After being randomly assigned to stereotype threat vs no-threat conditions, 204 males and 119 females completed the Mathematics Self-Efficacy Scale-Revised. A 2x2 ANOVA was performed on mathematics self-efficacy with gender and condition (threat vs no-threat) as between factors. A main effect of gender was found, with males obtaining higher scores than females, as well as the effect of interaction between gender and condition. Males under stereotype threat showed an increase in mathematics self-efficacy compared with males in no-threat condition, whereas females under stereotype threat showed a decrease in mathematics self-efficacy compared with females in no-threat condition. Results suggest that gender differences in mathematics self efficacy can be related to the stereotype threat.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Conformity to Traditional Gender Norms in Couples Scale (CTGNCS) – scale development**

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This study intended to develop a scale for measuring conformism of traditional norms of the gender in couples defined here as prescriptive believes and attitudes about appropriate behaviors for men and women in Romanian society. The subjects involved in this stage were 286 people (132 men and 154 women, 18-55 years, married). An initial pool of 80 items was reduced to a 42-item scale using three converging statistical criteria. In this stage CTGNCS got a strong internal consistency (cronbach alpha=.80) and a good reliability using test-retest method. To measure construct validity we used two different groups, a traditional one and a feminist one and we got significant mean differences among groups representing variations in traditionalism, and significant mean gender differences. This scale can be used for new researches on family assessment and couple counseling.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differential Predictors of Work-Family Conflict for Taiwanese Male and Female Employees: A Resource Perspective**

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This study explored sex differences in predictors of work and family conflict among Taiwanese employees. Structured questionnaires were administered to 264 employees assessing work-family conflict and its resource-related antecedents in work and family domains. We found no sex difference in reported levels of either work to family conflict (WFC) or family to work conflict (FWC). However, predictors of WFC and FWC were different for male and female employees. Specifically, organizational family culture and supervisor support were significant predictors of men's (but not women's) WFC and FWC. On the other hand, domestic help from spouses was related to men's WFC, but not women's; whereas domestic help from parents was related to women's WFC, but not to men's. We thus suggest that organizational and familial resources should be better planned and utilized, taking into account the differential work-family processes of men and women.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Gender Matter? Relationship of Gender and Dispositional Forgiveness of Self, Others, Situations, and Overall Tendency to Forgive Across Situations**

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It is widely assumed women to be more forgiving than men. The present study investigated the relationship between gender and forgiveness. Participants (N = 160, 59,4% female) selected from Latvian community sample completed a self-report measure of dispositional forgiveness with subscales to assess forgiveness of self, others, and situations (Thompson et al., 2005) and The Forgiveness Likelihood Scale (Rye et al, 2001). In addition participants completed demographic questions on variables such as age, gender, religious affiliation and the level of faith (using 10-point Likert-type scale) and were asked to indicate who had wronged them most often. A statistically significant difference between male and female average scores was found only in dispositional forgiveness of self subscale. No differences in dispositional forgiveness of others, situations, and also not in overall tendency to forgive were found. In contrast with previous findings our results suggested males to be more self-forgiving than females.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Stereotyping toward Gender Roles in a Multiethnic Sample. An Explorative Study**

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Our research investigated gender stereotyping and attitudes towards women in 237 subjects consisting of Italians and Eastern European immigrants living in Italy. We analysed the relationship of socio-demographic data, self-esteem (Rosenberg S-E Scale), locus of control of behaviour (LCB Scale), moral reasoning (Moral Reasoning Questionnaire) with gender stereotyping (Attitudes Towards Women Scale, Sex Role Scale) and masculinity (Bem Sex Role Inventory). Regression analysis showed a significant effect of gender, nationality and moral reasoning on beliefs about women's rights and roles. At BSRI (Bem) scores, male immigrants obtained the highest scores for masculine traits; the scores for Italian women and immigrant women were very similar to each other, and there was a negative correlation between propensity to care (typical of Italian female subjects) and masculine traits. At AWS and SRS scores, male immigrants were the most masculine; female immigrants obtained higher scores than Italians; chauvinist showed a propensity to norm.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation of Attachment Styles with Positive and Negative Perfectionism**

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The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between attachment styles and perfectionism in a sample of Tehran University students. One hundred and seventy students (97 girls, 73 boys) were included in this study. Participants were asked to complete the Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI) and the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PANPS). The results revealed that attachment styles were associated with perfectionism. Secure attachment style was positively associated with positive perfectionism and negatively related to negative perfectionism. Insecure attachment styles (avoidant, ambivalence) were negatively associated with positive perfectionism and positively related to negative perfectionism. Analysis of the data revealed that positive perfectionism was predicted by secure attachment style, while negative perfectionism was predicted by insecure attachment styles. The quality of perfectionism is influenced by attachment styles through “internal working models” and mechanisms such as “affect regulation”, “repression”, “denial”, and “idealization”.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Differences in Personality Growth and in Vocal Expression**

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The present contribution introduces psychosomatic approach to vocal development and to its connections to individual's personality growth, to, so called, voice education as a psychosomatic discipline. Case studies of future teachers report connections among voice changes as a Self experience and as individual's personality growth with respect to anxiety expression and its vocalization. Personality characteristics of students were analyzed with the help of projective techniques – color modification of Wartegg's drawing test, color test Quinternocolor - and were compared with the data from a voice expert's analysis and with content analysis of video-recordings. Our findings support the assertion that personality growth gets projected into the voice characteristics following the same individual differences as anxiety.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Needs with Life Satisfaction and Self-esteem in Three Age Groups**

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Many studies have shown that psychological needs are basic constructs in explaining important life outcomes. The present study compares satisfaction of psychological needs in different age groups and investigates if psychological needs can predict life satisfaction and self-esteem. Data was collected on high school students (N=219, M=15.7, SD=0.45), university students (N=197, M=23.1, SD=0.81) and adults (N=182, M=40.2, SD=3.42). Participants completed Basic Psychological Needs Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale and Self-esteem scale. Age differences were not found for need for competence, but for autonomy high school students had higher scores than other age groups, and for relatedness both high school and university students scored higher than adults. Psychological needs predicted both life satisfaction and self-esteem, explaining 26% and 40% of variance in high school students, 38% and 50% in university students, 49% and 35% in adults. Results are discussed according to the Self-Determination Theory.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Incidence of Active and Passive Procrastination among Czech Students and Working Adults.**

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Procrastination is defined as an irrational but at the same time intentional postponement of a planned action. It is mostly considered to be a dysfunctional and relatively stable personality trait. However, there are authors who acknowledge also a positive form of procrastination. A. H. C. Chu and J. N. Choi (2005) distinguish between passive and active procrastination. While the first one means traditional procrastination and inability to achieve satisfactory outcomes, active procrastination means intentional decision to procrastinate and ability to meet deadlines. Our research is focused on the comparison of the incidence of active and passive procrastination among Czech students and working adults. At least 500 participants filled out the General Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986), New Scale of Active Procrastination (Choi, 2009) and 16 PF Fifth Edition (Cattell, 1994) during the year 2010 and 2011. The poster shows results and conclusions.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Testing the Validity and Reliability of the Regulatory Focus Strategies Scale and Its Relations with the Need for Cognition and Belief in a Just World Variables**

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The main purpose of the present study is to investigate the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of The Regulatory Focus Strategies Scale (RFSS, Ouschan et al., 2007) which was based on Regulatory Focus Theory (Higgins, 1997). It is also aimed to examine the relations between the regulatory focus strategies and the need for cognition and belief in a just world variables. It is expected that the promotion focused individuals' need for cognition levels will be higher and belief in a just world levels will be lower than prevention focused individuals. The sample of the study is planned to be 200 university students, young adults and adults. RFSS, Regulatory Focus Questionnaire, Need for Cognition Scale and Belief in a Just World Scale were used in order to collect the data. The data collection is ongoing. Implications of the current study will be discussed with respect to relevant literature.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Characteristics of Children with Developmental Disorders: From the Picture-Frustration Study**

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The present study investigated response patterns in everyday frustrating situations and characteristics of elementary school children with developmental disorders. The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration (PF) Study was performed these children who attended the educational program provided by Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University. In the study participants, the mean value of the group conformity rating would be below the value reported by Hayashi (2007). This study is, however, now in practice and children with typically development are participating. If possible, the differences between two groups would also discuss on the presentation.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships among Authenticity, Basic Need Satisfaction and Well-being in a Turkish Sample**

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In the present study, the relationships among authenticity, basic need satisfaction and well-being were explored in a sample of Turkish university students. The results showed that authenticity was related to basic need satisfaction (i.e., autonomy, competence and relatedness needs), psychological well-being and subjective well-being (i.e., positive affect, negative affect and life satisfaction). Furthermore, the results of series of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that authenticity predicted significantly only psychological well-being after the effects of big five traits were controlled. The results obtained from SEM analysis showed that authenticity was directly related to the life satisfaction whereas the relationships between authenticity and both types of affect (i.e., positive and negative affect) were fully mediated by basic need satisfaction. Moreover, the relationship between psychological well-being and authenticity was partially mediated by basic need satisfaction. The results were discussed with respect to relevant conceptual and empirical literature.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ambivalence Over Emotional Expression and Depression in Taiwanese College Student:  
The mediating role of relatedness**

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The relationship between ambivalence over emotional expression and depression had been demonstrated in the previous research. However, the mechanisms underline the relationship was not well investigated. In the current study, we propose that relatedness might be a potential mediator based on self-determination theory. College students (N = 232) were recruited for this study and they completed the Ambivalence over Emotional Expression Questionnaire, Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, and Basic Psychological Needs Scale. Hierarchical regression found ambivalence over emotional expression positively predicted depression ( $\beta = .30, p < .001$ ). More importantly, when the relatedness was included into the regression model, the relationship between ambivalence over emotional expression became insignificant ( $\beta = .14, ns$ ) while the relatedness remained significant ( $\beta = .31, p < .001$ ). Results indicated that relatedness played a full mediator between the relationship between ambivalence over emotional expression and depression. Implications and application were discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ambivalence over Emotional Expression Inhibits the Beneficial Effect of Gratitude on Well-being: A Replication and Extension**

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The benefit of gratitude has been well-documented. However, the potential moderator had not been appropriately investigated in past studies. Our previous study (Chen & Tsai, 2010) had found that ambivalence over emotional expression played a moderating role that would inhibit the effect of gratitude on happiness. However, previous study suffered from several methodological shortcomings such as the use of single well-being index. Therefore, we aim to further replicate and extend previous finding to demonstrate it was not due to an idiosyncratic sample. 223 students in Taiwan were recruited. They completed the Gratitude Questionnaire, Ambivalence over Emotional Expression Questionnaire, Subjective Happiness, UCLA Loneliness scale, and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale. Current results corresponded to our previous work (Chen & Tsai, 2010) suggesting that for students who are high in ambivalence over emotional expression, the beneficial effect of gratitude on well-being are inhibited. Implications and application were discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Are intellectual styles value-directional? A test of the three-factor hypothesis**

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Cognitive styles are in the tradition of the information processing paradigm of cognitive psychology and serve as a bridge between personality and cognition. The Intellectual Styles framework provides a synthesis of influential, operationalized and validated constructs of cognitive style. Zhang & Sternberg (2005) postulate a three-factorial structure of Intellectual Styles: styles with generally positive adaptive value (Type I), styles with generally negative adaptive value (Type II), and value-differentiated styles (Type III). Our study (N = 185) evaluates the fit of the proposed factorial structure by means of confirmatory factor analysis; post-hoc exploratory factor analysis is employed to investigate alternative models. Relationships to the Big Five personality factors and a measure of fluid intelligence are also assessed. Results point towards a modified model of Intellectual Styles beyond the positive vs. negative adaptive value issue. The factors may serve as a base for further synthesis of the heterogeneous field of style constructs.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What sets apart Facebook quitters from regular Facebook users? Personality characteristics, Internet addiction and privacy concerns of “Social Network Suicides”.**

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Facebook is the world’s leading online social networking site with more than 500 million users across all continents – and still counting. However, recently a new counter-movement has formed comprising of users who want to quit their online social life by committing “Web 2.0 suicide” (i.e., deleting/deactivating their account). The present study is the first to shed light on this phenomenon, examining a sample of 310 Facebook quitters and comparing it to a sample of 321 regular Facebook users in terms of personality (Big Five), Internet addiction and general privacy concern. Results showed that Facebook quitters were more conscientious but less neurotic, had a higher intellect/imagination and higher privacy concerns than regular Facebook users. Regarding Internet addiction, both groups, however, did not differ significantly.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Religious belief, belief in the paranormal and personality in an Austrian sample of university students.**

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The present study investigated associations of sex and personality with religious belief and paranormal beliefs in 337 Austrian university students. Regarding sex, there were no associations with religious belief, but with paranormal beliefs. Women had significantly higher paranormal beliefs: they held higher beliefs in psi, witchcraft, spiritualism, and precognition than men. Regarding personality, religious belief was correlated positively with agreeableness and conscientiousness. There were also significant correlations between personality and paranormal beliefs: individuals high in neuroticism or low in agreeableness had higher scores in superstition, those high in extraversion had higher beliefs in spiritualism, those high in openness had higher beliefs in spiritualism and psi, and those high in conscientiousness had higher scores in belief in psi. We also found positive correlations between religious belief and paranormal beliefs. More religious individuals had a higher total score in paranormal beliefs and held higher beliefs in psi, witchcraft, superstition, spiritualism and precognition.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of two conscientiousness facets and connection with academic procrastination in Barcelona (Spain)**

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Conscientiousness is one of the personality dimensions which better predicts academic outcomes (Poropat, 2009). McCann et al. (2009) have recently established that the construct comprises eight facets. The items of the two most predictive facets, industriousness and planning, have been adapted to the Catalan language, and administered to 456 secondary and college students in Barcelona (Spain; age range 16-30). Factor analyses shows that the 10 industriousness items group in one single factor explaining 53.4 % of the variance, and this facet correlates with grades  $r=.40$ , with conscientiousness  $r=-.73$ , and with procrastination  $r=.79$ . Also, the 9 items of the original planning facet have been reduced to 7, which account for 53.4% of the variance in only one factor too, and get  $r=.32$  with grades,  $r=.56$  with conscientiousness and  $r=-.57$  with academic procrastination.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences in Personality among People with or without Religious Beliefs**

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The purpose of this study was to know the differences in personality among people with or without religious beliefs. Participants were 938 students (35.3% men) from Manaus (Brazil). They completed the NEO PI R (Costa and McCrae, 2000) to evaluate the Big Five personality factors; religious beliefs were assessed with the Religion subscale of the Brief COPE (Carver, 1997). Kluster analysis established four groups: very low religious beliefs, low, middling and higher religious beliefs. Differences in the agreeableness personality factor appeared in the extreme groups of religious beliefs: the group with higher religious beliefs was superior in agreeableness, and the group very low religious beliefs were the minor in the agreeableness factor. It is necessary further studies in this area in other countries and other cultures.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of the Relevance of a 3D Virtual Program to Detect Drug Use Behaviors and Bullying in Adolescents**

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The psychometric data of a new computer science tool of three-dimensional simulation (3D) designed for the detection of behaviors of risk of drug use and bullying in adolescents is presented. In particular, Mii School (the name of this new program), recreates 17 conflicting situations of drug use and bullying, where the participant must respond how it is his way to behave when they are immersed in different situations from risk. The computer program has shown good properties of reliability ( $\alpha=.802$ ) and validity (showing a factorial structure composed of 8 factors that explain 57.26% of the total variance). On the basis of the different realized studies, one discusses to the capacity and utility of the program as tool of detection of behaviors of drug consumption and bullying in young people, as well as the potential applicability of this program in educative contexts.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences in Suicidal Thought in Spanish Adolescents**

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Several studies found relations between bullying victim and suicidal thoughts among children. In this study we were to know the differences in suicidal thoughts among male and female, victim or perpetrator of bullying scholar. Participants was 900 Spanish adolescents (47,2% male). The results shown the 71% of adolescents never had suicidal thoughts. Tests of between-Subjects Effects with suicidal thought like dependent variable and victim or perpetrator like independent variables revealed that: 1) adolescents bullying victims had the maxim score in suicidal thoughts, 2) with a little and significant difference between male and female: female had more suicidal thoughts. and, 3) a difference in bullying perpetrators appears: the maxim score in suicidal thoughts were in female, whereas male perpetrator had the minimum score. We needs increase the investigation in this way to confirm these findings.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Free Will: A Question of Personality and Self-involvement? Hints from individual Differences in the Lateralized Readiness Potential**

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This EEG study investigates manipulated self-involvement and interindividual differences occurring in a self-evaluation task. We modified the Libet (1982) paradigm to examine the degree to which high-level, self-referential decision processes may affect the LRP and the subjective moment of decision: Fifteen participants were asked to decide by key press whether attributes presented in the centre of a clock describe themselves or not. Afterwards, they had to report the position of the rotating clock hand. Data from previous studies could be replicated. In addition, we found substantial moderating effects of personal relevance of the decisions and personality differences. The findings are discussed with respect to an integrative model of physical determinism and the psychological impression of freedom and self-determination (Kuhl, 2008).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Investigation of Sexual Self-Schemas in Marital Relationships**

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Sexual self-schemas are cognitive generalizations about sexual aspects of oneself. The aim of the study was to assess sexual self-schemas in the context of marital relationships as an individual difference variable. In a sample of 200 married individuals, the interrelationship between sexual self-schema categories and several sexual and non-sexual variables was evaluated through univariate analyses of covariance. Results revealed that individuals having positive sexual self-schemas reported higher frequency of sexual activity, higher levels of sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment in their relationships compared to aschematic and negative schematic individuals. However, weekly frequency of masturbation did not result in any difference among categories. Moreover, women were shown to endorse lower levels of sexual satisfaction and to engage in less frequent masturbation than men. Findings were discussed with an emphasis on limitations and recommendations for future research.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Self-Confidence Make You More Deceptive in Your Brand Relationships? The Role of Self-Confidence in Abstract Versus Concrete Brand Relationships**

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This research shows that consumers may form abstract and concrete brand-relationships, which differentially influence intentions to purchase counterfeits. We define the abstract brand relationships as relationships that are based on higher-order representations of what the brand means to the consumers. Concrete brand relationships are defined as brand relationships that are based on more concrete features of the brand. Consumers are more likely to purchase counterfeits when they focus on concrete (vs. abstract) brand-relationships because counterfeits resemble genuine brands and offer similar features. However, purchasing counterfeits is a decision that includes uncertainty about the concrete outcomes and uncertainty about the abstract outcomes. Previous research suggests that self-confidence (SC) is important in decisions involving uncertainty. This research demonstrates that SC (high vs. low) moderates the effect of abstract (vs. concrete) brand-relationships on intentions to purchase counterfeits. Specifically, high SC individuals who have concrete (vs. abstract) brand-relationships are more inclined to purchase counterfeits.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Dark Triad and Cognitive Abilities: Examining associations with Working Memory and Intelligence**

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Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy (“The Dark Triad”: Paulhus & Williams, 2002) are tied together by manipulative and exploitative behaviors. Successful manipulation should require a certain degree of cognitive-intellectual abilities to process social information. Individuals with higher information processing capacity and velocity should have an advantage in social situations, which could lead to enhanced efficiency in manipulating others. However, it has been shown that “dark” traits are usually associated with lower cognitive abilities (e.g., Johansson & Kerr, 2005). In the present study (N = 99), we investigated the interrelationships between the Dark Triad and cognitive abilities (working memory; fluid intelligence: verbal, numeric, figural x capacity, memory, speed; self-perceived intelligence). Generally, we found no associations between the Dark Triad and cognitive abilities, except for narcissism showing some low positive correlations. Findings are discussed regarding the debate of dark personalities being “intelligent, sly, and cunning social chameleons” versus having impaired cognitive-intellectual abilities.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Optimism Moderates the Impact of Uncontrollable Daily Hassles on Mental Health in Chinese College Students**

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Prior studies have shown that dispositional optimism moderates the impact of daily hassles on health outcomes in different populations (Lai, 1995, 2009). However, hassles perceived to be not controllable may lead to coping responses which are different from that elicited by controllable hassles. This has important implications for health outcomes, and possibly the effect that optimism may have on the link between hassles and health outcomes. The present study was designed to examine the differential impact of controllable vs. uncontrollable hassles on mental health, and address the issue of whether the moderating effect of optimism would be more likely to be observed for uncontrollable hassles. A questionnaire consisting scales tapping daily hassles, optimism, and mental health was administered to a sample of 245 Chinese college students in Hong Kong. Results of multiple regression analyses showed that optimism only moderated the impact of uncontrollable hassles on mental health.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between the Perception of Psychological Violence (Mobbing) and Personality: Educational Employees**

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This is a depictive research made with the purpose of determining the relationship between the perception of psychological violence(mobbing) and personality traits of teachers working in the primary schools allied to National Ministry of Education. The research comprises 400 teacher working in 14 primary schools. The datas in the research were acquired by using 3 data collecting means; personal information form, the perception scale of psychological violence(mobbing) and 5 factors personality inventory. When the average of the lower dimension points of the personality traits of educational workers are analysed; extroversion lower dimension is found as  $x = 3.32$ . When the relationship between the personality traits' lower dimension and the level of the perception of psychological violence of the educational workers attending this research is analysed; a positive relation is observed between compability lower dimension and the level of the perception of psychological violence( $r = .03$ ,  $p > 0.01$ )

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Are Children with ADHD more likely to Be Bullies or Victims? The Role of Callous Unemotional Traits.**

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The study investigated the association of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) with bullying and victimization in a sample of 1000 elementary school children (age 10 to 12; 50% female). Furthermore, the role of Callous-unemotional (CU) traits as a moderator of this association was investigated. Mothers, fathers, teachers, and children participated in the study. ADHD was measured with Checkmate plus, bullying and victimization with the Student Survey of Bullying Behavior, and CU traits with the Inventory of CU Traits. The latent path analysis suggested that CU traits were positively related to bullying, and that ADHD was positively related to both bullying and victimization. However, the association between ADHD and bullying was moderated by CU traits in that children with high scores on ADHD and CU traits were more likely to be bullies. The findings can be used to enhance existing programs that target problematic bullying behaviors within the school setting.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Self-Evaluation on Creativity: Self-Esteem as a Moderator**

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Some researches reported self-evaluation could inhibit creativity. However, recent studies implied the harmful effect did not always occur due to some moderating variables. The present study attempted to examine if self-esteem could moderate the effect of self-evaluation on creativity. The present study included two experiments. Both experiments adopted 2 (self-evaluation: high vs. low) × 2 (self-esteem: high vs. low) between-subjects design, while self-evaluation was manipulated by two different means, and the dependent variables were measured by a figural task in TTCT. MANOVA revealed there were significant interactions between self-evaluation and self-esteem in both experiments; in low self-esteem subjects, high self-evaluation subjects showed lower creativity than low self-evaluation subjects; while in high self-esteem subjects, the differences didn't exist. That is to say, high self-esteem could prevent the negative influence of self-evaluation on creativity. In sum, our results supported the moderating role of self-esteem in the relation between self-evaluation and creativity.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating Personality Traits of Facebook Users: The Case of Italian Young People**

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Participating in social networking services and platforms is a rapidly expanding and pervasively rich phenomenon that is changing the nature of ordinary social relationships. In particular Italy has 17.7 million Facebook users with an usage growth of 3289.8 % between July 2008 and July 2010. Researchers have suggested that individual differences could help to understand which online communication tools appeal to and are used by different individuals. The present study investigated how the Five-Factor Model of personality relates with interaction and communication styles of Facebook users in a sample of 123 adolescents. We hypothesized that personality characteristics would be significantly related to the quantity of time spent on Facebook, the number of contacts added to one's profile, and the attitudes toward the platform. Preliminary findings suggested that agreeableness, conscientiousness and emotional stability were related with Facebook use. Limitations of the study and suggestions for future research are addressed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is a Bird in Hand Worth Two in the Bush? The Relationship between Cloninger's Personality Profile and Discounting Rate of Delayed Rewards and Losses.**

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Generally speaking, discounting refers to a decrease in the subjective value of a reward (or loss) as its delay increases. The present study attempts to combine The Unified Biosocial Theory of Personality, proposed by Cloninger, with tradition of one of the fields within the experimental analysis of behavior – the behavioral economics, by examining the relationship between four temperament dimensions (novelty seeking, harm avoidance, reward dependence, and persistence) and three character traits (self-directedness, cooperativeness, and self-transcendence) with discounting rate of rewards and losses. Two experiments are reported. The first experiment addresses the question whether individuals with different personality profiles differ in the rates at which they discount delayed gains. The second study addresses an analogous question, however in the domain of delayed losses. Quite unexpectedly, the rate at which delayed losses were discounted was related to Cooperativeness. The analysis showed no differences in the discounting rate of delayed rewards.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality and Decision-Making: Cloninger's Temperament and Character Dimensions in Relation to the Rate of Social and Effort Discounting**

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Brief overview of two types of discounting, including social and effort discounting, will be presented. Generally speaking, discounting refers to a decrease in the subjective value of a reward as its delay increases, size of a group the reward is shared with increases, and an effort required to obtain the reward increases. The aim of the present research was to investigate the relationship between Cloninger's personality dimensions of temperament and character with the rate of social and effort discounting. In order to evaluate social and effort discounting rates participants were required to make a series of choices regarding hypothetical amounts of money. Cloninger's personality dimensions were assessed with the Temperament and Character Inventory (Cloninger et al., 1993). The analysis showed differences in effort discounting rate in reference to Harm avoidance, Reward dependence and Persistence dimensions. The rate of social discounting did not differ between individuals with different personality profiles.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Head-to-Head Comparisons of Child Personality Dimensions vs. Types in Predicting Social Adjustment**

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Four internally replicable personality types (Overcontrolled, Average, Wilful, and Resilient) were empirically derived in 6-year-old children (N = 249). Mothers assessed them using the ICID (Halverson et al., 2003). Teachers reported on children's social adjustment using SCBE (La Freniere et al., 2001). A two-step multiple regression analyses were performed to evaluate the overall predictive value of both types and dimensions, and their incremental predictive power against the SCBE measures. Social competence and internalizing behaviour were significantly predicted by personality dimensions but types had no incremental predictive value over the dimensions. The types were also predictive and the dimensions did not improve the prediction beyond the types. The dimensions only were predictive of externalizing behaviour and they significantly improved the prediction over the types. Disagreeable children were low in social competence and high in externalizing. The overcontrollers showed poor adjustment, and the wilful children were low in social competence.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of the Relationship between Big Five Personality Factors with Internet Addiction in the University of Mohaghegh Ardabili**

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The aim of this study reviews the Big Five personality factors associated with Internet addiction in the in the University of Mohaghegh Ardabili. The sample for this study is 384 university students who is selected from students of University of Mohaghegh Ardabili by cluster randomized sampling. For collecting data for this study questionnaire Young Internet Addiction and questionnaire NEO-PI-R is used. The research plan is sectional - descriptive plan correlation. For data analysis we used Pearson moment correlation coefficient test and multiple regression analysis entry and stepwise manner test. Results of Pearson correlation coefficient showed that Internet addiction has significant positive relationship with these variables Neuroticism, conscientiousness & Agreeableness ( $P < 0/01$ ). multiple regression analysis results showed that among personality variables Neuroticism, conscientiousness & Agreeableness have a significant contribution in predicting Internet addiction.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attachment Styles and Coping with Stress**

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The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between attachment styles and coping with stress in a sample of Tehran University students. Two hundred and twenty three students (120 girls, 103 boys) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete the Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI) and the Tehran Coping Styles Scale (TCSS). The results revealed that attachment styles were associated with coping strategies. Secure attachment style was positively associated with problem-focused coping style and positive emotional focused coping, while negatively associated with negative emotional focused coping. Avoidant attachment style was positively associated with problem-focused and negative emotional focused coping styles, whereas ambivalent attachment style was positively associated with positive emotional focused coping style. It can be concluded that coping strategies are influenced by attachment styles.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The role of Humour and Optimism on Happiness**

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The main purpose of this study was to investigate the different influence of humour styles on happiness depending on the level of optimism. 901 people from general population completed the Humour Styles Questionnaire (Martin et al. 2003), the Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky and Leper, 1999), and the Life Orientation Test Revised -LOT-R- (Scheier, Carver and Bridges, 1994). Three of the four dimensions of humour styles (Affiliative, Self-Enhancing, and Self-Defeating) maintained significant relationships with Optimism and Happiness. Multiple regression analyses were carried out in two sub-samples: a group of low optimism (N=397) and a group of high optimism (N=482). All the humour styles, except Affiliative Humour, have an influence on happiness just in low optimism group. In high optimism group, humour styles do not exert influence on happiness, except the Self-Enhancing humour style. The findings support the importance of humour styles in the promotion of happiness, especially in people with low optimism.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on the Mediating Role of Affect Balance in the Relationship between Self-Serving Attributional Bias and Life Satisfaction**

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The self-serving attributional bias (SSAB) is defined as the tendency to explain situations in life in a way that they are more favourable to oneself. Thus, SSAB is displayed when people explain positive situations with more internal, stable, and global causes than negative ones. SSAB has been inversely associated with psychological distress. The main goal of the current study was to analyze the relationships among SSAB and the cognitive (life satisfaction) and emotional (affect balance) components of subjective well-being (SWB). Two hundred fifty-two people (125 women and 127 men, mean age=30.43 SD=10.24) were asked to complete the Spanish versions of Attributional Styles Questionnaire, Satisfaction with Life Scale and Positive and Negative Affect Schedule. As expected, the results showed that relationships between SSAB and life satisfaction was mediated by affect balance. The SSAB's contribution to the development of SWB and the ways in which we can promote this development are discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A study of Simple and Multiple Relationship between Personality Traits and Creativity.**

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The purpose of this research was to examine the Simple and Multiple Relationship between personality traits and Creativity. In this study, 200 students were selected by multi-stage random sampling method. Subjects completed two scales: NEO Five Factor Inventory and creativity Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression statistical methods. The results of research indicated that openness to experience and conscientiousness personality traits had positive and significant relationship with creativity and but neuroticism and agreeableness personality traits had negative and significant relationship with creativity. In addition, multiple correlation openness to experience and conscientiousness personality traits with creativity are statically significant. Moreover, regression analyses showed that openness to experience personality trait is an important predictor of creativity.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Positivity Bias in Written and Spoken English, and its Moderation by Personality and Gender**

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The human tendency to use positive words (“beautiful”) more often than negative words (“ugly”) is called the linguistic positivity bias. We find evidence for this bias in two studies of word use, one based on written corpora and another based on naturalistic speech samples. In addition, we demonstrate that the positivity bias applies to nouns and verbs as well as adjectives. We also show that it is found to the same degree in written as well as spoken English. Moreover, personality traits and gender moderate the effect, such that persons high on extraversion and agreeableness, and women, display a larger positivity bias in naturalistic speech. Results are discussed in terms of how the linguistic positivity bias may serve as a mechanism for social facilitation. People in general, and some people more than others, tend to talk about the brighter side of life.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Optimism in the Ryff's Psychological Well-being Model**

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The first purpose of this study was to analyze to what extent optimism is necessary for psychological well-being. The second aim was to find out whether this relationship was mediated by other personality characteristics or by the age. The Psychological Well-being Ryff Scales, the LOT-R, and the NEO-PI-R were completed by 900 adults, aged between 17-70 years old. MANOVA analyses showed that a medium level optimism is enough to experience psychological well-being, although the more optimism, the higher well-being. When Big Five were controlled, the relationship between optimism and psychological well-being remains intact, except the Autonomy scale, in which optimism does not influence. Additionally, the results indicated that youth and middle-age high optimist group showed more psychological well-being than both low optimism groups. However, among older adults, optimism influenced all scales of well-being, except Autonomy. The findings suggest optimism as an essential personality characteristic for psychological well-being.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality as a Predictor of Trusting and Trustworthiness: First Impressions or Lasting Influence**

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The influence of personality with respect to trustworthiness and propensity to trust is rarely investigated. The few studies that have explicitly scrutinized the role of personality suggest that certain personality traits (e.g., agreeableness) are conducive to higher levels of trust in others (Mooradian, Renzl, & Matzler, 2006). Much of the literature assumes personality to be a distal antecedent mediated by commonly studied factors of trustworthiness (e.g., reliability; Mayer, Davis & Schoorman, 1995; McAllister, 1995). Using a sample of Turkish university students (N=137) working on term projects (as dyads), we investigate whether one's personality automatically earns trust and whether those effects strengthen or weaken over time. Results suggest the trustee's conscientiousness, extraversion and agreeableness predict cognition-based trust, but that the effect of conscientiousness weakens over time. On the other hand, the trustee's honesty, in addition to predicting all proximal antecedents, is the sole predictor of affect-based trust, also over time.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Dimensions and Subjective Well-being in Germany and Turkey: Agreement between Self-Report and Informant Reports**

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Although validity of self-ratings on life satisfaction has been demonstrated (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999), understanding of subjective well-being (SWB) can be improved by multiple perspective assessment as well as agreement in reporting (Schneider & Schimmack, 2009). This study attempted to examine the accuracy of SWB judgments (life satisfaction, positive and negative affect) and their relationship to Big Five personality dimensions in two different cultures. Samples of university students in Germany and Turkey completed self-report measures of satisfaction with life, positive affect, negative affect, and personality. Reports from two informants (either a close friend or a family member) were obtained using adapted versions of these measures. This paper will report the preliminary results of the differences between the German and Turkish samples in terms of the relationship between SWB and personality dimensions as well as the accuracy of the self- and other-reports of SWB as predicted by personality factors.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Some Personality Characteristics as Implications for Professional Choice**

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There are few studies showing distinct personality profile of different professions. Our aim was to examine the relationship between the choices of Slovenian students in their fields of study, and their respective personality profile. 819 students from six different professional areas (economics, geography, engineering, law, sports pedagogic and nursing) were self assessed with the Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego-Autoquestionnaire (TEMPS-A), the Barratt Impulsivity Scale and BIS/BAS Scale. Nursing students presented with high anxious and depressive temperament, while geography students were the most cyclothimic. Sports pedagogues as well as engineers showed the most firm personality structure with hyperthymic temperament and low behaviour inhibition sensitivity, while law students proved to be the least impulsive and with the highest behavioural inhibition. Economics students were least extreme in their personality profile. Our results revealed that professional areas could be associated with distinct emotional and motivational profile, especially with affective temperament.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality, Mental health, Social Support and Stigma in Runaway Girls**

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In this study the psychological profile of runaway girls was examined. All participants were administered a personality inventory, a symptom checklist, a social support scale and a stigma scale. Findings revealed that runaway girls scored higher than normal controls on traits of extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism, with the virginity-lost group scoring significantly higher than the virginity-intact group on the same dimensions. While both groups of girls scored high on all the indices of mental ill health, the virginity-lost group reported greater somatization, anxiety, obsessions, phobic fears and impaired social relations as well as less social support especially from their families and experienced social stigma in the form of physical abuse, discrimination and derogatory comments from friends and relatives. Overall, the obtained results point to the need for protecting runaway girls from aversive social experiences that may serve to further impair their psychological well-being.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interaction between Individual Differences in Self-regulation and Successful Outcomes of Final School Exams**

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This study reviews the research results of the relation between individual self-regulation differences in learning activity and successful outcomes of final school exams. Sample -169 Moscow school graduates aged 14 to18. Methods: "Schmieschek Fragebogen, (Russian version, 2001)", «Self-regulation Profile of learning activity Questionnaire, SPLAQ» (Morosanova, 2010). SPLAQ allows measuring ten characteristics (e.g. setting educational goals, modeling significant conditions for achieving them, programming of the educational training activities and evaluating their results) and assessing the general level of voluntary self-regulation. The results showed that students with high levels of self-regulation of learning activities were more successful at the final school exams. It is concluded that a voluntary self-regulation of learning activities is a predictor of successful passing the final exams. Students with the low level of self-regulation development have difficulty adapting to the formal testing procedure. These difficulties depend on the type of individual character accentuation and personal profile of self-regulation.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality and Subjective Happiness - The Role of Positive Thinking**

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The main aim of this research was to investigate the role of personality traits and positive thinking - construct that encompasses a positive outlook towards oneself, life and the future (Caprara et al., 2002, 2006) in predicting subjective happiness (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999). Participants were 226 students at the University of Novi Sad, Serbia. The following scales were used: ZKPQ-50-CC, LOT-R, RSES, KSB and SHS. Data were analyzed using Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis. Personality traits entered into the equation in Step 1, accounted for about 10% of variance in happiness. In Step 2, Positive thinking variables were entered separately and significantly accounted for additional 38% of variance. Positive attitude towards life was the most significant predictor of subjective happiness, accounting for 9% of the unique variance. Results of this research suggested that general cognitive evaluative processes should be considered when examining relationship between personality and happiness.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Predictors and Correlates of Sense of Coherence: a Longitudinal Perspective**

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The study deals with personality precursors and correlates of sense of coherence measured in middle adulthood. The sample consisted of 83 participants (35 men and 48 women aged from 38 to 44 years) who participated in the longitudinal study running from 1961. Respondents completed Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence Scale, NEO-FFI, Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale in adulthood and Maudsley Personality Inventory in adolescence. Furthermore, the observation of child temperament at the age from 12 to 30 months was available. Multiple regression analysis was used to test for unique associations between variables. High level of sense of coherence is related to high self-efficacy and low neuroticism in adulthood, extraversion (MPI) in adolescence and disinhibition in toddlerhood. Similar patterns of relationships were found also for individual dimensions of SOC – comprehensibility, manageability, and meaningfulness.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relation between the Purpose \_in \_Life and the Five Factors Personality.**

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The aim of this research was to investigate the relation between the purpose in-life and the five factors personality model. In considering this, 100 university students of Azad University (Tehran Medical Branch 2008-2010) were chosen by random sampling and they answered the purpose\_in\_life inventory and NEO. This research among persons with the age ranging from 20 to 30 years. To this the purpose in-life questionnaire using Likert spectrum was designed with 20 questions. Then the content validity and content formality of the purpose in-life were obtained and its reliability was calculated with the assumption of Cronbach's  $\alpha=0.92\%$ . (Maholik & Keranbaf). and NEO questionnaire using to this research when was designed with 240 questions. In considering this, the result shows that purpose\_in\_life is more in men than women and the purpose\_in\_life had significant and reversed relation with N factor, and has a positive significant relation with E factor. Basic essentials of findings were argued.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**between Archetypes and Cultural Models: Self-Perception in Adolescence and Young Adulthood and Gender Dimensions.**

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The dynamics of personality development in adolescence and early adulthood (between 12 and 25 years old) goes through phases of abandonment and acquisition in relation to many dimensions of the person. The transformation is discrete, by "jumps" or crisis, because of a substantial ambivalence toward the adult world and its coordinates. One of the axes of the individuation process is, of course, the gender identification model. The contents and perceptions of female and male identities are explored with multidimensional instruments, in adolescents of both sexes (40 ss between 14 and 18 years) and young adults of both sexes (ss 40 40 between 20 and 25 years). Individual examination is made with standard personality test associated with ad hoc reagents to complete sentences and mental scales parallel type Osgood on self-evaluation of key quality and psychological dimensions of male / female identity referred to themselves.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analyzing Personal Orientations of University Students In Terms of Some Socio-Demographic Variables**

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The purpose of this study was to identify the personal orientations of the university students and examine them in terms of the socio-demographic features. The research investigated whether the socio-demographic variables used involve the aims of the environments in which young people develop. It also tested whether there was a relationship between these variables and self-actualization. A group of university students in Istanbul Commerce University participated in this study. Personal Orientation Inventory(POI) and the questionnaire including socio-demographic traits were utilized in the research. The 12 subscales making up the inventory were time competence, inner directed support, self-actualizing value, existentiality, feeling reactivity, spontaneity, self-respect, self acceptance, nature of man, constructive synergy, acceptance of aggression, capacity for intimate contact. The socio-demographic survey encompassed the questions pertinent to age, gender, growing environment, social class and so on. The findings were compared with the previous researches.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self Concept and Personality Type of the Women at the First Pregnant in Iran**

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The tendency to have a child roots from the complex resources of biological, social, cultural and inner unconscious experiences. For Carl Young (1956) whole of personality is a collection of structures or separate systems. Iran is a developing country in which the rate of fertility has decreased during last three decades. Thus, it is expected that with the change of this rate, the level of psychological hygiene is gone up. In this paper the main question is: is there any correlation between self-concept and personality type of the Iranian pregnant women in their first pregnancy? I compared two groups of Iranian pregnant females in the first and second pregnancy. For gathering the information I applied a questionnaire and focal interview. I examined the affection of their age, job, income, education, those of their husband and their personality type as independent variables on their self-concept.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Life Style on Marital Adjustment**

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Noticeable increase in marital disagreements and conflicts in the contemporary world and the risk of divorce and its negative effect on the mental health of couples and their children, discuss the need of study and solving this problem. Thus the present study has been done on the effect of life style on marital adaptability. In the present study the marital adaptability variable has been measured by Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) and life style variable by Logan Wright the way of life scale on 90 married persons from Guilan-Anzali. The data were analyzed by Pearson's correlation coefficient method. The results indicate that there is a positive and significant correlation between the marital adaptability and life style; in other words, an efficient life style leads to higher marital adaptability. Farzaneh Ranjbar Noshary-Sahar Jahanbakhsh Abkenar Payam Noor University, Iran

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Money Attitude of Covert and Overt Narcissists**

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The money attitude of covert and overt narcissists was studied. Both covert and overt narcissism predicted the power-prestige dimension of money attitude. Covert narcissism was also associated with anxiety and distrust with money, whereas overt narcissism was correlated with quality demand when spending money. Different variables were found mediating these relationships: Covert narcissist's money attitude was better explained by social dominance orientation and avoidance motivation; overt narcissist's money attitude was explained by approach motivation only. These findings provide evidence to the similarities and differences between the two types of narcissism. They also shed light on narcissists' money-related behaviors, such as investment strategy and consumer behavior.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Time Perspective in the Process of Forming Civic Identity of Personality.**

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The problem of forming the civic identity of personality is quite actual nowadays. Civic identity is the part of the identity of personality. One of the aspects of our personality is identity in time, coherent time perspective is a sign of well formed identity. The objective of our research was an attempt to reveal the relationship between the time perspective and the civic identity of personality. The methodological base of research were the conception of formation of identity by Eric Ericsson, the conception of time perspective by Jean Nuttin, the cultural-historical approach by L. S. Vigotsky. The results of the reseach didn't refute the hypothesis of connection between these two phenomena. After the qualitive analysis we revealed 3 types of the civic identity - harmonic, ambivalent and declared. Also were revealed some age-related peculiarities of time perspective and civic identity of personality.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Research and Development of Intellectual Consciousness for Thai Youths' Quality of Life**

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The research aimed to explore and develop intellectual consciousness. The results showed that psycho-social factors such as cognitive social-emotional socialization from parents, teachers, and friends as well as self-control could predict students' intellectual consciousness which in turn had impact on students' prosocial behavior, problem-solving, and quality of life. It was also found that students who received oriental mind-body approach, cognitive-behavior modification, and self-control training programs had higher emotional intelligence, public mind, and appropriate consumption behavior than students who did not attend the training programs.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Can Personality Characters Predict Tendency to Addiction?**

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**Aim:** The aim of this research is to test this question that are there specific personality characters that lead to addiction? **Method:** Method research is causative-comparative (Ex post facto). 153 addicted people and 153 nonaddicted people were randomly selected and MoKioly's Characterlogy Inventory (MCI) was administered on them. The inventory assess personality based on eight characters: sanguine, indifferent, nervous, indolent, indignant, passionate, sentimentee, amorphous. **Results:** Findings showed addicted people are much more indifferent, sanguine and passionate than nonaddicted people. **Conclusion:** In regard to people with these characters are much more at risk, they should be trained with special plans and be cared so that tendency to addiction in them decrease or control.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relations between the Neo Pi R and the Goals Achievement Questionnaire**

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Achievement motivation can be defined as the need for success or the attainment of excellence. Results motivation is drive to reaching secondary benefits of study. The purpose of this work was to know the construct validity of the Goals Achievement Questionnaire designed to evaluate two types of student's motivation (achievement and results). The participants were 958 students (35.5% male) from Manaus (Brazil). NEO PI R was used to find construct validity. Internal Consistency reliability displays high level of reliability on two scales (.86 and .80 respectively). Pearson correlation analysis conclude that achievement motivation show the higher positive correlation with conscientiousness, extraversion and openness, and negative with neuroticism; results motivation only attempt a positive correlation with extraversion. We found that these results can serve as evidence of validity of the questionnaire. Findings complete preceding research on the relations of personality traits and students motives.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ethical Ideologies of Police Psychologists**

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The present study investigates the ethical orientation of psychologists who applied for positions in Romanian Police. The sample consists in 94 subjects (15% men, age mean 29) who completed the Ethics Position Questionnaire (Forsyth, 1980). The questionnaire measures two scales (idealism and relativism) and based on their scores, people can be classified in 4 ethical ideologies (situationists, subjectivists, absolutists and exceptionists). The preliminary results show that (a) almost all psychologists have high scores on idealism and low scores on relativism (b) the idealism mean is 71 and the relativism mean is 48, (c) 16% are situationists, 9% are exceptionists, 75% are absolutists. The study shows that psychologists who aim to work in police tend to believe actions are moral if they yield positive consequences through conformity to rules. Additional information about the psychologists' personality and the questionnaire's characteristics will be presented and discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intelligence and Interpersonal Trust: Is It Smart to Trust Others?**

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The Intelligence-Trust hypothesis has achieved some importance within the domain of trust research since trust represents an alternative solution to the problem of social uncertainty (Yamagishi & Yamagishi, 1994). Nevertheless, both the results and the measures of trust and intelligence have been disparate (Yamagishi et al., 1999; Sturgis et al., 2009). The aim of this study was to test this Intelligence-Trust hypothesis by means of standard intelligence measures (Raven's APM) and trust (Yamagishi GTS and Berg's Investment Game,  $r = .240$ ,  $p = .011$ ,  $n = 112$ ). No significant correlations aroused between trust and intelligence scores. We did find significant correlation between intelligence and response time in the Investment Game ( $r = -.206$ ,  $p = .032$ ,  $n = 109$ ). These results do not support the Intelligence-Trust hypothesis, but they suggest a potential moderator effect of intelligence on trust related behaviors that requires more empirical investigation.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictions of IPDE Personality Disorders from NEO-PI-R in Spanish Sample**

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This study tried to test if basic tendencies of personality, age and gender contribute to predict personality disorders in a Spanish non-clinical sample (N=1541). The multiple regression analyses revealed that Neuroticism was the strongest predictor of personality disorders. In accordance with the predictions by Widiger and Widiger, Extraversion was the strongest predictor of Histrionic personality disorder and Conscientiousness of Obsessive-compulsory personality disorders. The t-test analysis showed that women scored significant higher than men in all personality factors except Extraversion and in the paranoid personality disorder and men scored higher than women in schizoid, dissociative, impulsive and borderline personality disorder. The cross-cultural validity of the predictive value of NEO-PI-R over the IPDE personality disorders are supported.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictions of SCL-90 from NEO-PI-R in Spanish Sample: Ability of NEO-PI-R Personality Inventory in Mental Health Evaluation**

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This study tried to examine the relationship between NEO-PI-R personality test and the SCL-90-R, a widely used self-report measure of distress and psychopathology, aiming at evaluation of this test efficiency investigating the indices related to mental health that are considered as the symptoms of common psychiatric disorders. Participants were 1541 Spaniards with age range between 18-55 (1067 women and 474 men). Multiple regression analyses showed that the neuroticism (N) factor was the highest significant variable to predict all SCL-90-R factors. The t-test analyses showed that women scored significant higher than men in somatization, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety and phobic anxiety and men only scored higher than women in psychoticism. The personality factors can be used as relevant variables to assess mental health.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Turkish Standardization of Affective Neuroscience Personality Scale**

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Affective Neuroscience Personality Scale (ANPS) constructed by Davis, Panksepp, Normansell (2003) is aimed to measure brain affective systems with the help of seven subscales: play, seek, care, fear, anger and sadness, along with a spirituality subscale. The Turkish translation of ANPS has been completed by 386 participants (227 females, 159 males) with a mean age of 28,95, from various education backgrounds. The cronbach's alpha measured for the reliability of the Turkish version of the ANPS is  $r=0.626$ . The means of subscales from the highest to the lowest is listed as care, spirituality, play, seek, anger, fear and sadness. The obtained means and intercorrelations of the subscales show both similarities and differences with the results attained from the American version of the ANPS. Differences among the two studies are discussed in the light of cultural norms and influences.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating item content and structure of a Machiavellianism scale: What are we measuring?**

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Machiavellianism is often conceptualized as a blurry construct although it comprises several distinct aspects (Rauthmann & Will, 2011), and it is unclear what Machiavellianism scales, usually derived from the MACH IV/V (Christie & Geis, 1970), actually measure. First, it was checked which content Machiavellianism items potentially capture. Second, hierarchical factor structures emerging from German Machiavellianism items were investigated in an online-study (N = 594) with the bass backwards procedure (Goldberg, 2006) and exploratory factor analysis. Third, Machiavellianism items were correlated with normal (Big Five), dark (narcissism, psychopathy), and bright (socio-emotional intelligence, self-esteem) trait scales. Findings indicate that Machiavellianism items (a) miss possibly important aspects (e.g., impulse control) as cynical/misanthropic views, agentic orientations, and deceitful behavior are represented, (b) converge to one undifferentiated factor, and (c) show considerable overlaps with dark trait scales. Findings are discussed regarding improvements in the conceptualization and measurement of Machiavellianism.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Personality Type Similarity of Spouses and Marital Satisfaction**

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Objective: We hypothesized that Personality type may help to account for the likelihood of marital satisfaction. Method: An MBTI item analysis was conducted to determine the correlation of similar-complementary spousal responding at the item level with marital satisfaction. All 40 participants (20 male, 20 female) completed Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) and Enrich marital satisfaction scale. Results: Pearson product correlations revealed that similarity and complementarity of spousal responses on MBTI items were significantly correlated with marital satisfaction. Conclusion: Results suggest that spousal personality congruence at the item level on the MBTI is a reliable predictor of marital satisfaction.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A psychometric Analysis of the Sensitivity to Injustice Questionnaire Using Classical Test Theory and Item Response Theory**

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The study analyzes psychometric properties of the Sensitivity to Injustice Questionnaire (SIQ) using both classical test theory (CTT) and item response theory (IRT) methods. The research was conducted on the Slovak sample of 495 individuals (194 males) – mean age 26.3 (SD = 9.95). CTT confirmed that most of the items contributed well to internal consistency of the scale. The Samejima's graded response model showed that all of the items had at least moderate discrimination values and the threshold parameters indicate that the most items had the first category responses below the mean trait level, the second and third were above the mean trait level. Information function of the scale also revealed that the scale is more informative in persons with moderate and high level of sensitivity to injustice. Item analysis showed that both informations from CTT and IRT analysis could provide practical advice for improving scale properties and item-selection.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Tool for Assessing Quality of Life in Patients with Psoriasis: The QualiPso Questionnaire**

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This study describes the development and validation of a specific questionnaire assessing HRQOL in French patients with psoriasis: the QualiPso. A draft questionnaire was developed with a literature review, and interviews of 50 patients. A thematic analysis was made on each interview, after which 56 items were selected and administered to 569 out-patients with psoriasis. Exploratory Factor analyses were conducted and revealed four domains of the QualiPso, accounting for 59.9% of the common variance: Social Life (20 items), Mental Health (12 items), Treatments Outcomes (4 items) and Skin Symptoms (3 items). QualiPso subscales were found to be psychometrically robust, with excellent internal consistency, high item-discriminant validity, good concurrent and clinical validities. QualiPso provides a reliable and valid measure of patient's psychosocial well-being in relation to psoriasis. The questionnaire could, therefore, be a useful tool to assess changes over time within and between different psoriasis therapies in clinical practice or research.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessment of the Emotional and Behavioral Problems in Academic Setting**

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National and international epidemiological studies show that between 10% and 20% of children and adolescents show some kind of mental disorder. Clinical symptoms at this age causes a clear impact, not only at personal, academic, familial and social areas, but also at economic and sanitary levels. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is a self-report used for the assessment of emotional and behavioral problems in academic and clinical settings. The purpose of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the SDQ adolescents. The final sample was composed of a total of 1,319 students, 631 male (47.8%) and 688 (52.2%) female, selected by a stratified random cluster sampling conducted at the classroom level in the Principality of Asturias (in northern Spain). The mean age was 15.70 years (SD = 1.02). The levels of internal consistency for the SDQ subscales ranged from .58 (Behavioral problems) to .71 (Emotional symptoms).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of T-Scores from The MMPI and The MMPI-2 in Turkish Young Adults Normal Turkish Population**

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In this Study MMPI Linear T scores and MMPI-2 Uniform T scores in Turkish Sample were compared. Participants' age ranged from 18 to 55 ( $X=24.96$ ,  $SD=8.66$ ). MMPI linear T score, MMPI-2 uniform T score and MMPI-2 linear T score compared by 3X2 Repeated-measures ANOVA. According to the results there were not significant difference between the mean scores' of MMPI and MMPI-2's sub-scales. Change in number of item and content did not lead to significant difference. However the minimal differences were thought to be based on the method of computing T scores. These findings supported the idea about the psychometric equivalence of the Original MMPI and MMPI-2. Also there were no profile differences between two tests. Therefore the results support the idea that knowledge of old profiles can be used in new ones. However during the transition from MMPI to MMPI-2, it may be helpful to alert about differences in some subscales for women.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Review of Research on State Self-Esteem by Using Self-Organizing Maps**

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Research on state self-esteem has increased over the past 15 years, with a large number of studies addressing the level of self-esteem at a particular moment in time. However, even though manifold empirical studies of state self-esteem have been conducted, they have not been structured to capture detailed research context and relationships. The purposes of this study are to review recent studies of state self-esteem, and to visualize the relevance among them by using Self-Organizing Maps (SOM). The SOM is a general unsupervised learning algorithm for ordering of high-dimensional data so that alike inputs are in general mapped close to one another. The Results revealed that literatures could be classified into 3 major segments: clinical perspective, sociocultural perspective, and social interaction perspective. Additionally, the number of sociocultural research papers published is declining, but clinical research papers are on the rise year by year.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Identity Dimensions and Adjustment in High School Students**

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Objective: The present study is aimed to investigate the relationship between the dimensions of identity and adjustment. Method: 295 students were chosen using multistage cluster sampling (15 to 18 years ago). The Farsi form of DIDS-2 by Rahiminezhad, and Farsi form of DASS-21 by Asgharimoghadam, and Farsi form of Rosenberg were completed. Results: The findings of the study indicated that commitment has a negative and significant relation with depression, anxiety and stress ( $r=-0.22$ ,  $p=000$ ;  $r=-0.27$ ,  $p=000$ ;  $r=-0.35$ ,  $p=000$ ). A positive and significant relation was found between commitment and self-esteem ( $r=0.393$ ,  $p=000$ ) as well. Also there is a positive and significant relation between exploration, depression, anxiety and self-esteem ( $r=0.24$ ,  $p=000$ ;  $r=0.18$ ,  $p=000$   $r=0.16$   $p=000$ ) respectively. Discussion: in the final analysis the conclusion was drawn that more commitment leads to adjustment in adolescence and the more the degree of exploration is the less the degree of adjustment would be.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Exploration and Commitment Dimensions and Purpose in Life and Self-esteem in University Students**

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**Objective:**The present study aims to investigate the relationship between the dimensions of identity, purpose in life and self-esteem. **Method:** 290 University students (163 male and 127 female students) were chosen using stratified random sampling from Isfahan University .The Farsi form of DIDS-2 translated by Rahiminezhad and Farahani, self-esteem RSES (1965), and Farsi form of purpose in life(PIL) translated by Farahani( 2010) were used for data collection. **Results:** The findings of the study indicated that commitment has a positive and significant relation with purpose in life and self-esteem ( $r=0.393$ ,  $p=000$ ;  $r=0.511$ ,  $p=000$ ). On the other hand commitment and self-esteem was correlated significantly ( $p=0.238$ ,  $r=0.05$ ) however, there was no significant relation between exploration and purpose in life; **Discussion:** To sum up, the individuals' commitment to their life choices was related to high self-esteem and purpose in life, but no relationship was found between these two variables with exploration.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychological Criteria of Human Individuality Development**

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One of the modern problems of psychological science is the necessity to bring the conceptualization of the variety of ways of individuality development (Ferrara A., 2001 D.P., McAdams, 1996 Guisinger & Blatt 1994). Here are allocated four main criteria. The temporal criteria include both stability of genetically determined manifestations (Buss D., 1996 ) and general flexibility over time. The multiplicity criteria describe the variety of ways of self-realization (Podshyvalkina 2001). The integrity criteria include both the uniqueness of expressions and their interdependence (McCrae R., 1990). The social effects criteria describe the connection of individuality manifestations with social and historical situation, and moreover the essential nonaditivity of these manifestations (Mischel W., 1973). It is shown that individuality is not simply a system of potentials and trends, but also a variety of individual answers to the life challenges and attempts to self-realize in these situations.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ethnic Individuality as a Concept of Integral Personality Theory**

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Personality as a system of individual traits and features ought to be considered on the ground of historical-ethnic concept developed by professor M.Mukanov – well-known founder of psychological science in Kazakhstan. According to this concept human individuality is considered as an issue of ethnically centered psychological study that takes into account cultural-historical conditions of ethnicity development and ethnical peculiarities of personality growth and socialization. Ethnical individuality may be revealed as a system of “measured and unmeasured constructs” (notion of L.Burlachuk) and in structural aspect it can be described (after A.Shmelev) by macro-level of global cross-situational traits represented in national character, meso-level of generalized skill-traits determined by socialization and by micro-level of situational personal-traits reflecting human social-ethnic identity. Measured and unmeasured constructs of ethnical individuality can be shown by inter-relation of regulative and reflective aspects representing content of human consciousness coincided with group and social experience of certain ethnos.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Bullying in Spanish Scholars: Differences in Personality Factors between Perpetrators and Victims**

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In this study we want to find out differences between perpetrators and victims of scholar bullying on personality factors. Participants were 900 Spanish scholars, aged 10-18 years (mean = 14,3; D.T. = 1,4), 47,2% was male. Perpetrators were detected whit a self-report question and victims by the Questionnaire of Bullying; EPQ-J and the Loneliness Scale were filling. Lineal regression analysis showed that psychoticism and loneliness (by personal inadequacy) were associated with perpetrators of bullying. Moreover, bullying victims were associated with loneliness (by peer rejection and personal inadequacy) and sincerity. Results are discussed in terms of further study and implications for classroom practice and anti-bullying policy.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Reality of the General Factor of Personality: The Character Strengths Perspective**

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Recently identified "General Factor of Personality" (GFP), claimed to be largely genetic (Rushton & Irwing, 2008), has been proved in this study to be also determined by the positive values and character strengths, formed thanks to sticking to them in life. On a sample of 150 undergraduates, clustered (K-means algorithm) on the character strengths scores (Seligman & Peterson, 2004) it has been demonstrated that the opposite clusters appeared to differ significantly (by t-test) on the variables of the Big Five and the Dark Triad traits, life satisfaction, subjective well-being, self-esteem and psychological well-being scores. Given the character strengths are appraised as positive in different cultures and pertinent only to the mentally healthy individuals, the research opens up new vistas for confirming the psychological reality of the GFP, the most informative of the character strengths for this purpose being: persistence, zest, curiosity, creativity, leadership, courage, fairness, forgiveness, self-regulation, gratitude, hope, team-work.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparative Study on Core Self-Evaluations and the Big Five Personality Traits**

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We compared the constructs of Big-Five personality and the Core Self-Evaluation based on a sample of 865 college teachers. The study used the correlation analysis and regression analysis to test their predictive validity and incremental effect. The result showed that, core self-evaluation works for Chinese context, but is also different from big-five personality. Both core self-evaluation and big-five personality can predict job satisfaction, affective commitment and in-role behavior (task performance). The comparison of the incremental effect of the two constructs showed that the Big Five Personality has better incremental validity for job satisfaction and in role behavior compared with the CSE, while the CSE has only better incremental validity for affective commitment.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties of the Five Factor Personality Structure in Turkish Adolescence**

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The five-factor model (FFM) is considered to be sufficient categorization of personality constructs. Although FFM has been widely used to describe personality in adulthood, it is less known in early ages. The aim of this research is to investigate psychometric properties of Five Factor Personality traits in adolescence. In this research Turkish Five Factor Personality Inventory (5FPI) is used which has been developed by Somer and her colleagues (2004). 5FPI consist of 220 items consisted of behavioral, emotional and ideational short expressions. 5FPI has 17 sub dimensions and 5 big factors in which extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience. The participants were 315 female and 184 male adolescents, between 15 and 18 years of age. Internal consistency reliability and confirmatory factor analysis were performed and correlations obtained related to several criteria. The results supported reliability and construct validity of five-factor model in adolescence.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Decompensare, Compensare, Decompresie Și Refacere Psihologică**

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It is possible that some fighters acting in theaters of operations for crisis management and conflict, especially in the first months of activity, but at other times difficult, unpredictable and serious risk of meeting the mission, more states pass through or less serious psychological decompensation, amid an intense operational stress and adverse conditions. It is true that these events are rare for a professional military, which usually are well trained and psychologically for such missions. It does not follow however that there are such cases. Therefore, measures of psychological compensation, psychological decompression, to use a term that we consider appropriate in these cases, and psychological recovery are necessary and useful. Sometimes people go through such states, which can seriously affect physical and mental health and safety, without being fully aware of this and even less responsible. Therefore, both psychological preparation during the mission and the first weeks of post-mission phase, fighters acting in theaters of operations should receive assistance (assessment) appropriate psychological.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Review of Ethical Leadership: The Impact in School Contexts**

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The ethical dimension of leadership is a variable key in the model of influence in organizations. Leaders influence the ethical conduct of followers via modelling: ethical leadership predicts outcomes such as followers' job satisfaction, willingness to report problems, and ethical leaders enrich the autonomy and significance of work (Piccolo et al., 2010). Drawing broadly from the intersection of ethical leadership to educational research, we present an overview about the actual situation of ethical leadership in scholar context, providing issues to be investigated and discussed in the future for research and practice. Ethical leadership has a significant influence on enhancing organizational creativity in schools, providing closer relationships, encouraging teaching and learning in order to achieve institutional success (Sisman, 1996; Yilmaz, 2010). Our study also indicated that ethical leadership, especially in school context, remains largely unexplored, giving researchers opportunities for new discoveries and practical application on the scholar context (Brown & Treviño, 2006).

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Personality Traits and Religious Orientation between Young Addicted and Nonaddicted People**

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**Aim:** The study investigated the personality traits and religious orientation in addicted and nonaddicted people. **Method:** 109 addicted people that were randomly selected and compared with 109 nonaddicted people. Participants were asked to fill out five factor Personality Inventory (NEO-FFM PI-R) and Alport's E/I religious orientation scale. Mean scores were compared with T independent tests. **Results:** Compared to nonaddicted, addicted scored higher on Neuroticism, Openness to experience and External religious orientation, and lower on Extroversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. **Conclusion:** Based on results it is suggested evaluating with reliable measures and with more attentions to personality traits can help the psychologists to diagnose the cause of tendency to addiction and also reduce the psychological problems that is related with addiction before and in during drug treatment and can reduce duration of treatment and enhance efficacy of treatment. Also it indicates planing to increase religious beliefs related to personality traits in order to decreasing tendency to addiction.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Integral Individuality as an Issue of Ethno-Psychological Study**

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Human individuality can be analyzed by historical-ethnic concept worked out by prominent Kazakh psychologist M.Mukanov as an issue of ethnically centered psycho-diagnostics with accounting cultural-historical conditions of ethnicity development. Ethnically centered human individuality reveals itself as a system of measured and unmeasured constructs (according to L.Burlachuk) and in structural aspect it can be described (after A.Shmelev) on the macro-level of global cross-situational traits represented in national character, on the meso-level of generalized skill-traits determined by socialization and in micro-level of situational personal-traits reflecting human social-ethnic identity. Measured and unmeasured constructs of individuality can be shown by dichotomy of "regulative – reflective" representing content of common human consciousness coincided with group and social experience of certain ethnos. Ethno-psychological content of integral individuality can be revealed by three versions of archetypes which are character for the Central Asian region: european-centered type with predominant western values, orthodox-Asian values and intermediate-mixed type.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Research of Social Tolerance Using Qualitative and Quantitative Methods**

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This study examines social tolerance as significant factor affecting human's social tension. The goal of this research is to develop and diagnose social tolerance of young people in Latvia. To investigate tolerance are used such quantitative methods - Diversity Icebreaker by B.Z.Ekelund, E.Langvik, method of determination of tolerance index by U.Soldatova, O.A.Kravcova and O.J.Huhlajeve; qualitative methods – assessment scale of tolerance by M.Vidnere, and program of Development of Social Tolerance drafted in Latvia and practiced in seminars by M.Vidnere and D.Olukalne based on B.Ekelund methods; in the research participated 100 students. In the result of mathematical processing and analysis of the research tight correlations between tolerance as a personality trait, ethnic tolerance and social tolerance were found. Projective method shows high validation and is useful in the research.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Decoding Emotional Expressions of Varying Intensities as a Function of Relationship and Emotion Attention**

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Previous research linking recognition of facial expressions to personality correlates has produced mixed findings. The present study proposed that this link may be mediated by the type of the relationship existing between the judge and the target. To this purpose, accuracy of recognizing facial expressions of varying intensity was assessed among close friend pairs, acquaintance pairs, and strangers, and linked to the personality trait of emotional attention. Individuals scoring high in emotional attention were more accurate than those scoring low in emotional attention in reading an acquaintance's expressions, but interestingly, less accurate in reading a close friend's expressions, and did not differ in reading a stranger's expressions. Furthermore, their reading of the three targets were consistent in the level of accuracy while in contrast, individuals scoring low in emotional attention read the close friend more accurately than either the acquaintance or the stranger.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Flow Synch and Its Determinative Factors Personality Characteristics and Environmental Background**

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This pilot study aims to reveal a new phenomena: flow synch, when two persons are in interaction and highly engaged in same activity. The purpose is finding the personality and environmental background of this interpersonal state. 60 female subjects got questionnaires about psychological immune system, emotional intelligence and performance motivation. Then in the laboratory they played tennis in doubles with Nintendo Wii in two conditions: playing with the computer and a real partner. After the game sessions they reported in questionnaires on their flow experience and mood during the game. According to the results, the subjects' flow level is significantly higher in the real double situation. The elaboration of Approaching-Monitoring System and the number of winning sets in the second condition predicts flow synch. The results support the genuineness of flow synch, which can promote developing the quality of our interpersonal relationships and the performance in our common activities.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Development of Character Strength Scale and the Relationship with Well-Being in Japan.**

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The aims of this study were to improve the scale of character strength more adequately for Japanese than Aoki et al. (2008; 2009) and to examine the relationship with well-being. Three hundred and five undergraduate students were asked to answer the questionnaire. It included the values in action items and 3 kinds of emotional well-being scales. As a result of cluster analysis of the values in action scale, we found 6 categories. Three of them were related with self; (1) curiosity, (2) challenge, (3) trustworthy, the other clusters were related with the others; (4) control, (5) fairness, (6) care. Multiple regression analyses were performed by gender, between 3 well-being scales as each of the dependent variable and the total score of 6 VIA categories. We found gender differences in the relationship between character strengths and well-being, throughout the new scale of values in action.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality and Family Characteristic: Some Results About Their Relation.**

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In the Circumplex Model, Family cohesion is defined as the emotional bonding that family members have toward one another (separateness versus togetherness). Family flexibility is the amount of change in its leadership, role relationships and relationship rules. (how systems balance stability versus change). Communication is considered a facilitating dimension, critical for movement on Cohesion or flexibility dimensions. The Big Five dimensions represent personality traits at the broadest level of abstraction, and each dimension includes a large number of distinct, more specific personality characteristics. The dimensions are: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness and Openness. The Big Five dimensions also show theoretically meaningful associations with important life outcomes (work and school performance, well-being, delinquency and aspects of psychopathology). With our work we are going to present some preliminary results that describe the relation between the structure of personality traits and family dimensions in a sample of Valencia University students.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Materialism, Affective Specificity and Well-being - Croatian Case**

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Materialism defined as beliefs about the importance of possessions in person's life can lead to diminished wellbeing. In this study the association between materialism and personal wellbeing in Croatia was explored. Subjects, a representative sample of Croatia citizens (N=1129), reported their life satisfaction, feeling of six affective states in the last month and Richins's (2004) materialism scale with domains of "possession centrality", "possession-defined success", and "consumption to achieve happiness". While controlling for gender, age and income, hierarchical regression analyses showed that "consumption to achieve happiness" was the strongest predictor of life satisfaction and affective states. People who consider that consumption lead to happiness tend to have lower life satisfaction, feel more depressed, stressed, sad, angry, less happy and satisfied than their counterparts. People to whom possessions have value in their life tend to be happier and more satisfied than their counterparts. Differential associations between materialism and well-being are discussed.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Time Perspective and Music Preferences**

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Time perspective is the process of making sense of continual experiences by assigning them to temporal categories such as past, present, and future (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999). It is hypothesized that individual differences in time perspective will be related with differences in music preferences (energetic and rhythmic, upbeat and conventional or reflective and complex). In this study, 130 Croatian undergraduates completed the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (Zimbardo, 1999) and the Short Test of Music Preferences (Rentfrow & Gosling, 2003). Small positive relationships were found between past positive time perspective and preferences for conventional upbeat music, present time perspective (both hedonistic and fatalistic) and energetic and rhythmic music, but no significant relationship between future oriented time perspectives to preference for reflective and complex music.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation and Analysis Attachment Style and Forgiveness among Nursing Student and Non- nursing**

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Investigation and Analysis attachment style and forgiveness among nursing Student and non-nursing Abstract The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between attachment style and forgiveness among nursing Students and non- nursing. 190 university students (78 nursing Student and 112 non- nursing Student) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete the Attachment style Questionnaire (ASQ; Feeney et al.,1994) and Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS; Thompson et al.,2005). Data analysis was done using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and t-test and the results showed that between attachment style and forgiveness in among nursing Student had a positive and significant correlation. analysis was done using t-test showed between attachment styles in nursing Student and non- nursing had not significant correlation but between nursing Student and normal person in forgiveness had a significant correlation. Understanding attachment style can as effectiveness variable on forgiveness play role important in healing environment.

**Category: Personality and Individual Differences**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Do Predictors of Risk for Problem Gambling Differ across Male and Female Adolescents?**

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The present research examined gender-specific factors related to adolescent risk of problem gambling using a set of predictors from cognitive, non cognitive and family domains. The South Oaks Gambling Screen-Revised for Adolescents was administered to 981 Italian adolescents to measure risk of problem gambling. For each gender, a logistic regression analysis was conducted to investigate the impact of probabilistic reasoning ability (cognitive domain), sensation seeking, superstitious thinking and attitude towards gambling (non cognitive domain) and parents' gambling behavior (family domain) on risk for problem gambling. Superstitious thinking and sensation seeking were found to be predictors of risk for problem gambling in both genders, whereas probabilistic reasoning was associated with risk only in males and parents' gambling behavior has a predictive power just in females. Interventions aiming to prevent adolescent at risk gambling should be focused on non cognitive factors and attention should be paid to gender-specific differences.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Features of the Modern Client of Psychological Consulting in Russia.**

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Last two years of work in the field of psychological consulting have given the chance of supervision over changes in character, motivation, inquiries of people addressing for the help to the psychologist. Political and economic events affect a way of life, style of behavior, feature of thinking of clients of psychological consulting. The changing client, doesn't allow to the psychologist to stiffen in habitual forms of work, forces to search for new schemes, to reconsider the settled principles of professional work. So crises help all of us, both to clients and psychologists, to separate the main thing from minor, essential from insignificant, to disabuse.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**About Psychology and Psychotherapy of the Times of Globalization.**

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Today's crisis of psychology and psychotherapy is appear to be the most powerful in the short history, maybe, the last one. The reason of so heavy presentiments is covered in radical change of human life under the influence of globalization. Globalization modifies mentality of person. Without understanding what is Globalization, the Global Person, Global Interdependence there is impossible to discuss problems of psychology and psychotherapy. Principles and rules of the Ethical Code of psychologist form border between the cruel and rational world of globalization and being under globalization pressure his client. The client hopes for the help and protection of psychologist and psychotherapist which should help him to find the place in the global world. If the psychologist and the psychotherapist observe the Ethical Code – they are on the side of the client if don't observe – on the side of globalization.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Model of the Primary Psychotherapeutic Aid with the Use of TV and Radio Communication.**

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In V.V. Titova's article the model of the primary preventive and advisory psychotherapeutic aid effected by means of specialized television and a radio programme is considered. Since 2008 on the basis of the St.-Petersburg TV channel «TV 100» and radio "Baltica" the weekly live broadcast programme «Psychotherapist's Hour» has been run. During the programme the psychotherapist interact with the audience who are calling in air and declare their actual problem. From 2010 the programme structure includes the direct telephone line, «trust line», where psychotherapists and psychologists are daily on duty. As a whole, the realized model of social psychotherapy allows covering the wide range of population sectors as well as lowering material and time expenses for rendering of the primary psychotherapeutic aid essentially.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influence of External Socio-political Processes on Changes in Character of Working Efficiency of the Modern Person**

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In the article the external socio-political reasons and change mechanisms (according to date – decrease mechanisms) of working efficiency of person are stated. The lowered working efficiency makes the person infirm and weak-willed, and the human capital of country – economically noncompetitive. External socio-political working conditions become the reason of accruing problems in system of public support of general employment, and thereof – in individual professional work. The person appears dependent on external circumstances, and its working efficiency decreases. The key to reinforce the patient with a problem of the lowered working efficiency, lies in the field of adaptation the person to the changes of the social environment and political conditions, education of mechanisms of self-regulation, creation a system of self-employment – person's possibility independently to define a limits and scheme of the work and to do it.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Concept of "Meaning of the Life" and "Viability" in Distant Mass Psychological Consulting.**

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The meaning of life - is a universal mechanism of adaptation of the person / society to the specific historical, socio-economic conditions. In a conscious politics, the meaning of human life defines the state and transmits it through their social institutions work with the public. Russian Federation still can not give people understanding of the meaning of life. The result of lack of meaning - is a serious psychological condition of the population and the inability to survive in difficult situations. In Russia there is a need for mass psychological help. One of the foundations distant mass psychological counseling can be a process of training people to form their own meanings of life and adjust their behavior according to these meanings.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Developmental Stages and Peace Image**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between image and developmental stage for peace in Japanese children. The survey research was conducted from June to August 2010. The participants were 1041 elementary school students in Hiroshima, 968 were junior high school students. The questions, 24 items were described by semantic differential procedure. Participants were divided into several developmental stages, and peace images were examined according to changes in the developmental stage of this study. Results of this study revealed three findings as following. First, peace was to change the image depending on developmental stage. Second, change the image of peace, as well as research collaborators ages, gender was also related to that. Third, change the image of peace as well as the age of our survey was that residential areas are also involved.

**Category: Political Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of Peace Image Scale**

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**Country:** Japan

The purpose of this study was to develop the scale which targeting peaceful image of Japanese schoolchildren. The survey research was conducted from June to August 2010. The participants were 1041 elementary school students in Hiroshima, 968 were junior high school students. The questions, 24 items were described by semantic differential procedure. The question items were respectively five point scale was composed. The participants were instructed respondents read the following statement. That is, "how do you think about what the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.". Factor analysis of promax method was confirmed that the factor is 4. The factor1 was named as "the words which associated with peace". Factor2 was named as "positive aspect of peace images". Factor 3 was named as "hedonic aspect of peace image". Factor 4 was named as "cognitive aspects of peace image".

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Functions of Social Psychologist in Treatment of Adolescents in the Criminal Process**

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Research deals with psychological issues of juvenile justice in adolescents treatment in court. Social psychologists who support adolescents work in juvenile practice of Almaty city up from 2009. Functional duties of social psychologists consist of: interviewing of adolescents and intercourse with his or her nearest surrounding (parents and relatives), with teachers, social advisors and classmates. On the basis of informational data social-psychological portrait of adolescent person is composed. Its structure consists of three components: information about adolescent's family; information about educational system, disciplines of his interes and his interrelationns with teachers; peculiarities of his or her personality and personal growth, behavioral motives. This document provides consideration of adolescent not only as a subject of law-breaking activity but as a person who needs help and understanding. In the process of treatment social psychologist together with preventional work provides necessary counselling and correctional activity.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prisoners` Belief in a Just World in the Context of Gender Peculiarities**

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Several studies have confirmed that imprisonment has a negative impact on individual`s psychological state, and it provokes the risk of recidivism. One of the aspects that influences individual`s decision to accept antisocial behavioural norms is deficiency at the level of moral and legal cognition; in turn, one of the constituent parts of moral and legal cognition is representations of justice and belief in a just world. The aim of the present research is to study male (N=207) and female (N=166) prisoners` belief in a just world on the basis of theory of just world. The results of the research reveal that there are differences between the perception of a just world among male and female prisoners; besides, the level of female belief in a just world in general is higher than male.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Different Voices in the Construction on the Memory of a Lost Child**

Ana Paula Moniz Freire <sup>1</sup>, Glaucia Regina Vianna <sup>1</sup>, José Paulo De Morais Souza <sup>1</sup>, Diana De Souza Pinto <sup>1</sup>

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The purpose is to verify the incarceration effects on the lives of female ex-convicts constructed through narratives about the conditions of incarceration and the experiences lived in seclusion system. The focus is the production of memory live on in prison in a study qualitative conducted through interviews. From the analyses of the reports, contacts that issues such as time wasted in prison, hope to restart life and the feeling of less value before society are present in their life story. Beyond that half of the interviewing reports that they were occasionally visited by their relatives. This results in feelings of abandonment and loneliness, lack of food, clothing, cigarettes and other things. A claim is that the state should provide more job and education opportunities to make the most of their time in prison and create conditions for strengthening social relations in preparation for the return to the social context.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Young Offenders Recidivism in Spain: A Meta-analysis.**

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The antisocial behavior punished starring juveniles obtain a greater impact than those made by adults, generating an adverse social perceptions about juvenile offenders. The aim of this study is to review the literature on juvenile justice recidivism studies conducted in Spain, in order to estimate the non-recidivism rate as a measure of the effect of measures imposed in the juvenile courts, and to examine the variables associated with the variability found in the studies reviewed. A literature review has identified 14 studies of recidivism conducted in Spain between 1995 and 2008 that have led to 17 independent studies that collect data on 16,502 minors. The weighted average non-recidivism percentage is estimated at 73.88. Moderator variables associated with greater magnitude are family criminal history, victim of family abuse, family physical problems, base offense presence of violence, average recidivism time rate, working and being male.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Production on Criminal Insane Category**

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These essay objective to problematize three types off social segregations; criminal, deranged and deranged-criminal. This last category is a quite recent social production that arose from the conjugation off medical knowledge that as soon as it identify on the subject that commits the crime, a state off momentary or permanent madness, offers to the legal knowledge conditions to considers it heading deranged-criminal and by scope untouchable. For this reason the fate off this subject is the custody seeking psychic condition treatment and not conviction with restricted rights. This procedure resulted on the creation of a modality off total institution characterized for it hybridist due to the slopes that converge into: the Hospital which treats, the entity that determines the confinement and the security apparatus that operates in terms of conditions suspected of being the belief before be a dangerous for coexistence in the framework of social relations.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Peer and Sibling Victimization in a Clinical Sample of Spanish Adolescents**

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**Introduction** Peer and sibling victimization in childhood has attracted much interest in Spanish research and clinical settings. The aim of the present work is to examine peer and sibling victimization in a sample of Spanish adolescents referred to a psychological care unit. **Methods** The sample comprised 100 adolescents outpatients recruited from nine psychological clinical units in Barcelona (Spain), aged 12 to 17 years old. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor et al., 2005) was administered. **Results** Peer and sibling victimization was reported in a high percentage of adolescents. Girls compared to boys were more likely to have suffered from this type of victimization. **Conclusions** Youngsters seem to suffer a high rate of peer and sibling victimization experiences, according to studies from other countries, especially in the case of female clinical adolescents.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Strategies Used in Committing the Crime of the Sexual Abuse of Minors**

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The cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted with 60 sex offenders in detention under the Portuguese Penal Code. For data collection we used the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R) and Sexual Violence Risk - 20 (SVR-20) Interview. The age of the offenders ranged between 22-83 years old, the average age being 48.33. The strategies most commonly used by the offenders in having the child keeping the crime secret were fear, money and material goods (38.3%), these were followed by threats of physical aggression (16.7%). The use of violence in committing the crime was confirmed by 46.7% offenders who also claimed the violence necessary and 21.7% reported it as unnecessary. We infer that the strategies of choice for these inmates are the simultaneous use of imposing fear and resorting to giving material goods and money and, in the presence of psychopathy there is an accentuated tendency to use violence to commit the crime.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Foreign Women in Portuguese Prisons: A Focus on Family.**

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Given the rising proportion of female foreign inmates among the prison population in Portugal (Seabra & Santos, 2006) and considering the lack of studies about gender issues and imprisonment, we present a study about foreign women detained in Portuguese prisons. Research data were collected through the analysis of inmates' case files in the two main female prisons in the Portuguese context and were analysed using PASW software. In this particular study our analysis focuses family variables. Results show that there are four different groups of women considering their continent of origin, the fact that they were or were not living previously in Portugal and the type of crime they committed. Considering family issues such as the number of children or the places these women's children are living, we find convergences and divergences when we contrast the four groups. These results are important contributes to the discussion about foreign inmates' imprisonment.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Affection and Prison: A Qualitative Research on Convicts of “Cavadonna Penitentiary”,  
Siracusa (Italy)**

Sofia Milazzo<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Caltagirone<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Zammiti<sup>1</sup>

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Penal Institution, in Italy, hardly limits the detainee's affective relationships with the outside world; this constitutes an important criminal factor, often leading to recidivisms (Tonegato, 2002). This study is a qualitative research; subjects are 20 detainees of Cavadonna prison, in Siracusa (Italy). The purpose is to explore the affective and social relationships between the prisoner and his own external network of family members and friends. The tool is a questionnaire investigating 3 areas: features, quality and continuity of affective and social life. A further tool is a semi-structured interview administered to the managers and professionals of the prison. The research shows an impoverishment of emotional relationships of the prisoner, with negative impact on current conduct within the prison (anxiety, aggressiveness, lower mood) and the chance to be reintegrated into society

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why do Certain Youths Join a Delinquent Group? An Intergroup Perspective**

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This study investigates the factors that predispose certain youths to join a delinquent group. Previous studies have focused on concepts related to intragroup relationships (e.g. peer nomination). However, these factors play similar roles in non-delinquent groups, so we focused on intergroup relationships. In this study, we examined the effect of discrimination toward the delinquent group and that of potential loss of alternative relationships on group identification. We conducted a questionnaire survey of 95 youths from juvenile classification home. We asked them to state the degree of (1) perceived group discrimination, (2) potential loss of alternative relationships, and (3) group identification. Results revealed that the potential loss of alternative relationships mediated the relationships between discrimination toward delinquent group and cognitive identification, while affective identification did not do so. These results suggest that intergroup and intragroup factors are likely to promote different dimensions of group identification.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Strengths, Posttraumatic Growth and the Successful Reintegration of South African Ex-Offenders Into Society**

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**BACKGROUND** Little is known about psychological factors that may facilitate successful integration of ex-offenders as existing literature mainly focused on external factors. Specifically, there is a limited research on factors related to positive psychological functioning, such as psychological strengths and posttraumatic growth, which may contribute to this process. **AIMS** The aims of this study were to identify (a) possible psychological strengths and (b) post traumatic growth which may have contributed to the successful reintegration of adult male ex-offenders into society **METHOD** Semi-structured interviews were held with four adult male ex-offenders. Their responses were analysed by applying thematic content analysis. **RESULTS** Several character strengths, intrapersonal strengths and contextual strengths were evident in the responses of the participants. Finally, all the participants' accounts reflected a sense of posttraumatic growth. **CONCLUSION** Facets of positive psychological functioning seem to be important in the understanding and facilitation of successful reintegration of ex-offenders into society.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Family Variables in Delinquency Onset**

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We pretend to present a research in progress in the portuguese contex. The first intend of this research is to study the influence that the exposure to family violence and anti-social behaviours plays in the emergence of behavior problems. For that we want analyse the characteristics and differences between offenders and a normal control group focusing in particular on the influence that family violence plays in the emergence of specific problems. The results could give us answers about the origin and maintenance of this risk factor in the young sex offender's behaviours and cognitions.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Life Trajectories of Foreign Women in Prison.**

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Considering the rising proportion of foreign inmates in European prisons and the lack of studies about female imprisonment (Hostettler & Achermann, 2008), a paper about foreign inmates in the Portuguese prisons' context is presented. The aim of this research is to analyse life trajectories of foreign women in prison. After a quantitative study where research data were collected through the analysis of 175 foreign women's case files in the context of Portuguese prisons, a qualitative study was developed in order to analyse some of these women's life histories. Results show both convergences and diversities among these women's life trajectories, considering particularly their migration histories and the meaning they give to crime and imprisonment in a foreign country. These results constitute an important contribution to comprehend deviant trajectories and imprisonment experiences of foreign inmates, including gender issues pointed out as important in the trajectories of women in prison (e.g., Matos, 2008).

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Burning Bridges, Burning Connections: Exploring the Relationship between Arson and Attachment in Fostered/ Adopted Forensic Adolescents**

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This paper shall address the function and meaning of arson committed by fostered/ adopted adolescents who present to our generic Child and Adolescent Mental Health service in London. Typologies of arson shall be identified, as well as prevalence and presentation of arson in adolescence. Distinctions shall be made between (pathological and non-pathological) arson, fire-setting and pyromania. In addition, psychoanalytic theory shall be employed to develop aetiologies of arson amongst the fostered/ adopted adolescents who have presented to our service. Attachment trajectories and theory shall be addressed in relation to this population, who tend to have experienced multiple carers and placements. As a result, life narratives of these children can be especially disjointed and frequently held in disparate folders, teams, databases and minds. The presentation shall also include clinical vignettes and written material/ rap (produced by these young people) to illustrate the connection between burnt relationships, burnt narratives and arson.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Review of News Articles Published between 2005-2010 Containing Juvenile Perpetrators or Victims: A Retrospective Study**

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Introduction: Juvenile delinquency and crimes committed against children comprise a significant part of all crime. News involving children have always attracted more attention when compared to other news that are published in the press. The existence of children in the judiciary system as perpetrators and victims and the news published by the press increase the degree of trauma that the children face. This study aims to provide a preliminary examination regarding how crimes involving children as perpetrators or victims are portrayed to the general public. For this purpose, four daily newspapers with highest circulation demographics, published between the dates of January 1.01.2005 and 31.12.2010 are selected for screening purposes. Material Method: Key factors regarding juvenile delinquency have been determined. The content, which newspaper the articles belong to and their writers will be evaluated through content analysis method. The content and statistical analysis of the study is still in progress

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Shadows of Madness in the Crime Scenario**

Marcelo Augusto Da Silva<sup>1</sup>, Diana De Souza Pinto<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Abreu Rolí Torres<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Ramos De Farias<sup>2</sup>, José Mauro De Oliveira Braz<sup>1</sup>, Lorraine Ferreira Da Silva<sup>1</sup>

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The study aims at investigating the relationship crime-madness in the archives of a Custody and Treatment Hospital in Brazil. It focuses on the first record book of a hundred inmates. The forensic knowledge establishes the custody procedure based on the report produced by the medical knowledge about a mental illness state which waves the person from his responsibility over the act, being considered as non-responsible. The data is from varied age patients with low education levels who were hospitalized between 1945 and 1955. The analysis is based on statistical frequencies, aiming at understanding the crime often explained by the psychic morbid state, in order to build both the institution and the crime social memory. It is affirmed that: diagnostic exams used to follow the Lombroso's guidelines; there was a positive correlation between the alcoholic state and the crime and delusional states justify the criminal act in some patients.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alexithymia and Forensic Behaviors**

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Our main purpose is to present Alexithymia as a predictor of forensic behaviors with psychopathic traits. The study was carried out in a sample of 383 citizens, from the general population, and a sample of 58 citizens from the forensic population. For that, and preserving their anonymity, there were administered the Portuguese version of TAS-20, with the purpose of identifying the degree of Alexithymia, as well as a Portuguese version of adult SRP-III 12 in order to identify the degree of psychopathy. The results confirmed the hypothesis under investigation, and allowed to predict the probability of the individuals belonging to the type of sample, according to the scores obtained in the Alexithymia scale. We conclude this study with a reflection about the importance the feeling of emotions may have in the interpersonal behavior regulation, in general, as well as the importance of working the emotions in the forensic population.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Survey of Complaints Received by the Ethics Committee of Catalonia (Spain) in Relation to Forensic Psychologist's.**

Mila Arch<sup>1</sup>, Pilar Sole<sup>2</sup>, Conchita Cartil<sup>2</sup>, Victoria Lerroux<sup>2</sup>, Nuria Calderer<sup>2</sup>, Alba Perez<sup>2</sup>

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The forensic psychologist is the most exposed to receiving complaints and denunciations in the ethical committees of professional associations. This study presents data on complaints received by the Quetico professional association of psychologists of Catalonia (Spain) in the last 25 years. Implications for professional practice and offer guidelines for optimal ethical practice within forensic psychology.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Efficacy of Anger Management Training Program in a Delinquent Adolescent Sample**

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The aim of this study is to investigate the efficacy of anger management training program in a delinquent adolescent sample. Adolescent offenders (16-21 years old) in this study are chosen among the ones who accepted to be a volunteer to participate the study and they all signed up an informed consent form. 140 adolescents divided into an experimental and a control group, each group consisting of 70 adolescents. While constituting these groups, The Brief Symptom Inventory was applied to all volunteers to make a psychopathological assessment. Before and after applying the eight session training program, pretreatment and post treatment measures were detected using Multidimensional Anger Scale. The results showed that anger management training program was significantly effective. It was thought that training programs aiming to control the anger feelings of adolescents in correctional institutions could be functional.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**SAMBA: Dance with the Addict**

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We implemented the SAMBA Project in a prison population in which most of inmates were convicted for substance use, abuse, and related crimes. SAMBA includes these seven modules: Effects of drugs and drug use, Motivation, Mindfulness, Relapse prevention, Dealing with emotions, Communication styles and Thinking errors. Each module was developed as cognitive behavioral group interventions. Number of sessions in each group was different. Emotion regulation strategies and mindfulness based techniques were the major interventions in each module. In addition, techniques of active learning were employed and sessions were enriched with related videos and other visual materials. The whole program was developed with the two years of hard work and still we have been carrying on its applications.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A SAMBA Lesson: Not the Same Treatment for Every Addict**

Kultegin Ogel<sup>1</sup>, Aslı Basabak<sup>2</sup> Mebrure Ismen, Selcuk Kirimli, Gokce Ergun, Birgul Haznedaroglu

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It has been known that addiction has a heterogenous structure and is comprised of multiple dimensions. However, classical addiction treatment models, in general, focus on single dimension of the problem. We implemented an intervention program, the SAMBA Project, which targets the alcohol and substance addicts in a prison population. Initially, various measures were collected to determine the needs of inmates in order to tailor the psychological interventions. Addiction Profile Index (BAPI) that is the questionnaire we developed specifically to distinguish problem areas of anger, assertiveness, depression and anxiety. Preliminary analyses showed overlapping needs of substance addicts.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Determinants of Addiction Severity**

Sezin Oner<sup>1</sup>, Kultegin Ogel , Bircan Karalar<sup>2</sup>, Mebrure Ismen<sup>3</sup>, Selcuk Kırımlı, Asli Basabak

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It is very important to assess the addiction severity in developing individual-based treatment programs. Until today, different qualitative and quantitative methods have been used in determining addiction severity. SAMBA is a Project we conducted, involving corrective implementations in a prison population. We used a Profiling and Addiction Index (BAPI) that assesses the addiction severity based on the number of positive addiction criteria, the level of psychosocial functioning, and the level of integration of substance to the individual's life. Such assessment of various related measures provides a broad, multilevel assessment. Results showed that factors that determine the addiction severity is influenced from certain sociodemographic variables. Results will be discussed in the light of literature and further evaluated based on current socioeconomic status of Turkey.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Rapists and Sexual Murderers of Adult Female Victims and Their Pathways to Offending**

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A sample of 102 UK male rapists and sexual murderers of adult female victims were compared on basic offender, pre-crime, victim and offence characteristics, modus operandi, as well as, general lifestyle and sexual lifestyle characteristics. Rapists and sexual murderers differed significantly on just a few of characteristics and variables (e.g. social isolation; ethnicity; relationship status, satisfaction; use of coercion; victim age). The offending pathways of both groups have been analysed and will be compared and contrasted with those found by Proulx and colleagues with their Canadian sample of sexual aggressors.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Diagnostic Controversies Over Mental Illness in Understanding a Crime**

Marcelo Augusto Silva<sup>1</sup>, Diana De Souza Pinto<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Abreu Rolí Torres<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Ramos Farias<sup>2</sup>, José Mauro De Oliveira Braz<sup>1</sup>, Lorraine Ferreira Silva<sup>1</sup>

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The research discusses the stages of a female inmate institutionalization process who has received different diagnosis along three decades of hospitalization in a Brazilian custody and treatment hospital in understanding the crime she has committed. It investigates the construction process of different approaches about her mental illness from which confinement and treatment strategies have aroused. A case study based on the inmate's record suggests that extreme shades of the mental illness may either be seen as the worsening of her morbid state or the contamination of her long term institutionalization. It has been concluded that a) the development of a theoretical framework has influenced different diagnoses according to the historical period in which they were produced; b) the diagnostic controversies might be related to the clinician's perspectives rather than the illness evolution; c) forensic knowledge took over the clinical one which has provided a new understanding about the crime.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Empirical Findings on a Portuguese Population of Mentally Ill Offenders.**

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In this study we will discuss empirical findings on mentally ill individuals who have committed crimes and are institutionalized. This research took place in the Forensic Psychiatric Department of the National Legal Medicine Institute of Portugal. Archival records of the exams concern the years 2005-2009, including. Differences in criminal attitudes, gender, age and diagnosis have been examined.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Needs Assessment Tool for Substance Users in a Prison Population: Addiction Profile Index (BAPI)**

Kultegin Ogel <sup>1</sup> , Sezin Oner <sup>2</sup> , Bircan Karalar , Ceren Koc, Gulsah Karadayi, Romina Yeroham, Peren Turk

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We aim to develop a multilevel screening questionnaire for the assessment of needs of substance addicts in a criminal population. Questionnaire is named as "Addiction Profile Index " (BAPI). Questionnaire has two different parts. First part is named BAPI-I. BAPI-I included subscales designed to evaluate the alcohol and drug use pattern, dependence diagnosis, psychosocial functioning, motivation and craving. Second part is named BAPI-II. BAPI-II focused on more specifically the psychological states related to alcohol and drug use such as anger, assertiveness, depression and anxiety. Both of them are observer rating questionnaires. Study has done in prison. It is found that BAPI questionnaire is a reliable and valid instrument which can assess problems caused by alcohol and drug use and severity of addiction.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Research of Legal Consciousness**

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Research is aimed to psychology of person's legal consciousness, mechanisms and social-cultural variables determining functioning of consciousness and legal consciousness system and resulted in working out general-psychological concept of legal consciousness as system-forming factor of legal activity and human behavior in modern conditions of cross-cultural social environment. Research object – up to date person as a subject of legal activity and behavior. Research methods: analytical and historical-psychological methods; collecting empirical data including an original technique of detecting legal consciousness' attributive signs; methods of data processing and interpreting; content-analysis, data quality analysis. Outcomes: 1)) cultural-historical pre-conditions of right phenomenon – legal behavior and legal consciousness are revealed on general-psychological background; 2) empirical research of legal consciousness content with processing data is conducted; 3) the differentiation of legal consciousness' basic forms is stated in coincidence with social-cultural and personally-meaningful values; 4) general-psychological concept of legal consciousness is stated.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How do Instructions and Need for Cognition Influence Mock Lay Judges' Decision?**

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Jurors' comprehension of instructions, which contain plentiful information in unfamiliar language, is low. Also, victim impact statements (VIS) may be regarded as evidence about defendant's culpability and influence juror's decision. Participants (N= 93) were assigned to one of three conditions (instruction/ instruction with VIS warning/ no instruction), listened to a trial scenario, and rendered verdict. Limited instructions suited for the case were given to participants in a conversational manner before and after the scenario. Participants also took a Need for Cognition (NC) questionnaire to indicate how much they enjoy cognitive activity (Cacioppo & Petty, 1982). Results showed no significant differences in guilty verdict across the conditions, indicating no effect of the instructions. Use of VIS for verdict decision occurred most in the instruction with VIS warning condition. However, use of VIS depended on the NC level; it mostly occurred to participants low in NC.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Probative Value and Verdict Choice in Legal Decision Making**

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Social psychologists presented half a century ago relevant insights into the cognitive organization of mental processes and reasoning (Heider, 1946; Festinger, 1964; Stimpson, 1965). This study transfers a part of their findings to the legal context of a criminal trial. It was hypothesized that the probative value of a witness will change according to the choice of verdict. An incriminating piece of evidence will have a stronger probative value in a condemnation than in an acquittal, while on the other hand a discriminating witness or expert will have a higher probative value in an acquittal than in a condemnation. Results using a scale measuring the probative value and adapted from Wagenaar, van Koppen & Crombag (1993) show that criminal judges confirm this hypothesis of cognitive congruence when estimating the value of a piece of evidence after seeing a filmed mock trial on a DVD.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating Children's Rights during Separation from Parents Based on the Convention on the Rights of Child**

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the convention on the rights of child is the most important international instrument on the protection of children that has been encountered by international community's public demand more than any other international instrument. the aim of this study is to investigate one of the children's training rights-appropriate caring of child, during the separation period from their families- base on some convention articles. this separation can be caused by divorce, lack of one or both parents for any reason. the method of this research is a critical review on the convention articles. results indicated that in despite of flexibility and comprehensiveness, away from any national, racial, political and religious prejudice, etc., the convention has some limitation such as being general articles, lack of attention to children's gender in reaction to such situation, the negative effects of holder places which has been proposed as one of the supervision methods by the convention.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pavlovian Parameter Estimation in Causal Bayes Net**

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Classical or Pavlovian conditioning (also known as the Hebb's principle of synchronic convergence) can be considered as the key learning engine in Artificial and Natural Neural Networks. We propose a method (Pavlovian Probability Estimation or PPE) to estimate parameters in a causal Bayes nets based on the Rescorla and Wagner (1972) model of Pavlovian conditioning. We carried out Monte Carlo simulations and compared the performance of the Observed Frequency Estimate approach corrected with the Laplace rule of succession and our proposed PPE. The results show that the function generated by PPE is more progressive towards the asymptotic probability value of the parameter. Although the function must be reviewed given that it makes occasional mistakes, it is a starting point to model causal natural learning accurately. We suggest focusing future research on Relational Frame Theory as a useful theoretical background to model causal learning and to develop new parameter estimation methods.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Advanced Online Research Methods – Bringing Together Advertisement Psychology and Web Analytics**

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Research in media and consuming psychology has always been criticized for not investigating the actual target groups and the natural context of their interactions (Felsler, 1999). We show that innovative approaches of online-research (e.g., recruiting participants via Google AdWords; behavioral observation via web analytics) can bridge the divide between naturalistic, ecologically valid and standardized, internally valid approaches. It is possible to objectively observe participants' actual online product decisions and consuming behavior without gathering self-reported data. We bring forward the example of an empirical study in the field of user experience of IT products, which shows how this novel online-research approach allows a more differentiated perspective on determinants of purchase decisions.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire – Portuguese version**

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The aim of this study is to study the Portuguese translation of the (COPSOQ). The questionnaire seems to be comprehensive and to include most of the relevant dimensions according to several important theories on psychosocial factors at work. Is presented in three different lengths for assessing psychosocial factors at work, stress, and the well-being of employees and some personality factors. The development of the pilot study was based on a survey on a sample of 4000 Portuguese employees aged 20–59 years. The values will be analysis and compared with international data taking as an important starting point for the assessment and intervention in occupational health. We adapted this instrument to intend to pass it by promising and innovative nature of the evaluation of the psychosocial work environment, promoting communication between researchers, employers and occupational health and evaluation of interventions on the welfare and health work.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**INSAT2010 Health and Work Inquiry: a Methodological Proposal to Evaluate Occupational Health**

Carla Barros-Duarte<sup>1</sup>, Liliana Cunha<sup>2</sup>, Marianne Lacomblez<sup>3</sup>

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The problematic involving health and work relations is not new in itself. Actually, it has been a source of many studies and interventions in several EU countries. This research field is particularly interesting also due to the compulsory compliance with the legislation and to a greater awareness of the effects of professional risks. Understanding work consequences on workers' health and well being benefits from the development of an integrated analysis centred on workers' point of view and their working conditions. The tool we are presenting, the Health and Work Inquiry (INSAT), is based on other inquiries. Nevertheless, it gives a distinctive contribution to this integrated and worker-centred approach and also aims at promoting workers' reflections on the consequences of work conditions, making these effects more explicit in their statements.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factor structures of the Children's Depression Inventory: A Meta-Analysis of Pattern Matrices**

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This meta-analysis of 25 studies, comprising 36 independent samples representing 18,897 participants, examined the factor structure of Children's Depression Inventory. The 5-factor solution involving Self-Depreciation, Somatic Concerns, Externalizing, Lack of Personal and Social Interest, and Dysphoric Mood was supported for the overall samples, samples of children, and samples using the English version of the CDI, whereas the 4-factor solution was appropriate for at-risk/clinical participants and samples using non-English versions of the CDI. The at-risk/clinical samples had an independent factor of Depressive Mood and Loneliness, while studies using non-English versions of the CDI had an independent factor of Sadness and Somatic Concerns. Numerous studies reported that depressive symptoms were related to somatic symptoms in adult patients. Notably, the factor of Somatic Concerns was not identified in at-risk/clinical samples. Future research should examine whether items about somatic concerns are good markers of depression for youths.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Measuring Cognitive Reserve in Spanish Population: A New Scale.**

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The lack of a direct relationship between brain damage and clinic symptoms was the origin of cognitive reserve (CR). There have been different attempts to measure it, including instruments that assess leisure activities through lifespan. Objective: Designing a Scale to measure CR in Spanish population and studying its psychometric properties. Ninety-five healthy subjects were included in the study. The internal consistency was used to study reliability. A group of experts were consulted to determine the content validity. Correlations between the Scale and measures of autperception and premorbid intelligence gave some evidence of the criterion validity. The analysis showed a high reliability ( $\alpha = 0,81$ ) and a suitable content validity. There were statistically significant and mild correlations between mood state (0,25), premorbid intelligence (-0,31) and the Scale. The Scale of CR could be considered as a suitable tool to estimate this construct in Spanish population. Nevertheless, more research is needed.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Neurofeedback Training to Enhance Learning and Memory: A Single Case Study**

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The aim of the present study was to examine neurofeedback training (NFT) to enhance learning and memory in patients with cognitive impairment. Single case pre- and post-intervention study was adopted. The qEEG and IVA test was compared pre and post NFT. Patient with severe deficit in memory and learning, petit-mal seizure and aggression was given 40 sessions of NFT, 45 min / day, 3 days a week. The training incorporated video feedback to increase the frequency of Beta waves (15-18 Hz) and to decrease theta waves (3-7 Hz) in T3 and F3. Also, SMR training was performed in Cz to decrease the petit-mal seizure. Results indicated improvement in both auditory and visual processing. The present study puts forward that NFT should be taken into account to plan for rehabilitation of patients with cognitive impairment for enhancement of performance in the school or university.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Patterns and Treatment of Missing Data and Estimation of Factor Structure of a Test**

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Data from personality and diagnostic scales frequently include non-response for some items. The kind of mechanism which determines missingness is the most important factor in determining its treatment. Hence, a carefully analysis of this mechanism might be the first step for the analyst and researcher. In this study we show first, the use of several techniques for evaluation of the nature of missingness (Huisman, 1998) and second, the consequences of different imputation methods in conditions of non-ignorability. Data were collected from 839 respondents to the Eating Disorder Inventory (EDI-3) (Garner, 2004) in which is clearly shown an association between non-response to an specific item and the score scales. Results in the estimation of factor structure provided by the EM algorithm were compared with those provided by an imputation method specifically adequate for such kind of data set, namely Response Function method (Sijtsma & Van der Ark, 2003).

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Alternative Uses of Dif Techniques**

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Differential item functioning analysis is one of the hottest topics in psychological testing field. The APA Standards include DIF in the list of sources of validity evidence to support tests and questionnaires interpretations. The regular use of DIF analysis is to compare item performances obtained by matched people from two different demographic groups. However, the DIF detection techniques can be used in other methodological contexts in which it is also expect equivalent response probabilities: the development of Likert scales, test adaptation, or the development of parallel items from a specifications table. In these cases, people responses to different items should be similar, making it possible use DIF techniques for testing that assumption. Moreover, it is also possible to work with only one group of subjects, avoiding “impact” problems. The aim of this paper is to present different examples illustrating how to apply DIF techniques in new methodological contexts.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Sample Invariance of the Chinese Version of Somatosensory Amplification Scale (ChSAS) among Chinese adolescents**

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This paper aimed to evaluate the factor structure of the Chinese version of Somatosensory Amplification Scale (ChSAS) in a sample of Chinese adolescents across different grade levels using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). A total of 1991 Chinese adolescents completed the ChSAS. CFA assessed the fit of the one-factor model to the entire sample. Factorial invariance of the ChSAS was also examined across grade levels using multigroup CFA. Results of CFA confirmed the one-factor model in the current Chinese sample across different grade levels (CFI[ge]0.905). Factorial invariance was also evidenced across different grade levels. Reliability of the scale was good for the entire sample and different subsamples ([alp]s ranging 0.75-0.78). The ChSAS is a valid and reliable instrument to be employed among adolescents across different grade levels. Future research on the specific role of SA in explaining presentation of somatic symptoms with regard to both neurological and psychological processes is desirable.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychometric Properties of the Attachment Style Questionnaire – A Hungarian Validation Study**

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This study examined the psychometric properties of Feeney, Noller, and Hanrahan's Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), a self report measure of non-romantic adult attachment in a Hungarian sample of 1172 participants. Maximum likelihood factor analysis with varimax rotation yielded a slightly different item distribution across the five factors, whereas the original two-factor higher order structure was observed. Convergent and discriminant validity was demonstrated via correlations with other attachment measures (PBI, ECR-R, YSK). Internal consistencies of the Hungarian subscales were stronger compared to the original ASQ scales. However, Cronbach's alphas differed when age (15–72 years), and of previous experiences in adult romantic relationship (0–42 years) were calculated. Our results have demonstrated the ASQ as a valid measure of attachment. However, its psychometric properties seem to be sensitive to age and previous experience in romantic relationship. This support the hypothesis that attachment style is a context-dependent and multi-dimensional construct.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire: Factor Structure and Psychometric Properties of the Turkish Version**

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Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ; Garnefski, N., Kraaij, V., & Spinhoven, P., 2001) is a multidimensional questionnaire that was developed to assess cognitive emotion regulation strategies people use after experiencing negative life events. The purpose of the present study was to develop a Turkish version of the CERQ, and to examine its psychometric properties in a sample of Turkish university students. The English version of the CERQ was translated and back-translated prior to its administration to 200 participants recruited from several universities in Turkey. Participants also completed the Ways of Coping Scale, Brief Symptom Inventory, and General Self-Efficacy Scale for the assessment of concurrent validity. Internal consistency, test-retest reliability, inter-scale reliability, and factorial validity of the Turkish version are being analyzed. The results are expected to show that the data collected with Turkish version also supports the original nine-factor model; with reliability and validity measures comparable to the original one.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences between Men and Women Regarding Fears and Phobias in the Portuguese Adult Population.**

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Our purpose was to evaluate the differences between men and women regarding fears and phobias. We used the Fear Survey Schedule-III, proposed by Arrindell (1980), after adapting it to the Portuguese Population. 1980 participants were gathered, through convenience sampling, from a normative adult Portuguese population. The invariance of the measurement model for men and women was evaluated using a Multi-group factor analysis. Results show that the measurement model of fears and phobias is not invariant, for both men and women ( $\chi^2(33)=140,143;p<0.001$ ). The covariance between first-order factors were also invariant ( $\chi^2(43)=170,698;p<0,001$ ). First-order factor averages differed significantly between women and men, with women having the highest means ( $p<0.001$ ). The differences between women and men were of 0.43 for Fear of Bodily Injury, Death and Illness; 0.65 for Agoraphobia; 0.26 for Social Anxiety; 0.53 for Fear of Display to Aggressive Scenes and 0.98 for Fear of Harmless Animals.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Communication Apprehension on Students' Activity in a Learning Environment**

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The report presents the first studies of communication apprehension carried out in Bulgaria. The subjects are students classified in three groups – having low, average, or high level of communication apprehension – according to their score from the Personal Report of Communication Apprehension – 24, a scale originally developed by of J. McCroskey, which we have adapted to Bulgarian conditions. The results from the study prove that communication apprehension is a personality disposition, which influences the effectiveness of the students' activity regardless of cultural conditions. The report also presents the most effective coping strategies. These results are significant to social practice, since, despite the high level of technological servicing in many professions, the one-to-one interpersonal communications have not lost their influence upon the psychological and social development of the personality.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison Study between the Brief Cognitive Assessment Tool for Schizophrenia (B-CATS) and the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP)**

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**Introduction** The aim of this study was to examine the comparative validity of the Brief Cognitive Assessment Tool for Schizophrenia (B-CATS) and the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP) in relation to a global cognitive score. **Methods** 161 psychotic patients and 76 healthy controls were tested with both instruments to examine their respective concurrent validity relative to a neuropsychological battery. B-CATS and SCIP-S were introduced in a regression analysis to quantify the explained variance in Global Cognitive Composite Score (GCCS) scores. **Results** The B-CATS and the SCIP showed good to excellent concurrent validity relative to the GCCS. The SCIP-S showed better predictive value than B-CATS. Partial and semi-partial correlations showed higher percentages of both shared and unique variance between the SCIP-S and the GCCS than the B-CATS and GCCS. **Conclusions** The SCIP-S and the B-CATS seem to be reliable and promising tools for use in routine clinical practice.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A New Calibration Model in Psychometrics Tests :From IQ to PQ**

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With regard to the scoring methods we shall remark the fact that any methodology will start obligatory from interpretation of the distribution of the results of the measurements on a pattern represented on a bi-dimensional graph having. There are known two main methods: 1. position 2. dissemination. We think that both approaches are inadequate for the action of measuring a skill or human performances. We suggest a method that uses the ordinate as the reference axis. According to the information theory, the entropy is inverse proportionally with the frequency of an event probability. This new metrics is more compatible not only with the modern cybernetic approaches of personality but with the human nature itself asymmetric excellently. The curve of evaluation suggested by this intervention is twice asymptotic and opened as regards the maximal values towards the ends of the measuring domain.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Characteristics of a Portuguese Version of the Amsterdam Occupational Interest Inventory**

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In the present study we present some preliminary psychometric data of the Portuguese version of an Occupational Interest Inventory, originally adapted to the Netherlands (NL) population. The authors, following the international guidelines about the translation and adaptation of psychological instruments, began by studying the item and scale statistical properties of the Portuguese trial version on a sample of higher education students ( $n = 113$ ) of both sexes. Classical Test Theory item analysis procedures were performed on the data, and the results, namely the scale reliability coefficients, means and standard deviations, were compared with the NL version of the inventory. The results of this pilot study were encouraging since all 18 scales of the inventory have showed very good internal consistency indexes. Finally, the implications of the results for next wave of studies with the instrument will be discussed.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Extreme Response Style in the Assessment of Personality**

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The NEO-PI-R comprised of six facets for each of the five factors of personality is used to measure the multidimensional construct of personality. Based on theoretical considerations of measurement and diagnostic requirements, each of these 30 facets should prove to be unidimensional. Findings of previous research suggest that different response styles, in sense of choosing rather extreme or middle categories of a given multilevel response scale, influence the trait measure and are related to other variables. This assumptions are scrutinized by modeling the responses of  $N = 312$  psychology students, using Rasch- and Mixed-Rasch-Models. The results confirm a two-class solution for 12 facets due to different response styles and other influences of multidimensionality. The consistency of the response style is proved using a second order latent class analysis approach. Substantial correlations are shown between the response style and several demographic variables, factors and facets of personality and verbal intelligence.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Orthogonal Higher Order Structure and Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the French Wechsler Children Intelligence Scale–Fourth Edition (WISC-IV)**

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According to the Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) model of intelligence measurement, each subtest of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-IV) should reflect 1-st (4-5 broad abilities) and 2nd-order factors (general factor). To disentangle the contribution of each factor, a Schmid-Leiman orthogonalization transformation was applied to the data published in the French technical manual for the WISC-IV. Results showed that the general factor accounted for about 60 % of the common variance. In contrast, the contribution of the 1st order factors were weak (5.4 % to 14.3 %). This issue was also addressed by using confirmatory factor analyses and models based on the CHC framework were also tested. Taken together, the data demonstrated that the general factor accounts for the bulk of the common variance in the French WISC-IV and that the 4 index scores did not reflect only broad abilities but also the general factor.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Cognitive Functioning Self-Assessment Scale (Cfss): A New Tool for Non Clinical-Neurological Settings**

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**Purpose.** Despite cognitive functioning is recognized being a quality of life domain, only few tools (non-specifically for clinical-neurological populations) assess it. The present study is aimed to provide a responsive instrument – Cognitive Functioning Self-Assessment Scale (CFSS) – to measure the individual's cognitive functioning. The CFSS is composed of 18 items to which the subjects answer on a five-point scale. **Method.** 282 patients in a General Practitioner study have filled-in the CFSS together with a clinical and socio-demographic data form. **Results.** Explorative factor analysis, using principal component analysis, suggests the consideration of the CFSS as unidimensional; the internal consistency is good ( $p=0.856$ ). Women reported a worse cognitive functioning than men, whereas no differences emerged in relation to age, manual dominance, presence of an illness or being in pharmacological treatment. **Discussion.** Although further verifications are necessary, the CFSS seems to be a promising self-report cognitive functioning measure for non clinical-neurological settings.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spanish Adaptation of the “Perceived Acceptance Scale”**

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The main objective of the present paper is to report psychometric properties (reliability, validity) of the Spanish adaptation of the Perceived Acceptance Scale (PAS; Brock, Sarason, Sanghvi & Gurung, 1998). The sense of acceptance is the belief that others love and care for us, that they accept us for what we are, including our best and worst points. In the present study, the scale was administered to a sample of 855 Spanish university students. The Cronbach's alpha found was of .93. Confirmatory factor analysis showed an acceptable level of fit of the four sources of support (family, friends, father, mother) model proposed. The results indicated that the scale has adequate validity and reliability for the assessment of perceived social support, and that may be used with guarantee in studies about adjustment and academic outcome.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dimensionality of the “Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire” in Spanish Sample**

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The main purpose of this investigation was the structural validation of the Spanish version of the Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire SACQ (Baker & Syrik, 1984, 1989). The SACQ was created with the aim of assessing a multifaceted view of adjustment in four subscales: Academic, Social, Personal-Emotional and Institutional Attachment. In a sample composed of 277 grade students the scale score indicated good internal consistency. Results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that neither the four-factor model proposed nor other models analyzed had an acceptable fit. Given the lack of fit of models tested, we tested separately the goodness of fit of four one-factor models, corresponding to each subscale, in order to propose a short form of the scale. It was concluded that future reviews of the instrument should modify or eliminate the items with inadequate psychometric properties.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analysis of the Psychometric Properties of the Iranian Version of the Beck Depression Inventory (short form) in Iran.**

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Increased international collaboration in clinical trials has created a need for cross-culturally valid instruments to assess quality of life and behavioral disorders. Cross-cultural studies of depressive symptomatology, in particular, must be preceded by an exhaustive study of the psychometric properties of the instruments, to ensure the validity of the comparison. In this article, we examine the validity, reliability and factor of the Iranian version of the Beck Depression Inventory (short form) (BDI) in a random stratified 315 sample of students university. Our findings indicate that this version of the BDI is psychometrically strong and appropriate for use in Iran, and we suggest that it is suitable for assessing depressive symptomatology in Iranian therapist.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Turkish form of Metacognition Questionnaire for Children: Psychometric Skills and its Relationships with Anxiety and Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms**

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The first aim of present study is to evaluate psychometric properties of the Metacognition Questionnaire for Children (MCQ-C) among Turkish children and adolescent. The second aim is to investigate relationships between metacognitive processes, anxiety, and obsessive compulsive (o-c) symptom. For hundred and seventy primary and high school students from 71 different schools participated in the study. The Turkish form of MCQ-C showed acceptable to good test-retest reliability, good internal consistency and convergent validity. Confirmatory factor analysis suggested an acceptable fit to a four-factor model consistent with the original MCQ-C provided further support for the construct validity. In addition, significant positive relationships were observed between MCQ-C scores and o-c symptoms and trait anxiety, but not state anxiety. Results confirmed that the Turkish version of MCQ-C has sufficient psychometric skills. Also, relationships between metacognitive thoughts, o-c symptoms, and trait anxiety were similar in children and adults.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Chilean Psychometric Properties of the Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire.**

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The Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire (SPSRQ) was developed to assess two of the main motivational systems proposed by Gray's personality theory: The Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) and the Behavioral Approach System (BAS). The purpose of this work is to show the results of the adaptation and validation of the Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire (SPSRQ) to the Chilean context. A sample of 434 undergraduate students was obtained. The reliability (test-retest) and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) showed high and appropriate stability of the questionnaire. Convergent and divergent validity was coherent with the hypothesized theoretical relationships according to other affectivity constructs. A factorial confirmatory analysis (CFA) of the questionnaire showed adjustment problems of the scales according to its theoretical expected structure. It is concluded that the psychometric properties of the SPSRQ are appropriate to encourage its use in the Chilean context.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Reliability, Validity, and Factorial Analysis of a Short Form of the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems in an Iranian Population**

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The purpose of this study was to examine reliability, validity, and exploratory factor analysis of a short form of the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-60) in an Iranian general population.. 921 volunteers (490 females, 434 males) from Tehran city general population were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete the IIP-60, the Mental Health Inventory, the Self-Esteem Rating Scale, and the Emotional Intelligence Scale. Results of exploratory factor analysis supported six factors for the IIP-60 as well as a single general factor of interpersonal problems. The convergent and discriminant validity of the IIP-60 were supported by an expected pattern of correlations between the scale and the measures of mental health, self-esteem, and emotional intelligence. Coefficient alpha estimates of internal reliability were between .84 and .95 for the IIP-60 subscales. Test-retest reliability of the IIP-60 was also calculated at the range of .74-.84. All correlations were statistically significant.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometri Properties of a Short Version of the Self-Regulation Inventory in a Sample of Iranian Population**

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The purpose of the present study was to examine psychometric properties of a short version of the Self-Regulation Inventory (SRI-S). 357 Iranian volunteers (150 males, 207 females) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete the SRI-S, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised Short Scale, and the Mental Health Inventory. Test-retest reliability and internal consistency of the SRI-S were examined at satisfactory levels. Content validity of the SRI-S was calculated according to Kendall's coefficients of concordance for SRI-S subscales and total score. All Kendall's coefficients of concordance were statistically significant. Self-regulation scales revealed significant positive associations with extraversion and psychological well-being, as well as significant negative associations with neuroticism and psychological distress. These results confirmed the convergent and discriminant validity of the SRI-S. It was concluded that the SRI-S can be considered as a reliable and valid scale to measure self-regulation in Iranian samples.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation Cyberaddiction Scale**

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The increased use of the Internet has changed the behavior of human beings in different areas: biological, psychological and social. The cyberaddiction, refers to a dependence on the Internet and some authors have classified as a mental disorder (Young, 1996). In Mexico, this behavior is just beginning to be studied, for this reason we developed a scale to assess the cyberaddiction, so we worked with 350 people, 51% men and 49% women, ranging in age from 15 to 45 years. 103 reagents were designed taking into account four factors derived from the literature. To estimate the reliability procedure was used test-retest and Cronbach alpha index gaining 97% of reliability. Procedure was used for contrasted groups validity. We also performed an exploratory factor analysis, from which 80 were selected reagents that are grouped into two factors that explain 68% of the variance.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of a Questionnaire to Measure Resilience**

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Resilience is the ability to recover from certain experiences that you have found painful. Being resilient does not mean forgetting what happened and pretend that nothing happened, but learning to get a handle similar situations the next time they arise (Grotberg, 2006; Cyrulnik, 2008; Manciaux, 2007, Chinchilla, 2007). We developed a scale to assess the resilience of incoming university students. The instrument was validated with 250 students. To estimate the reliability index was calculated internal consistency Cronbach alpha reliability obtained from 78%. The validity was calculated using the method of discrimination between contrasted groups. Factorial analysis was performed which was observed in the rotated matrix variables were classified into two factors and they are dissociated from one side taking the items that measure the characteristics of a resilient people, and other items that measure the characteristics of a non-resilient. Also, factor analysis indicated the total explained variance of 64%.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**On the Impact of Anglo-American Psychology on Test Construction in Other Languages: A Case Example from the German-Speaking Countries**

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With reference to the Anglo-American dominance in psychology research, bibliometric data on the history and recent state of psychological test developments in the German-speaking countries since the 1950ties are presented. The impact of Anglo-American test developments on psychological research and applied psychology in the German-speaking countries is analyzed with data from the database segment PSYINDEX Tests from PSYINDEX, in which more than 6,300 German-language psychological tests are documented in detail. Time series of data refer to the number of German-language test developments versus German-language adaptations of Anglo-American tests published between 1950 and 2010. Analysed is, whether the recent Anglicization of psychology publications from the German-speaking countries have any impact on an increase of German-language adaptations of Anglo-American tests. Results point at the significance of enhancing other than English language test developments in the European countries as well as international visible publications on test construction, psychological diagnosis and assessment from Europe.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of the One- and Two-Parameter Logistic Models for Item Calibration**

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The aim of this paper is to compare two different IRT models: One-Parameter Logistic Model (OPLM) and Two-Parameter Logistic Model (2PL) in the terms of fitting statistics and ability distributions. OPLM is a model where difficulty parameters are estimated and discrimination indices are imputed as known constants, which is an extension of the Rasch model. Results of the three Croatian high school final exams were used. OPLM and BILOG MG 3.0 software were used in the analysis of the results. Correlations between the parameters obtained with two models were calculated for every test as well as the correlations between respondents' rank-orders based on the ability parameters obtained with the two models. Estimated parameters and goodness of fit statistics showed superiority of 2PL in compare to OPLM for the data that were used. When using 2PL, it is possible to find a model that will have better fitting statistics than OPLM model.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Greek Language Validation of the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ).**

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Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders (PRIME-MD) Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) is a cost-effective and psychometrically sound (Spitzer et al., 1999) instrument which is used for the diagnosis of specific psychiatric disorders. Unfortunately, PHQ has not been validated or used with Greek language populations. The aim of this study is to conduct a PHQ validation in 520 Greek native-language participants in Cyprus. Appropriate self-report measures were identified based on the convergence between the diagnostic specifications of these measures and PHQ diagnoses. The identified measures and the translated PHQ were used for data collection. Socio-demographic data was also gathered. Currently, the project is in its final stages of data collection (deadline February, 2011). Preliminary results (N=150) demonstrate adequate internal reliability and factor structure across the sub-scales. Upon completion of data collection PHQ psychometric properties will be further investigated. Strengths and weaknesses of PHQ and the employed validation method will be discussed.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Multidimensional Scaling and Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Construct Validation of the French Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children - Fourth Edition**

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**Objectives:** The first purpose of this study was to test Guttman's model of intelligence on the French WISC-IV using multidimensional scaling (MS). The second goal was to compare this model with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Several models will be compared. **Methods:** The subtests of the French WISC-IV were administered to 250 French-speaking Swiss children (age 8-12), and the intercorrelation matrix was submitted to multidimensional scaling and CFA. **Results:** The results of MS showed that a two-dimension solution with the 15 subtests had an acceptable level of stress (0.01). Furthermore, a solution with three dimensions had a better stress (0.006). Concerning CFA, the best model was a CHC-based model with 5 factors: Gf, Gc, Gsm, Gv, and Gs. **Conclusion:** The results showed that the cognitive ability structure was partly similar, using MS or CFAs. As shown by Snow et al. (1984), ability organization is at least partly determined by the techniques used to analyze the interrelationships

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing the Psychometric Properties of the Quality of Life Scale for Diabetics:  
Developing Over Aged 20-60**

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This study assessed the reliability and validity of Quality of Life Scale of patients with diabetes (D-39). 460 diabetic patients (age 20-60 years) of Iranian Diabetes Society completed the D-39 and psychological well-being subscale of the Mental Health Inventory (MHI). The coefficients of internal consistency and test-retest reliability, done in 4 week interval, were 0.89 and 0.75 respectively. Conducting Principle Component Analysis using Promax rotation and confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the structure of the D-39 scale contains the following factors: diabetes control, energy and mobility, social burden, anxiety and worry, diabetes complications and other illnesses, and sexual functioning. These factors accounted for almost 64% of the variance. A significant negative correlation between the total score of the D-39, and its extracted sub-factors and the psychological well-being subscale of Mental Health Inventory (MHI) confirmed the convergent validity. Differences among factors in the original scale and the Farsi version are discussed.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preliminary Study of Abuse Scale (AS) in Runaway Girls**

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One of the most important antecedents of running away is being abused in home environment. So, the main goal of this study is to develop a Child Abuse Scale for detecting abuse experiences (neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse) and to study its psychometric characteristics. Child abused scale was administered to a Runaway sample of 40, 14-25 year old girls selected from run away shelters and the 40, 14-25 year old non-runaway girls, selected from high schools and parks. The results showed significant differences between runaway and non-runaway samples ( $p < 0.001$ ) in all subscales and their total score. The results of ROC analysis showed an AUC (Area Under the ROC Curve) of 0.97 for the total scale, and 0.9, 0.94 and 0.94 for neglect, emotional and physical abuse, respectively. For sexual abuse subscale there is an AUC score of 0.74 which shows its insufficiency to discriminate runaway and non-runaway samples.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effective Method of Teaching for Improving the Structure of Science Class. Supporting Teachers Accuracy Using Class Design Matrix**

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The effective method of teaching to improve the structure of science class : Supporting teachers accuracy using class design matrix This research deals with the competence of the teacher's ability to prepare the science class when careful teaching . When a teacher teaches the subject of science it is necessary to have the image of the class. However, by the present science class in Japan it is not performed well enough. Therefore the effectived method of teaching for improving the structure of science class. Using this digisine shuld support teachers. This shuld support teachers using class design. The science class shuld be structured Topic, Expectation, Experimentation or observation , Discussion , Reflection ,in this 4 steps. Therefore it's important to perform a class design minutely by making this matrix. and considering the views of children in all steps of processe. Using this method can support teachers' accuracy for science class

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development and Validation of Benevolence Scale of Youth in an Iranian Sample**

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**Abstract:** Benevolence is one of psychological positive traits. It can be considered as thoughtfulness and kind-behaving and positive feeling to himself, others and the world. **Objective:** The Purpose of this study was to develop and validate the scale of youth benevolence. **Method:** In order to this, 30 items was prepared with the aim of measuring benevolence trait in 3 aspect including benevolence to himself, others and the world in Likert's rate. This inventory was administered on a 300-person sample of 19-23 years old student of nursing, midwifery, psychology and medicine who were selected by simple random sampling. **Results:** Findings revealed that reliability (internal consistency) of the inventory through Cronbach's  $\alpha$  was 0.84. Exploratory factor analysis showed this inventory has meaningful factor loading ( $\geq 0.3$ ) and totally 63.4% of total variance was explained by these factors and only 2 items had no meaningful factor loading in none of 3 factors and were omitted from scale.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development and Validation of Positive Aspects of Disease Inventory in an Iranian Sample**

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All aspect of a physical disease is not negative always, sometimes diseases lead people to review their forgiveness's and pay more attention to them. Objective: The Purpose of this study was to develop and validate the scale of positive aspects of physical diseases. Method: Thus 40 item were prepared with likert's rate which surveyed positive results of physical disease. This questionnaire was administered on a 200-person sample of non chronic and non hard curing patients in case of inpatient and outpatient. Results: Findings showed that Cronbach's  $\alpha$  of this inventory was 0.81 which indicates its desirable reliability, also results of exploratory factor analysis showed that this questionnaire is saturated by 3 factors (based on  $\leq$  eigenvalue) of referred to self positive aspects, interpersonal positive aspects and ontological positive aspects that altogether explained 44.4% of total variance. All items except 3, have meaningful factor loading in these 3 factor ( $\geq 0.3$ ).

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spatial Orientation in Relation to the Reliability of a Questionnaire Measuring Affect**

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The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between spatial orientation and the impact it may have on the reliability of a questionnaire measuring affect. For this purpose an experimental study was conducted on 1 823 participants. The results indicated that spatial orientation may influence the metric properties of a questionnaire measuring affect, such as the reliability thereof. When developing a questionnaire measuring affect one therefore needs to take into consideration embodiment and its relation to the layout of the questionnaire.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development and Psychometric Properties of a Comprehensive Measure to Draw an Addiction Profile**

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In the present study, psychometric properties and preliminary analyses of the Addiction Profile Index (BAPI). BAPI is a designed in order to develop an individual-based substance use profile in prison populations. Subjects (N = 150) are the inmates who were convicted for substance abuse and related crimes. BAPI is an observer rating questionnaire. In general, the questionnaire includes questions screening levels of substance use, substance-related impairment in daily functioning, and motivation for treatment for the individual's preferred substance. For validity analyses, two independent researchers conducted diagnostic interviews with SCID. Results showed that BAPI is both an internally reliable and valid measure that has strong diagnostic power and also distinguishes different components of addiction. Moreover, it is convenient to be used in prison populations since it can be administered by prison guardians. The successful implementation of the BAPI in different prison population helps to draw more detailed addiction profiles of inmates, which will especially guide further corrective interventions.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on Hope Scale and the Related Factors or the High School Students**

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This study was to develop hope scale and to explore the related factors for the high school students. Delphi technique was used and the confirmatory factor analyses, with the collected 1052 valid questionnaires. 6 competition patterns were discussed, the results indicated the situational survey pattern was the simplest and most valid. This study employed following statistic methods, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, One-way MANOVA and Canonical Correlation Analysis. The results were as follows: 1. The hope scale for the high school students was an utility appropriate to evaluate high school student's hope, with excellent validity, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. 2. The overall performances of the hope scale for the high school students were good, above the average, with "recreation" and "peer relationships" the best. 3. Students with higher Hope for specific goal tended to perform higher "personal trait."

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dimensions and Determinants of Posttraumatic Growth in French Women**

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**Purpose :** To investigate the dimensions and determinants of posttraumatic growth in French women. **Method :** 307 long term survivors referring to breast cancer and 132 women referring to the most stressful event in the last 20 years of their lives. Both groups completed a French posttraumatic growth inventory, translated from the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (Calhoun & Tedeschi, 1996), along with social support, coping, and optimism questionnaires. **Results :** The original American structure of 5 factors was not found. Confirmatory factor analyses showed a second-order model fits the data the best, with 2 first-order factors, "interpersonal growth" related to changes in one's view of other people, and "intrapersonal growth" reflecting a variety of personal changes. Multiple regressions analyses showed the importance of coping to personal changes, and of social support to interpersonal growth. **Discussion :** These results underlie the need to take cultural specificity into account in understanding posttraumatic growth.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Construction of a Short Version of the Slovenian Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Paris, Pisa and San Diego – Autoquestionnaire (TEMPS-A) and Its Psychometric Characteristics**

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Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego – Autoquestionnaire (TEMPS-A) has been reported as a useful screening tool in diagnostics for affective disorders. The aim of our study was to construct a short version of the TEMPS-A and examine its psychometric characteristics. In the short version of the questionnaire we included 45 items from the long questionnaire that measure five affective temperaments, namely depressive, cyclothymic, hyperthymic, irritable and anxious. We analysed the scale according to classical test theory and the Rasch model for dichotomous items. 526 students from different Slovenian universities completed the questionnaire. The psychometric analysis showed relatively good reliability of all five scales. The internal structure of the instrument was very good and homogenous. The Rasch analysis revealed no major under- or overfit to the model. The short version of the TEMPS-A proved to be a reliable instrument that could be applicable in a clinical practice.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Preliminary Results of the Temporal Extension Inventory – TEI**

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Temporal Extension is one of the dimensions of Time Perspective (Nuttin & Lens, 1985) and is described as the perceived distance by an individual between the present time and an event in the past or in the future (Lennings & Burns, 1998). It is believed that a high Temporal Extension can be important in the pursuit and achievement of long term objectives (de Volder & Lens, 1982). Thus, the Temporal Extension Inventory – TEI was created, with the intent of being a brief, easy to use and to score measure, with good psychometric characteristics. In this study we intend to thoroughly describe this scale, as well as to present the first results referring to its characteristics (two factors identified in the Scree Plot, with 44% of explained variance).

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“Children’s Self-reported Emotional Intelligence Scale Validation (CSEIS)”**

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Objective: Validation and confiability process of the Children’s Self-reported Emotional Intelligence Scale. The Children’s Self-reported Emotional Intelligence Scale’s (CSEIS) development comes from Salovey and Mayer’s (1997) theoretical model. The two intelligences proposed by Garner (1995) are included in this scale. The instrument was applied to 396 participants with ages between 6 and 10 years (average=7, s.d.=1.4), 55.3% were girls. After eliminate itmes with low commonality (below 0.5) from the instrument, a factorial analysis of the principal axis with oblimin rotation ( $\delta=0$ ) were done and four of the left items were extracted. These factors retain 39.86% of total variance and bear a confiability index of Cronbach of  $\alpha=0.849$  as total scale. All the ítems which form these factors obtain more than 10% of variance shared with the factor (factorial charges over 0.32). The result is a 4-factors scale which includes well being, empathy, insight and discomfort.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Assessment in the Family Process and Content Model**

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This study was aimed to show the different level of the assessment zoom in Family Process and Content Model (FPC Model). The zoom of assessment refers to the power of assessment to highlight the details of a subject. Assessment zoom has three levels in FPC Model: Holistic zoom, Multidimensional zoom, and Pathological zoom. Holistic zoom of assessment in FPC Model helps the model to family typology. Based on holistic zoom in the FPC Model four types of family is defined (healthy or efficient family, unhealthy inefficient family, and two types of problematic family). Multidimensional zoom of assessment in the FPC Model reveals the level of integration and unity among family members, and pathological zoom of assessment in the model aimed for family intervention planning. These three levels of assessment zoom make a chance for the FPC Model to be a descriptive and prescriptive family model

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Topic: Adaptation and Construction of Anger Expression Scale (Spielberger, 1988) according to Pakistani Cultural Context and Psychometric Properties of the Deve**

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In the present research State Trait Anger Expression Inventory by Spielberger (1988), was adapted into Urdu. The adaptation was completed in 4 phases. In the first phase, 44 sentences of STAXI were translated thrice. The two choices of Urdu translation, closest to actual meanings were selected and given to 5 hypertensive patients & 5 hypertensive experts for the selection of appropriate translation. The procedure was adapted in four phases till a final list of 44 Urdu sentences was prepared from the most frequently selected sentences by patients and experts. Finally same list was translated back into English by three language experts and inter-rater concordance was found. Psychometric properties of the adapted version were also checked. Internal consistency and reliability analyses showed sufficient alphas. Construct validity of the scale was also found by using the method of contrast groups and found significant differences among the scores of both groups.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Construct Validity of an Inventory of Personal Epistemology in Basic Psychological Processes**

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The purpose of this study was to validate an inventory of personal epistemology aiming to identify students' beliefs about knowledge on psychological processes. Knowing if epistemological beliefs are similar or different between domains facilitate understanding the mediation exerted by beliefs on theoretical - methodological diversity in each domain. The construction of the epistemology personal inventory required defining constructs, designing and calibrating items. The initial bank consisted of 52 Likert-type items that measured seven separate dimensions. 573 students of six educational institutions in Mexico voluntarily responded the inventory. A calibration procedure was applied to the data of the 52 initial items, using a graduated response model. Items were eliminated when values were  $a < 1.00$  and whose standard error were high ( $> 1.00$ ). With 30 resulting items a confirmatory factor analysis was run. Its practical indexes (CFI=.956; RMSEA=.027) allowed concluding that the inventory had convergent and divergent validity between observations and underlying factors.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties of the Turkish Version of Emotional Approach Coping Scale in the Samples of Turkish University Students and Community Members**

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The Emotional Approach Coping Scale (EACS) is frequently used to examine emotional expression and emotional processing. This study aims to examine the psychometric properties of the situational EACS with a sample of Turkish university students ( $n = 283$ ) and community members ( $n = 274$ ). The results reveal that the two-factor model reveals significant results in both samples in terms of goodness of fit indexes in confirmatory factor analysis. Furthermore, multi-group comparisons on the basis of gender groups with the sample of university students and community members demonstrate no significant differences between the constrained and unconstrained models. In addition to sufficient reliability, the concurrent and discriminant validity of the scale were supported in both samples by revealing the association of the EACS with the conceptually related measure state anxiety and the unrelated measure social desirability. The theoretical and practical implications of this

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Comparison of the Web-based and Paper-and-Pencil Versions of the RMSHS with a Sample of Undergraduate Students**

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The study aims to investigate the comparability of the web-based (web) and paper-and-pencil (p&p) versions of the Revised Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale (RMSHS; Wang, Cheng, Liu, & Ho, 2010). Participants were 488 undergraduate students divided into 4 groups to examine their responses towards two different versions of RMSHS (web and p&p). A 2 (pretest and posttest) × 2 (web and p&p versions) experimental design was conducted and the data were analyzed through multivariate analysis of covariance. The results indicated that all items had no significant differential item functioning across genders and in ways of testing (web and p&p). Only the dimension of attitudes towards humor revealed a statistically significant difference in ways of testing. The findings suggested that web-based version of the RMSHS yielded almost the same results as paper-and-pencil version did. In conclusion, the web-based version of the instrument represented a promising alternative to its traditional paper-and-pencil counterpart.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Results of National Assessment in 9th Graders Mathematics**

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In June of 2010th year, national assessment was conducted in Georgia; its goal was to assess knowledge and skills of Georgian Public School's 9th graders in mathematics and find out the factors influencing students' success. The instruments of the research were national curriculum based test forms, as well as teacher's, headmaster's and student's questionnaires. About 6000 students, 300 public school headmasters and 340 mathematics teachers participated in the assessment. For psychometrical analysis of the results OPLM model of IRT and Standard-setting bookmark method were used. As a result of final analysis, four student achievement levels could be defined; they were low, middle, high and very high. The results were analyzed on the regional and national level. Factors influencing students' level of success (social-economical status, the number of available books at home, text-books used, teaching-methods, motivation, etc) were found out. There were no gender differences in achievement levels.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Type I Error and Power of the  $\Delta$ MH Procedure for Detecting DIF with Large Sample Sizes Ratios**

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the power and type I error of the  $\Delta$ MH under similar conditions to those of the Colombian State Exam (ICFES). An experiment of Montecarlo with 4 independent variables was carried out. The manipulated variables were the sample sizes ratio, the impact, the model adjustment, and the item with DIF percentage in the test. The dependent variables were the false positives proportion and the correct detections proportion. The ANOVA showed a significant effect of the sample sizes ratio and the model adjustment on the rate of false positive (FP) and power of  $\Delta$ MH. On other hand, the  $\Delta$ MH type I error was kept under control under all the experimental conditions, the FP rates were into interval proposed for the liberal and conservative approach of Bradley.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of the Revised Short Test of Music Preferences in a Croatian sample**

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Music as important aspect of many people's lives, serving functions such as emotional regulation and revealing one's values, attitudes and self views to others (Rentfrow & Gosling, 2006; Boer, 2009; Boer, Fischer & Mendoza 2008; Boer & Fischer, 2008). The Short Test of Music Preferences (STOMP; Rentfrow & Gosling, 2003) has been developed to measure liking of different music genres through four broad music-preference dimensions. To explore internal validity a Croatian translation of the revised version of the test STOMP-R, on the sample of 1005 students validation is simultaneously performed by neural network factor analysis of Hopfield type with PBC extraction criterion and promax rotated principal components. Resembling four latent dimensions were extracted and interpreted: Intense & Rebellious, Upbeat & Conventional, Reflective & Complex and Energetic & Rhythmic. Cultural differences in the music-preferences dimensions in the population of Croatian young adults are interpreted based on the position of particular items.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Validation of the Croatian translation of the Emerging Adult Peer Pressure Inventory**

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Peer influences are significant predictor of risk behaviors (Kiuru et al., 2010; Crockett, Raffaelli & Shen, 2006; Vegega & Klitzner, 1989). The Emerging Adult Peer Pressure Inventory (EAPPI: Bradley & Wildman, 2002) was developed to measure the extent to which emerging adults feel peer pressure to engage in a range of pro-social and anti-social behaviors. The goal of this study was to validate a Croatian translation of the EAPPI. Self-report data was obtained from 927 graduate students aged 18-38 years. The analysis of the summative scale result in real metrics show low reliability value [ $\alpha$ ]=0.673. Transforming results into Guttman's image and Harris's mirror image form gave equally low-reliability solutions. Kaiser's measure of sampling adequacy show a modest value of 0.899. However, the first eigenvalue of data matrix explains near quarter of total variance. It is concluded that the scale should be revised by addition of items.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparing Different Methods for Setting Cut-off Scores in Psychological Testing**

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Cut-points are commonly used in psychological screening tests as well as in psychological diagnostic practice. Although accurate standard setting is an important issue related with the external validity of the tests, no much information is offered to the test user about this topic. Different methods and procedures are available for setting standards and this paper presents a comparison of some of them. We consider classification techniques based on quartiles, logistic regression, discriminant analysis and neural network procedures. We use Monte Carlo simulation techniques to analyze the effect on the outputs of different factors: sample size, equal/different sample distributions and number of items. The implications of the results for external test validity is discussed.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Depression in Girls and Boys Students in Iran**

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**Introductions:** Depression is an emotional alternation in adolescents\' acts as the most common psychic abnormality through the current generation. Depression can affect people of any age, race, ethnic or economic group. Approximately 4 out of 100 teenagers get seriously depressed .So cause of problem importance .The present study was conducted aiming determine severity as well as reference of depression among the girls and boys that studied at high schools. **Methods:** This is a descriptive study. Samples were 222 adolescents, girls and boys, 17-19 years selected randomly .Data collection tools contains demographic characteristics and Beck depression test. **Findings:** 156 students (70/27%) were normal; 54 students (24/32%) with low depression; 10 students (4/5%) with moderate depression; and 2 students (0/9%) with acute depression. **Conclusion:** Prevalence of depression Iranian people is nearly other countries.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coverage Problem in Internet-Based Research of Public Opinion**

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The aim of research was to investigate the possible effect of coverage bias in Internet-based surveys of public opinion in Croatia. Research was conducted in March 2009, on a representative probabilistic sample of Croatian population. Sample included 4007 respondents from 200 communities. At the spring of 2009, approximately 50% of adult population of Croatia had access to the Internet. As expected, Internet users differ significantly from non-users in some demographic and social characteristics, but also in their political and social attitudes (they are more interested in politics, more critical of the political institutions, and less satisfied with the situation in society). When comparing the results of the total sample with those of the Internet-users, the observed differences point to a significant bias in many examined variables of political attitudes and behavior. An additional, important source of bias stems from the unresolved issue of probabilistic sampling.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Comparison of Fuzzy Regression and Regression Using Bootstrapping Method in Special Samples**

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psychologist tend to predict some variables in special groups .special groups like children with special needs ,run-away girls,neurological patients ,delay problems and etc. ,are rare ,so small sample size is problematic issue. In this condition, Traditional statistical methods like OLS regression leads to misleading results and some robust regression methods such as re sampling method were suggested. purpose: The purpose of this paper was to compare fuzzy logic and bootstrap method in predicting social self efficacy based on self-esteem and sensitive to rejection.Method: These variables measured by using valid instruments in 5 run-away girls and data analysed by 2 regression methods.Results:Findings showed that standard error of estimation and standard errors of regression coefficients and interval confidence by using fuzzy regression are smaller rater bootstrap method. keywords:special groups,fuzzy logic,bootstrap ,regression

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigation of Generalizability Theory Analysis Results with Different Statistical Programs**

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Consistently accurate measurement is a necessary goal in almost all empirical psychological, educational and behavior science investigations. Most investigators rely solely on classical test theory for assessing reliability, whereas most experts have long recommended using generalizability theory instead. One of the reason why item response theory and G theory are rarely used is the lack of facilities for conducting such analyses in popular statistical software packages. This article discusses generalizability theory analysis to use GENOVA, SPSS and SAS programs using with an illustrative example data. Also discusses programs output includes variance components, relative and absolute errors and generalizability coefficient, coefficients for D studies, and graphs of D study results. The results of GENOVA, SPSS and SAS programs output was found to be similar.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factor Structures of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale: Meta-Analysis of Pattern Matrices**

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The dimensionality of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale was examined in this meta-analysis of twenty-three studies that analyzed eighty independent samples, which represented a total sample of 32,491 participants. The 2-factor structure with a positive self-esteem factor defined by 5 positively worded items and a negative self-esteem factor defined by 5 negatively worded items was generally supported. However, samples in Schmitt et al. (2005) generated a global self-esteem factor. High coefficients of congruence for non-counterpart factors revealed overlap between positive and negative self-esteem factors. Hence, the 1-factor solution is recommended unless further findings support that positive and negative self-esteem factors measure substantively different underlying constructs.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Methods OF Psychological Research**

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The methodology of any psychological research should be based on the following three methods and approaches: multidimensional typological structure, non-linearity and synergism, correlative relativism. The method of multiple comparisons based on pair comparisons and revealing of authentic differences: between groups of examinees for all parameters; between parameters for all studied groups; between all ordered pairs "group – parameter", is a structural component of our statistical approach developed for a construction of psychological typologies. On the basis of the author's method of multiple comparisons the new approach of studying statistical dependences of the various form in psychological researches is developed. On the basis of the mentioned methods of statistical research: at studying in one problem of dependences simultaneously in several systems of readout it is possible to show multiple comparison and studying of statistical dependences of the various form, as these dependences differ from each other on the form and strength.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Analysis of The Data In Nonlinear Psychology**

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The nonlinear psychology is a new approach to study psychological phenomena, putting the main task the research of specifically nonlinear properties of psychological phenomena. On the basis of the author's method of multiple comparison we develop the new approach of studying in one problem of statistical dependences of the various form, in which is used one of three variants of a method of multiple comparison for quintile splittings (a triad, a quart, a quint) of the data on each parameter. We will consider in the report an idealized mathematical problem where each parameter represents values of one of elementary functions in an interval symmetric about zero, with an even stride of argument, applying the algorithm of multiple comparisons for 36 functions which values are divided into quarts. Functions for convenience of splitting into quarts are either monotonous in a considered interval of argument, or even.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Classification of Nonlinear Dependences**

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Nonlinear properties of the psychological phenomena basically dominate in a difficult psychological reality. We will consider the program-realized method of classification of dependences with the use of results of application of the author's method of studying of statistical dependences (multiple comparison of quintile (triads, quarts) splittings of the data sets on each parameter). For classification are defined kinds of dependences: 11 for triads and 28 for quarts. The basic types of dependences: dependence with a maximum and a minimum, increasing and decreasing, but it is far not linear, fluctuations max-min and min-max. In each type are included various quantity (from 2 to 9) of kinds of dependences (for triads less, it has more than quarts) which are defined by symmetry, the general increasing or decreasing tendency, shift to the left or to the right, uniformity of change. Criteria for such automatic classification are defined.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is the Dose of Narcotics a Predictor of Maintenance Dose of Methadone?**

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his is a cross- sectional study on 108 narcotics abusers that were included for MMT according inclusion criteria of second edition protocol of MMT that released by Iranian Ministry of Health . For all of the patients the starting dose of methadone was 40 mg and after 2 to 6 weeks they reached to maintenance dose. All of these patients at least were treated for 6 month. After reaching to steady state all of their serial morphine tests were negative & all of these cases were engaged in psychological consultation and medical visits during this period. There wasn't any missing case. Analysis of Data was done using SPSS 11.5 and correlation & liner regression test.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Statistical Theory of Nonparametric Estimation in Economic and Psychophysical Experiments**

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Consider an economic or psychophysical quantity depending on some more primitive quantities through an unknown function  $f$ .  $f$  is studied in an experiment:  $J$  subjects are gathered, the same  $I$  questions are proposed to each subject who provides a set of  $I$  responses. The function  $f$  is estimated nonparametrically through  $f(P)$ , a linear combination of a set of  $P$  basis functions (e.g. power series, regression splines, Fourier series) through OLS. We provide a convergence rate of the estimated function  $f(P)$  to  $f$ , conditions for the asymptotic normality of linear and nonlinear functionals of  $f(P)$ , and asymptotic properties of LR and Wald tests.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Research of the Worker Career Growth in an Economic Crisis Time.**

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Planning of workers business career is one of key problems of the company internal management. The situation of sharp economic transformations was good check for mechanism of work with the organization personnel. So the purpose of our research work – revealing of the basic laws defining career growth of the worker in an economic crisis and the subsequent construction of theoretical model of worker career growth. In an economic crisis time we spent poll of small-scale business heads (157 persons) and heads of departments and divisions of the large companies (211 persons). Poll was spent by means of internet – resources. We used statistical methods and methods of the mathematical analysis for processing and the analysis. As a result we had been constructed some functions of career growth of the worker, describing possible directions and features of worker career growth in an economic crisis time.

**Category: Research Methods and Statistics**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**System Model of Personnel Management in Training and Practice.**

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In my report I would like to present the system model, that we use as an educational base in training human resource managers. Training is conducted at the Institute of Management Psychology at the Faculty of Psychology, Southern Federal University. This set of subsystems was also our tool in the in the processes of consulting on personnel issues and reorganization of the personnel administration system. Analysis of this system model allows us to see the place and role of psychological and psycho-physiological factors and methods in the HR-management. Through this campaign we've created a convenient model of professional personnel manager. which we successfully used in the training of HR-managers for six years.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Studying Relationship between Brain Laterality (Left Brain, Whole Brain) and Genetic Physical Disability**

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**Abstract:** Some people born with physical disability and their development begin. The purpose of this study was to study the relationship between brain laterality and genetic physical disability. **Method:** In order to this, 30 people of disables were selected by selective sampling. Selected persons were not mental retarded and their physical disability was genetic. Also they had gross motor skills. A match group of 30 were selected as placebo group which was matched in age, sex and educational level with case group. Philip carter brain laterality questionnaire was administered. **Results:** Chi-square test result revealed meaningful relationship between genetic physical disability and left brain, whole brain ( $P=35\%$ ). also left brains mean in case group was meaningfully less than left brain mean in placebo group ( $P=0.004$ ).

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Nonlinearity of Psychophysiological Research**

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In the report is considered the typology of dependences (linear, nonlinear) of 129 psychophysiological parameters (reaction to light, a sound, reaction to a moving object, etc.) and 62 polling data (MMPI, R.Kettel, N.Smicek, etc.). For calculations was used M.Basimov's author's method (for a case of quarts). These two groups of parameters as structural components of the general data set are interesting for us. 1. The relations close to the linear. For pairs "psychophysiological parameter–psychophysiological parameter" we have 202 dependences. For pairs "polling parameter–polling parameter"– 69 dependences. and here for pairs "psychophysiological parameter–polling parameter" and "polling parameter–psychophysiological parameter" is not present any significant dependence. 2. Nonlinear relations. For pairs "psychophysiological parameter – psychophysiological parameter" we have 153 dependences. For pairs "polling parameter – polling parameter" – 55 dependences. But the most interesting are significant nonlinear relations for pairs "psychophysiological parameter – polling parameter" and "polling parameter – psychophysiological parameter" – 139 dependences.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Regulatory Processes during Loudness Discrimination Task Performance**

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The attempt to apply the principle of subject's activity to traditional psychophysical research was accomplished in the frameworks of system-activity approach. The empiric research on loudness discrimination of two sound signals (psychophysical method 2AFC) has been carried out. Participants were 104 volunteer. The Action Control Scale (ACS-90) (Kuhl,1994) was administered at the beginning of the experiment. The influence of personality disposition «Action versus state orientation» on RT and sensory sensitivity index  $a'$  were found out. The self-regulatory processes mediating the sensory task decision were discussed.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Tuning of Visual Pathways Detecting Contrast Modulation**

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Studies of tunings of visual mechanisms which detect brightness gradients have made possible to produce models of an initial level of a visual processing (the first order filters). Gradients of contrast are described by different mechanism (the second order filters). The aim of our research was to determine the tuning characteristics of these filters. Contrast-modulated textures were used as a test and masks. Orientation, spatial frequency and phase of modulation were fixed in the test texture. These parameters varied in the masks independently. The threshold amplitude of the contrast modulation in the test was measured. It was found that the second order visual filters have band-pass tuning to all tested parameters. But their tunings are broader than the first order filters one. The results enable to propose a model of the second order visual mechanism.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Correlation Analysis of Spectral EEG-features and the Factors of Trait Emotional Intelligence**

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In our study the relationship between trait emotional intelligence measured by the SSREI (Schutte et al., 1998), and spectral characteristics of the resting EEG have been analyzed by applying correlation analyses. Medium or strong correlations were observed between some of the trait emotional intelligence factors and the EEG-characteristics investigated. The appraisal of emotions in the self and the appraisal of emotions in others were found to correlate with the power spectra of the alpha-1 band. Emotional regulation of others was found to correlate with the power of the delta and theta frequency bands. No correlations were found between the emotional expression or the emotional regulation of the self and the spectral EEG-features. These findings illustrate that differential brain activity is associated with the different components of trait emotional intelligence.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceptual Actions of a Person Perceiving an Object with Variation Form**

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The following three facts have been revealed concerning algorithm of perceptual actions: double eye fixation is observed; perceptual action is one-coordinate; perceptual action is conducted in the condition of 'silence'. These facts were tested in the series of experiments using methods: multidimensional scaling, video filming of motor movements of a person's hand when he touching an object, tracking of eye movements. A spherical model of perception the object with variation form was build. On this base the model of a new manipulator with feed-back was suggested. Via this manipulator the hand of the user will be receiving the information about plasticity, elasticity and friability of the object to which the shunt point.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Color Metrics and Visual Space Curvature**

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Changes in visual geometry features under conditions of various color combinations were studied through the examples of some visual illusions. The subjects had no registered visual abnormalities which could obviously change the geometry of visual space. The results showed stable dependencies between color combinations and subjective transformations of the visual space curvature. The intensity of such illusions depends on distance between the used colors in the appropriate color space.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dependence of a Perceived Size of an Object on Their Location in the Visual Field**

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It is known that objects located in centre of visual field are perceived larger than objects located in periphery. Our goal is to explore how this subjective expansion changes while moving away from the centre of retina, because there is no data about this. Subject had to monocularly bisect five different length lines (5-15 degrees) into two subjectively equal parts fixating sight on a cross located at the given end of the line. The ratio ( $\rho$  = length line near the cross/ length of another part) was calculated. This ratio as function of length of whole line is not monotonic: while line was short,  $\rho$  decreased, after that it begun to increase. Changes of value of  $\rho$  cannot be explained by perceptual instability of line length (Brown, 1931). There is correlation between value of  $\rho$  and density of all receptors in the retina where line was projected.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Affection of Computerized Puzzle Games in Increase of High School Students' Spatial Visualization in Iran (2009-2010)**

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**Aim:** 1-to study computerized puzzle games effects in development of high school students' spatial visualization 2-comparative between function of two genders **Methodology:** This study is an experimental research in the group of applied researches; the samples were 200 high school students (boys&girls) in different disciplines. Random cluster sampling methodology was chosen to select subjects. For data analyzing independent "t" test to examine the difference between pre-test and post-test scores of two groups has been used. **Results:** There is a meaningful difference between subjects of control and experiment groups in increase of subjects' spatial visualization so there is no meaningful difference between samples' means in experiment group and both groups(boys and girls) had equal progress. **Conclusion:** Computer puzzle games is effective in increase of subjects' spatial visualization for both genders.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Fastest, the Earliest: the Locus of Processing of Rapid Forms of Motion Aftereffect**

Gianluca Campana<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Pavan<sup>1</sup>, Marcello Maniglia<sup>1</sup>, Clara Casco<sup>1</sup>

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Adaptation to directional motion biases the perceived direction of a subsequent static or flickering test stimulus toward the opposite direction respect to that of adaptation. This phenomenon, called motion aftereffect (MAE), is usually generated with adaptation periods of tens of seconds or minutes and has been shown to depend upon the functional integrity of visual area V5/MT (Théoret et al., 2002). Rapid forms of MAE, arising and decaying within half a second (rMAE), can also be generated with adaptation durations shorter than few hundreds of milliseconds. Here we show that, despite a weak reduction in strength of the rMAE when rTMS was delivered over V5/MT, it was maximally disrupted when stimulation was delivered over early visual areas V2/V3. This finding supports the existence of multiple loci along the visual stream that are involved in the maintenance of an optimal contrast gain and that generate the MAE as a byproduct.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The role of Color and Luminance in the Detection of shape Change Figures Seen**

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While looking at “Impression. Sunrise” by Claude Monet people focus eyes on the sun much longer and more often than on any other part of the painting. In this section, the red sun and blue sky have the same luminance. The purpose of this study is to verify the hypothesis that, although people often fixate eyes on the figures which have a different color than the background but the same luminance, they need more time when detecting the shape change of such figures compared to those which differ from the background in both color and luminance. 32 students participated in an experiment based on a recognition task. For measurement of eye movements the SMI iViewX eye tracker was used. The hypothesis has not been fully confirmed. The results provide a basis for a broad discussion on the importance of color and luminance in the detection of shape change figures seen.

**Category: Sensory and Motor Processes**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interhemispheric Transfer of Training in Right-Handed and left Handed Subjects**

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**Aim** The aim of this study was to examine the role of hemispheric (non)dominance on transfer of training in right-handed and left-handed. **Sample and method** The study was conducted on a sample of 20 female students from University of Mostar, 10 right-handed and 10 left-handed. The participant's task was to execute skilled arm movements of different amplitudes with their right and left hand. The tasks were carried out without visual control. **Results** The results suggest that transfer of training in right-handed and left-handed is going only from right to the left hand. Transfer of training from right to the left hand was pronounced in right than left-handed. **Conclusion** The result of this study can be attributed to the superiority of the left hemisphere in the control of contralateral and ipsilateral movements in relation to the right hemisphere, which controls only the contralateral movements. **Keywords:** interhemispheric transfer of information, cerebral lateralization, hand dominance

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Identity of Ethnical Czechs Living in Ukraine**

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The aim of the research was to examine the differences in development of the family identity of ethnical Czechs. The research sample comprises 55 respondents (20 males, 35 females) from 15 to 65 who answered the questionnaire and structured interviews about identity. The results show that 41,8% of the respondents definitely identify with the idea that their own family should resemble their parent's family and 34,5% of the respondents more or less identify with that idea too. This identification is based on national traditions of ethnical Czechs where the family is highly valued. In the original family of the respondents they solved the important family matters together (43.64% of answers) and there was an atmosphere of mutual help and trust (34.55%). The results of the research seem to be useful for a comparative analysis of identity development of the part of the ethnical Czechs, who re-emigrated to their fathers' homeland.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ethnic Identification and Acculturation of Asian and Latino Youth: A developmental Perspective**

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Sixteen million children in the U.S. reside in immigrant families and are often exposed to chronic stressful life events and violence which have been documented to adversely impact their psychological well-being including internalizing problems. Research on immigrant youth identified a number of factors that contribute to patterns of internalizing problems such as limited English proficiency, ethnic identification, and acculturative stress. In this presentation, I will discuss findings from a 3 year study of 173, immigrant origin youth. Hierarchical linear modeling revealed that for Asian and Latino immigrant youth, change in ethnic identification and change in acculturation to the dominant society over time was inversely associated with change in internalizing problems over time. However, the results suggested that these relationships are stronger for Asian adolescents suggesting that models of acculturation must be expanded to capture the complexities and stereotypes of each ethnic group both in the US and in Europe.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ethnic Attitude, Self Concept, and the Mental Health of Interracial Marriage Families Adolescents in Taiwan**

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In 2009 the interracial marriage took as 19% of Taiwan's current year married couples and 8.7% children born within the interracial marriage families. The study apply a representative random sample survey--2009 Survey of Living Status of the Interracial Family Adolescents in Taiwan to reveal the relationships between and among the ethnic attitude, the self concept, and the mental health of interracial marriage families adolescents in Taiwan. 334 females and 332 males 7th to 9th grade interracial marriage family students draw from the survey will be the sample of the proposed study. The ethnic attitude will be measured as a set of questions such as whether you proud of the father's/mother's ethnic cultural, the self concept will be includes the self assessment of the body image and the sense of self values. The mental health is the score of the self evaluate CESD scale.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformation of Ethnic Identity and Prospects of its Development.**

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The report theoretically analyze the problems of the nature and types of ethnic identity. It focused on issues of contemporary development of the phenomenon. Stand up for the idea that, as a recent and proactive phenomenon ethnic identity is changing in relation to social conditions, but also determines the sectors of social space.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Positive Parental Feelings in a Context of Nonlinear Psychology**

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In the report is considered the typology of nonlinear dependences by results of research of features of positive parental feelings and their influence on formation of an adequate self-estimation of the preschool child (50 parameters, 6 diagnostic techniques). For calculations was used M.Basimov's author's method. For triads it is revealed 41 strong nonlinear dependences (from them 26 with a maximum, 8 with a minimum); for quarts – 151 (from them 39 with a maximum, 37 with a minimum, 51 in the form of fluctuations). Strong linear dependences are had only 40, and 25 from them connect parameters of one and the same diagnostic technique which cannot be independent in themselves. The received results allow to speak about interference of features of interaction "parent-child", its emotional sphere, parental feelings it is not so much on the basis of linear relations, but in much greater degree on the basis of nonlinear dependences.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting Infidelity- Resource in Couples Assessment**

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Infidelity has been intensively studied over last 20 years, as almost half of the population is involved in extramarital behaviour. The current study examined variable availability as a predictor of infidelity. An instrument was created (Ciubotaru D., 2006) in order to investigate availability, following five distinct areas as its content: the cognitive schema, expectations, affect, previous experience, behaviors. It proceeds to identify the overall picture of the availability, with a specific score for each area. Three levels are specified for availability: available, unavailable and ambiguous. Availability (as measured with ours instrument) and attachment style are predictors for infidelity. 300 subjects filled the new questionnaire battery, age 18-55 years, married and single. An SPSS program was used to process the collected data. The results confirm the hypothesis and a regression equation of predicted infidelity was created. This findings can be a resource in couple and family assessment.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“The Relationship between Mental Health and Religious Attitude”**

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Background: Religious beliefs and practices provide guidelines for human behavior that reduce self-destructive tendencies and pathological forms of coping. Methods: This descriptive analytical study was performed on 200 students in Shahrekord university of medical sciences. Students were randomly selected. The assessment tools were included General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28), Religious Attitude Test (RAT- Iranian form) and Demographic Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient along with SPSS-16 software. Results: Our findings indicated that there is correlation between moderate religious attitude and mental health ( $r=0.43$ ). ( $P<0.05$ ). There was found no significant relationship between extremist religious attitude ( $r=0.23$ ). ( $P>0.05$ ). In addition most of reported problem in the students was extremist religious attitude. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between moderate religious attitude and mental health. However, no significant relationship was found between extremist religious attitude and mental health.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Deterministic Thinking and Religious Attitude among Iranian Students**

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This research has been designed for studying relationship between religious attitude and deterministic thinking in students of public universities in Tehran. 200 students were involved in this research whom to be chosen randomly, using cluster sampling method. Religious attitude questionnaire was used for measuring religious attitude which to have 118 questions with 4 subscal. Deterministic thinking questionnaire utilized for studying determinism in thinking which to have 36 questions and five subscale. Deterministic thinking is a cognitive distortion which to be able to create cognitive rigidity. Results showed that there is a negative significant correlation between deterministic thinking and religious attitudes of the subjects ( $p < 0/005$ ,  $r = -0/51$ ). So with increasing deterministic thinking, religious attitude of students decrease. The results were discussed through the nature of deterministic thinking which to sabotage balance of fear and hope. The balance is essential for faith in Islamic perspective.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Comparison of Personal Behavior Styles, Forgiveness and Anger Control in Clinical Depressed, Non-Clinical Depressed and Normal Groups**

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Personal Behavior Style, ability to forgive and anger control are considered as effective factors for mental health. This study compared personal behavior styles, forgiveness and anger control in normal, non-clinical depressed and clinical depressed people. 151 persons including 60 non-clinical depressed, 31 clinical depressed persons and 60 normal persons were asked to complete questionnaires assessing personal behavior style, forgiveness, anger control and Beck Depression Inventory. Result revealed that normal group has used inner control more than non-clinical depressed group but they have used other control style less than them. Furthermore, normal persons have been more forgiving than non-clinical depressed. There was no significant difference between non-clinical depressed and clinical depressed in forgiveness. Results from anger control revealed that normal group has been more able to control their anger than non-clinical depressed and non-clinical depressed has been more able than clinical depressed in anger control.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Opinions, Beliefs and Attitudes Regarding Mental Illness among University Students: A Descriptive Approach to Studying Stigma Through Case Vignettes**

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Goal: To investigate opinions, beliefs and attitudes of university students regarding major depression and paranoid-type schizophrenia. Method: Modified versions of questionnaires designed by the Psychiatric Research and Education Center were administered in self-report format to a convenience sample of 320 students. Results: Majority of the participants reported depression and schizophrenia as mental illness. However a difference between the two translations of “mental illness” used was observed. Participants emphasized psychosocial factors for depression and psychobiological factors for schizophrenia with regards to etiology and treatment options. Treatability of schizophrenia was viewed more pessimistically than depression. Mental health specialists were offered as a first choice for help-seeking option by the majority for both conditions. More rejecting attitudes were associated with contexts involving greater intimacy, and with schizophrenia. Conclusion: It is suggested that although there is accurate knowledge with regards to recognitions, etiology and treatment options there are significant rejecting and negative attitudes.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examine the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Forgiveness with Marital conflict**

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**Introduction:** In order to considerate the importance of martial interaction, this paper examines the relationship between Emotional intelligence and forgiveness with Martial conflict. **Method:** So, we selected 100 people (50 couple) from 13 areas in Isfahan by random method, and then the sample completed the questionnaires. To analyze data use stepwise regression. **Results:** Results indicated that forgiveness and emotional intelligence predict the martial conflict. **Conclusion:** In attention to the results, we proposed the counseling to enhance the Forgiveness and Emotional Intelligence in couples to reduce the Marital conflict.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Effects of Domestic Violence**

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The increasing visibility of domestic violence has shown to be associated with an important set of psychological effects on victims. The present study aims a clearer understanding of the relationship between violence and mental welfare of the female victims. 52 victims were evaluated using Domestic Violence Questionnaire (Quintas, Serra, Chaves, Oliveira & Pacheco, 2008), the Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis, 1982; Portuguese version of Canavarro, 1999), the Emotional Response to Domestic and Sexual Violence Questionnaire (Soler, Barreto & Gonzalez, 2005; Portuguese version of Quintas, Serra, Oliveira, Chaves & Pacheco, 2008). The results suggest the presence of multiple victimization in the majority of the victims and the existence of differentiated psychological symptomatology namely PTSD, paranoid ideation, somatization, depression and anxiety.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Post-Traumatic Growth of Parents of Disabled Children**

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To date, the literature focuses on the negative side of personality transformation of disabled child's parents. Nevertheless, it is important to pay attention to positive personality changes of such people. In our research we tried to study the posttraumatic growth of parents of disabled children. Hypotheses: 1) Along with post-traumatic disorders and resistance, parents of disabled child also observe the posttraumatic growth. 2) posttraumatic growth of a disabled child's parents has its own specific. Methods: 1) Questionnaire for posttraumatic growth (Tadeshi, Calhoun), adapted in Russia by Prof. M. Magomed-Eminov (1996). 2) Content analysis of narratives. Subjects (30 people): mothers and Fathers with male and female children from six months to 25 years with different diagnoses: mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome. Conclusions: 1. A high percentage of subjects (70% and more), caught in the high group on an index of post-traumatic growth. 2. It was identified the specificity of post-traumatic growth in a sample of parents of disabled childr

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Experiences of Family Caregivers of Patients with Bipolar Disorder**

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Background: Attention to caregiving consequences has been mainly restricted to bipolar disorder, although studies suggest that relatives of bipolar patients also experience considerable distress. Aim : The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experiences from family member caregiver with bipolar disorder patient. Methods: This research was phenomenological methodology, the family member's caregivers of bipolar disorder in Farshian psychiatric hospital in Hamedan (Iran) were selected by purposive sampling in the year 2010. By reaching data saturation the number of participant was 12. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews and analyzed by "Van manen" method. Results: Analysis of the interviews revealed six major themes: emotional impact, physical impact, social impact, Financial Impact, Disruption of family functioning and social support needs. Conclusions: highlight the need for family-oriented mental health services to be developed and for further research to identify the specific nursing interventions that are effective in helping to sustain family caregiving.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relations among Expressed Emotion, Empathy, Depression, and Marital Adjustment**

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The aim of this study is to find out the prediction level of the scores of Marital Adjustment Test by the scores of expressed emotion, empathy, and depression. Besides, some demographic variables such as age, sex, marital span will be examined. The participants of the study consist of 150 married couples. Having a minimum one year length of marriage is the inclusion criteria for the study. In accordance with this aim, the data in the study are collected through using Marital Adjustment Scale, The Level of Expressed Emotion Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, and Empathy Scale and regression analysis will be conducted to investigate the relations. The research is still being conducted, thus the results of the research have not been assessed yet. Findings of the study are to be discussed within the framework of the related literature.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family of Origin and College Students' Career Anxiety: A sample Taiwan**

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The purpose of this study is to examine how family relationship impacts college students' career choices. In the recent years, the concept of differentiation has shown a direct link with various outcomes of adolescents and college students including career development for the college students. Methods: Participants: College students from Taipei were invited to participate in this study. Results : Multiple regression was used to analyze the data. The initial results indicated that the level of differentiation between parents and children had no significant impact on college students' career choice anxiety . Self-esteem demonstrated a significant relationship with the level of college students' career choice anxiety. In sum, the initial results indicated that students with higher self-esteem score had lower level of career choice anxiety. Differentiation with parents yielded no significant relationship with career choice anxiety among this sample of college students.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Roles Played by Fathers of Chinese Families and the Changing Process in Family Play Therapy**

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**Purpose:**To explore the roles played by Chinese fathers and their changing process in Family Play Therapy. **Methods:**Consensual Qualitative Research was adopted. Three fathers who had participated in Adlerian Approach Family Play Therapy for five sessions were analyzed. **Results:** 1.Fathers' roles:(1)Protecting their family;(2)Acting as their children's playmate;(3)An imbalanced parental role turns fathers into an outsider;(4) Fathers suffer less strain in child upbringing and exhibit less resistance to change. 2.Participation: Following the progress of the therapy, fathers' participation changed from "passive submission" to taking "initiative" actions, as well as "leading family play". 3.Interaction: (1) Fathers became more intimate with their focused child;(2) Fathers became more involved with their parental role and cooperated with mothers in educating children. **Conclusion:**With the therapy, the roles played by Chinese fathers are better understood, and subsequently facilitated fathers' family interactions and sense of parental responsibility.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Survey to Study and Compare Mental Health and Self Concept of Parents with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Children and Those with Normal Children**

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The purpose of the study is to see if the self concept and mental health of parents with an exceptional child is different from those with normal ones. A causal comparative design was used for the study. For screening, the Conners Teachers Rating Scale-Revised and Conners Parents Rating scale were used for the teachers and parents of 450 male and female students. Two groups of children (40 females and 80 males in each group) were selected. Parents of all 240 students responded to the General Health questionnaire (Goldberg 1972) and Rogers self concept questionnaire. The results showed that the mental health of parents of children with ADHD was significantly lower than those with normal children, but there was no significant difference between the self concept of two groups.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Formation of Semantic Sphere of the Child in a Context of Nonlinear Psychology**

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In the report is considered the typology of dependences based on results of studying of the style of family education as a factor of formation of semantic sphere of the child (23 parameters, 3 diagnostic techniques). For calculations was used M. Basimov's author's method. As well as for many other psychological researches linear relations are represented only within the limits of separate techniques (2, 15, 5 significant dependences): "Limiting senses", "Life and sense orientations of the person", "Interaction between a child and a parent". On 22 linear dependences we have 24 nonlinear dependences (not weaker on the force of relation). Among nonlinear dependences dominate (11) dependences with a maximum (the effect of saturation and sharp change–bifurcation). The carried out research has found out the interrelation of the style of family education and formation of semantic sphere of the child as an object not only linear, but also equally nonlinear psychology.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Training of Communication and Coping Anxiety Skills on General Anxiety and Anxiety Factors of Young Spouses**

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The present study aims to evaluate the effect of training of communication and coping anxiety skills on anxiety of young spouse First, 86 young spouse in clinical psychology were selected and they were evaluated using cattle anxiety test. Second , 28 young spouses with high level anxiety on the study , shared two matched groups of experimental and controlled group , were under training for 13 weeks, but , the controlled group didn't receive any training the level of anxiety in both groups were assessed before and after the training. The effect of training methods was effective (useful) in reducing general anxiety, covert and overt anxiety, self consciousness and nervous tension but the method wasn't effect on ego force, paranoid and feeling guilt. The training methods are useful on reducing general anxiety and a few of factors anxiety

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self Monitoring and Commitment among Turkish Married Individuals**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of self monitoring and gender on investment model variables (relationship satisfaction, quality of alternatives, investment size and commitment) among married individuals. The Self Monitoring Scale and Investment Model Scale was applied to 200 married individuals (105 female, 95 male). Results showed that high self monitors had higher score on quality of alternatives than low self monitors. In comparison to females, males reported greater investments and greater number of available alternative partners. Research implications and suggestions were discussed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anger, Anxiety, and Depression in Romanian Preteens with One or both Parents Living Abroad**

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**PURPOSE.** Economical migration of parents is considered to have not only sociological consequences but also important psychological effects on their children remaining at home. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the psychological dimensions of anger, anxiety, and depression in preteens with one or both parents abroad due to economical migration versus preteens living with parents at home. **METHOD.** We applied the Anger Expression Scale for Children (AESC), the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAIC) and Short Mood Feelings Questionnaire (SMFQ) in order to assess trait anger, anger expression, anger in, anger control, state and trait anxiety, and depression in preteens with vs. without parents abroad. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** Results revealed that preteens with parents abroad have higher levels of anxiety (state and trait), anger in, and depression compared to preteens living with parents at home. Present results are informative for public health actions and social policies.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**, Relationship among Family System Differentiation, Self-concept and Interpersonal Conflict Resolution in Adolescence**

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This study explored the correlation among family system differentiation, self-concept and interpersonal conflict resolution in adolescence. Based on high school students, the study used “family system differentiation scale”, “self-concept scale”, and “interpersonal interaction scale”, and collected 1501 questionnaires. The results found: 1. The better the sub-systems perceived by adolescents are differentiated (including marital subsystem, father-child subsystem, mother-child subsystem and parental subsystem), the lesser the possibility of using tactics of “competition”, “avoidance” and “forbearance”. Instead, “coordination” tactic will more likely to be used. 2. The better the aforesaid sub-systems perceived by adolescents are differentiated, the more positive their self-concept will be. 3. Adolescents with positive self-concept will be more unlikely to use “competition” and “avoidance”, instead, they tend to use “coordination” more. In summary, the study verified that adolescents’ perception of differentiation regarding respective sub-systems in a family is related to their self-concept and interpersonal behavior outside their families.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Self-discrepancy and Mental Health**

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The aim of the study was to check the relationship between self-discrepancy and mental health indexes (Depression, Anxiety, and Stress). The sample of the study includes 205 college students from Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch. Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales and self-discrepancy scale were used in the study. The results of the research showed that there are negative significant relationships between real-ideal self discrepancy and real-ought self discrepancy with stress, depression and anxiety. Indeed, the results of the study revealed that self discrepancy is a useful variable to predict the level of mental health in college students.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Resiliency and Family Communication Patterns**

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The purpose of the research was to compare the resiliency among different family communication patterns. The sample of the research includes 278 high school students from Boshehr city in Iran. Connor-Davidson Resiliency Scale (CD-RIS) and revised version of family communication patterns Questionnaire were used in this study. The One-way ANOVA test showed that pluralistic and protective family communication patterns have high level of resiliency. Also the results of the study showed that family conversation is an importance factor to promote the family resiliency. In sum, the study clarifies the role of family communication for family resiliency.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Communication Patterns, Resiliency and Mental Health**

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The aim of the study was to check the relationship of the family conversation, family conformity, and family resiliency with mental health. The sample of the study includes 202 high school students from Boshehr City in Iran. Resiliency Scale (CD-RIS), revised version of family communication patterns Questionnaire and GHQ were used for data gathering. The results of path analysis revealed that family resiliency is an effective mediator variable for mental health on family communication patterns (Conversation and conformity). In sum, family conversation has a direct effect and indirect effect (via resiliency) on mental health.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Developing a Marital Communication Pattern Scale**

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The purpose of the study was to develop a marital communication pattern scale. The sample consist of 247 married persons. The average age of the sample was 35.4 (SD = 13.3) ranging from 19 to 57. The marital communication pattern scale was used in this study. The scale includes 26 items with a 5-point scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The scale was developed based on Family communication questionnaire (Koener, Fitzpatrick, 2002). Principal-components factor analysis offered a two-factor solution to the 26-item marital communication scale. These two factors were named conversation and conformity respectively. Test-retest reliability for these two were .88 and .92. in sum the results showed that the marital communication pattern scale is a valid and reliable scale.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Adolescent Drug Abused and Perceived Family Communication Pattern**

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The purpose of the study was to clarify the perceived family communication patterns for adolescent drug abused and their sibling. The sample consisted of 27 adolescent drug abused and their same sex sibling. All participants were asked to fill out the Persian Form of family communication questionnaire. Discriminant analysis was used to classifying the adolescent drug abused and their sibling based on confirmation and conversation dimensions of family communication questionnaire. This analysis showed an efficient discriminante function to separate adolescent drug abused from their sibling that conversation was the significant variable on it.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Empowering Vulnerable Families: The Collaborative Professional**

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This presentation describes the authors' 10 years research journey to bring some light to the topic: why professionals' hard efforts when intervening with vulnerable families is not compensate by better results. The research leads the authors to propose guidelines to support professionals developing a collaborative approach to intervention, with a view to empowering vulnerable families. The guidelines highlight the case manager on the coordination of social intervention, whose main tasks include: promoting their own (and other involved professionals) resilience through reflection and supervision; building trusting relationships with families which can be achieved by being flexible and informal, providing instrumental support and using time in active, extensive and intensive ways; and promoting and reinforcing small positive families' achievements during the intervention. This proposal poses a challenge to professionals' action and expertise, as well as to agencies, but at the same time responds to their aspirations to do better.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Financial Management in Low-Income Families: Professionals Versus Families' Perspectives**

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There is a widely held belief among front-line professionals that low-income families perform financial management poorly, which constitutes an obstacle for them to achieve autonomy. However, there is little empirical evidence to support this belief. This exploratory study aims to provide a better understanding of the financial management of low-income families, taking the perspectives of both families and professionals into consideration. A semi-structured open interview was administered to collect information on financial management difficulties and strategies used by low-income families on a daily basis. Findings substantiate that families and professionals have a different understanding of low-income family financial management: professionals consider that low-income families reveal insufficient management strategies, while families state they manage insufficient resources. This different focuses seem to have an impact (creating a pattern of interaction characterised by a lack of empathy) on the intervention system (particularly in financial assistance) provided for this specific population group.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Acquisition of Information from Various Resources on Mental Adaptation in Caregivers of Children with Developmental Disorders**

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The present study investigated how information acquisition about child-rearing would influence on mental adaptation for the caregivers of children with developmental disorders. A survey by a questionnaire was conducted in September, 2009, and 419 caregivers of children with developmental disorders answered it. As a result of multiple regression analysis, we found that information acquisition about child-rearing from neighborhood, the internet use of PC, and the habilitation center had positive effects on mental adaptation of caregivers. This result was different from the findings of Furutani et al.(2008), which researched for parents of children without developmental disorders. We discussed the qualitative difference of social network between caregivers of children with developmental disorders and parents of children without developmental disorders.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Process Research of Family Business Succession to Organization Innovation from the view of Evolution**

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The research includes the history of the company, from the establishment of the company by the founder, setting up the scale, the presence of the second-generation successor, the innovation initiating from the successor, the confrontation between the founder and the successor from the innovation. Third, data collection includes historical data collection, participant observation, and in-depth interviews. Lastly, the research findings would suggest a large number of family business organizations how to face innovation caused by acts of succession, provide companies understanding how to identify opportunities and threats, and avoid the negative impact of activities to the organization but increase positive impact

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**You are my Sweet Burden. The Moderation Effect between Adult-children Caregiver Burden and Depression.**

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As an aging society, the issue of elder-caring has become more and more important. Previous study indicated that caregiver burden leads depression and negative effect to caregiver. Since declining birth rate increase the loading of adult-child caregiver, much attention should be paid on reduce the stress of caregiver. The author hypothesizes that intergeneration relationship and the feedback from parents are moderate the relationship between caregiver burden and depression. Participants (N = 610) completed questionnaires which aimed at assessing caregiver burden, depression, intergeneration relationship and the feedback from parents. Result replicated that caregiver burden and depression was positive correlated. Also, the moderation effect of intergeneration relationship and parents' feedback were significant. To the participants with more caregiver burden, intergeneration relationship and parents' feedback help to reduce the depression. The psychological adjustment of adult-children caregiver was also discussed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Spouse Selection and Its Relationship with Family Functional**

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This study was intended to study of criteria for selection and their relationship with family function to suggest a successful marriage model on sample of families in Shiraz .Through clustering sample 1086 subjects ( 543 couple) were selected. The tools research were a self – designed questionnaire of criteria for spouse selection with 2 demission: a) contextual criteria , b) processtual criteria and a self – designed questionnaire of family function. The results showed that :The problematic family consider contextual criteria for spouse selection . Processtual criteria will anticipant dimension of family function hat their can 17% of productive function or success of marriage

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on the Role of the Experience of Childhood Violence and the Patterns of Violence and Intimacy in Married College Students.**

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The aim of this study was the comparison of the gender differences in domestic violence and marital intimacy as well as the relationship between different aspects and dimensions of violence such as the experience of violence in childhood and intimacy. Four hundred and thirty two married college students were randomly selected. Three questionnaires were used: 1) Marital Intimacy Questionnaire ; 2) Aggression Questionnaire ; 3) General Demographic Questionnaire. Results show that there are not significant gender differences in the total score of intimacy and other dimensions of intimacy; significant differences between couples with respect of total score of violence, physical and sexual violence; the differences between married couples regarding economic violence and the experience of violence in childhood were not significant. There is a significant negative relationship between the rate of intimacy and violence. Violence in general and the experience of violence in childhood are the strongest predictors of intimacy.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence and Dyadic Adjustment in Couple's Relationships**

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The study examined the relations between emotional intelligence (i.e. non-cognitive), the Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i; Bar-On, 1997) and marital adjustment of couples, as a multidimensional phenomenon, evaluated with dyadic adjustment scales (DAS, Spanier, 1976). The participants were: 90 couples (50% males and 50% females) aged 32 to 59 years, married about minimum 5 years, from Bucharest, Romania. The comparative analysis of performances by gender, education and income prove the existence of several differences from the view point of social intelligence and couple adjustment. Also, the results provide different pattern of marital interaction and emotional intelligence for males and females.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What Divide Perceiving Fairness from Unfairness? Communal and Individual Sense of Fairness in Dividing Family Work**

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The purpose of the present study is to understand what and how shape perception of fairness or unfairness. The interviews with people who had shared family work and were about sixty years old were conducted. The interviewer asked participants about how they allocate family work, what feelings or experiences they have in performing family work and whether they communicate each other on the division of family work. People who express discontentment had the contrast between themselves and their partner. In contrast, regardless of performed gender division of family work, some did not express discontent feelings. Rather, they make communication with their partner, and then understand their partner and what their partner think or favour. Finally, they reach to have the communal sense in performing family work. These results indicate that the process of shaping communal sense in performing family work possibly is the key to have perceived fairness.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Empowering Multi-Problem Poor Families Through The Use of Photovoice**

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This paper describes a program designed to apply collaborative approaches to empower multi-problem poor families. The program adopts photovoice (a method that uses participatory photography and dialogue to promote social change) as a collaborative tool which facilitates the transition from highly structured strategies (problem-centred approaches) to more flexible (collaborative) ones. This is relevant since the reported low success of social intervention with multi-problem poor families demands the incorporation of collaborative models (which are theoretically developed but less incorporated into practice). The program comprises 9 multi-family video recorded group sessions and involved 5 families (n= 7 participants; average age is 39.5). The authors describe and analyze the program, offer recommendations to front-line professionals carrying out photovoice projects and discuss implications for development and implementation of collaborative-based practices with multi-problem poor families.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Bullied Experiences and Survival Strategies for LGBT Students in Taiwan**

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The purposes of this study aimed on two dimensions. First is to investigate the bullied experiences of LGB students when they were in high schools and colleges. The second is to understand the strategies they used to avoid being discriminated and bullied. Twenty participants were interviewed, including 8 men, and 12 women. Qualitative approach was adopted for data analysis. The results indicated that the best way to protect one's self is to hide the LGBT identity. However, for males who were feminine would be easy to target and being bullied. The major adjustment strategy was to hide the gay identity and be masculine. Suggestions and discussions for creating a friendly environment and educational policies for LGBT students were presented.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**LGB identity formation – in search of model embracing diversity of developmental pathways.**

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LGB identity formation models have been repeatedly criticized predominantly because of development conceptualizations they relied on. Usually four or five developmental stages distinguished around developmental milestones were linearly arranged in sequence ending with achievement of fixed LGB identity. Using such conceptualization it is impossible to embrace diversity of developmental pathways one may follow during the process. Since LGB identity formation models are above all applied in clinical practice it seems important to look for more satisfying alternatives. I would like to present results of qualitative research on group of non-heterosexual women that again revealed limits of stage models. Analysis of conducted interviews resulted also in proposition of alternative conceptualization of LGB identity formation process in terms of developmental tasks that may be faced, and relived, in individually determined order. Characteristics of proposed tasks are determined by societal heterosexism, homophobia and heteronormativity. Advantages and limitations of this conceptualization will be discussed

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Homonegativity Displays in Same-Sex Couples' Discourse among Russian and Italian Gay Men**

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**PURPOSE.** To compare the homonegativity displays in the Russian and Italian gays' discourses. **METHOD.** Discourse analysis of gay ads and narratives. **RESULTS.** In Russians the homonegativity is expressed in avoidance of usual term "family" in date ads (0.66% of 1500 ads). The couples are described as "long time, regular, or responsible friendship". The word "family" is associated with a continuance, earnestness, cohabitation, sexual exclusivity and traditional division of gender roles (including sexual) in the relationships. "Friendship" is considered as more equal, open and flexible relations. According to the Russian discourse, same sex "family" must display only patriarchate straight family markers. In Italians the homonegativity is mostly expressed by low sense of affiliation to gay community and difficulties to start and maintain relationships, not by notions used and gender roles. **DISCUSSION.** The discursive displays of internal negative attitudes towards homosexuality (homonegativity) among gays are connected with the societal level of heteronormativity.

**Category: Social Issues -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Essentialist Beliefs about Sexual Categories (Discreteness, Immutability and Universality) as Predictors for Attitudes towards Lesbian Women and Gay Men**

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Background: Perception of the nature of sexual categories (essentialist versus relativist oriented notions) may influence attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men. Aims: To assess the relationship between essentialist beliefs about sexual categories and attitudes toward lesbian women and gay men. Methods: A nation-wide sample (n=1246, 15-80 years) responded to a web-based questionnaire. Attitudes were assessed with Herek's "Attitudes Towards Gay men" (four items) and "Attitudes toward Lesbians" (four items). Essentialist beliefs were assessed with Haslam and Levy's questionnaire regarding discreteness, immutability and universality of sexual categories (15 items). Results: Discreteness (r=0.56, 0.53, regarding gay men and lesbian women, respectively), immutability (r=-0.33, -0.32), and universality (r=-0.40, -0.40) were associated with attitudes towards gay men and lesbian women. Conclusion: The strong, but opposing associations for the three aspects of essentialism indicate a need to further explore the contents of essentialist beliefs about sexual categories.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Lesbian and Bisexual Women: Sexual Identity in Five Chapters**

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The objective of the current research was to gain a greater understanding of how lesbian and bisexual women make meaning out of their sexual identities over time. Participants were asked to qualitatively describe the history of their sexual identity in five chapters. Themes were coded by at least two independent researchers with inter-rater reliability exceeding 90%. To explore developmental patterns, the narratives of lesbian (n=53) and bisexual (n=60) women were divided into four age groups: 18-19, 20-29, 30-39 and 40+. The analysis revealed emergent themes related to the role of interpersonal relationships (e.g. family, partners), external environments (e.g. queer-friendly communities) and internal processes (e.g. questioning one's identity). Responses were also analyzed for the frequency of positive and negative events. Preliminary findings suggest that lesbian women report more positive and less negative events in their narratives than bisexual women. Discussion focuses on thematic differences and similarities by sexual orientation and age.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Religious Attitude and Depression among Shiraz University Medical Students**

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Purpose: religious attitudes and behaviors have significant effects on life meaning; behaviors such as praying may relax the person via hope. Secure relation to GOD and having goals and meanings in life may be a supportive way in problematic life events, so religious people can handle life stress more effective than others (Yang KP, Mao XY, 2007). Method: This descriptive-analytical, cross-sectional research was carried out to evaluate the relation between religious attitudes and depression among 750 Shiraz University of Medical Science's students who were selected by stratified sampling method and completed Ghubari religious attitude scale and Beck depression index. Results: Results showed that mean of depression and religious attitude were 9.03 and 107.59 respectively, women had significant higher religious attitude rather to men; besides the relation between depression and religious ( $r = -0.157$ ) was significant. Discussion: Applied programs are strongly recommended to reinforce the religious beliefs and convictions among the students.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between the Act Based on Religious Beliefs and Happiness among Iranian Students[alp]**

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**Objective:** The purpose of the present research was to examine the relationship between the act based on religious beliefs and happiness. **Method:** The sample of 212 students (94 boys and 118 girls) of the Payame Noor University who were chosen through the simple random sampling, has completed oxford happiness inventory and the MAABAD(to act based on religious beliefs) scale. Pearson correlation was used for analyzing data. **Results:** The results showed a significant relationship between to act based on religious beliefs and happiness( $r=0/35$ ,  $p<0/01$ ). This result show that the act based on religious beliefs lead to increases in person's happiness. **Key words:** The act based on religious beliefs, Happiness, Students

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**‘Does religiosity Protect?’ - Religiosity as a Protective Factor against Substance Use in Hungarian Youth**

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A growing body of contemporary literature focuses on health protective factors in relation to adolescents' well-being. Investigating adolescents' substance use, research should focus on health protective factors. Previous studies underline different positive aspects of religiosity that may contribute to improved health. In the present research high school students were examined in Hungary in 2010 (N = 656, 49.2% females). Life and monthly prevalence were measured referring to health risk behavior. Logistic regression analyses were employed to test how level of religiousness, religious activity and religious attendance predict substance use of youth. Our findings confirmed the protective role of religious involvement. The high level of religiousness and frequent religious attendance play a significant role in the protection of experimenting and consuming substances. The high level of religiousness protects against experimenting and consuming each substance, while religious attendance protects against drinking, binge drinking and marijuana use.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Basic Religious Beliefs and Five Personality Traits**

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The spiritual beliefs could help people to find their meaning of life and influence their feelings, behaviors and mental health (Rajaei, 2010). The present research studied the relationship between Basic Religious Beliefs (Human, Existence and God) with five personality factors (neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness). The 178 students in university were selected through a random selection and completed the Basic Religious Beliefs Questionnaires (Rajaei et al, 2009) and NEO Questionnaires (Costa & Mcrae, 1985). Data showed that Basic Religious Beliefs have a significant negative correlation with neuroticism ( $r = -0.29$ ) and a significant positive relationship with extraversion ( $r = 0.28$ ), openness ( $r = 0.14$ ), agreeableness ( $r = 0.29$ ), and conscientiousness ( $r = 0.48$ ). Also the results of regression analysis showed that Basic Religious Beliefs can anticipate the neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness traits, but it cannot anticipate openness factor, significantly.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Religious Beliefs, Self-Harm Behaviors and Psychological Health of Male and Female Students**

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The aim of this research was to investigate the relationship between religious beliefs, riskful behaviors and psychological health of male and female students in Shiraz University, Iran. A group of 282 male and 275 female students completed the GHQ-28 Questionnaire. The results revealed a negative correlation between the male subjects' religious beliefs and their psychological health or suicidal thoughts ( $p < 0.00$ ). Likewise, the results showed negative correlations between their religious beliefs and substance abuse, although the difference failed to be statistically significant. Also, stronger religious beliefs not only entailed fewer suicides and lower rates of substance use but also promoted the psychological health of male students. Regarding female subjects also there was a significant correlation between religious beliefs and psychological health ( $p < 0.00$ ), but there was no such correlation between such beliefs and substance use or suicidal risks ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Revisiting "Drawing a Person" Over a Period of 3 Decades in and Around Turkey.**

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268 fifth grade primary school students from both urban and rural Bursa (a city in Northwestern Turkey) were distributed a pen and a pencil for the administration of Draw a Person Test. The schools were categorized according to their remoteness from the city. The remoteness from the city also correlated with the socioeconomic status of the regions. For the most remote village, the mean score was 89,22, for less remote village it was 95.67, for the shanty town it was 97.94 and for urban middle class the mean DAP score was 103.19. When compared these results with the original study \"The Effects of Socioeconomic Development on Draw-a-Man Scores in Turkey\" (Kagitcibasi, 1979) , a general increase in DAP scores were found where as the the existence of a negative correlation between the remoteness from the city and DAP scores still remained.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anxiety and Self-Efficacy Beliefs of TEKEL Workers in their Resistance against the Government**

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Privatisation, which has been the basic policy of the Turkish Government in recent years, has led to loss of many rights of working people. In the winter of 2010 TEKEL (Turkish State Liquor and Tobacco Monopoly) workers protested against the government with an action lasting 78 days. Method: In this study it was aimed to investigate effects of the workers' struggle on their level of anxiety and self-efficacy belief. The study sample consisted of 542 labourers staying in nests during their action. The Spielberger Anxiety Inventory and the General Self-Efficacy Scales were used as assessment instruments. Results: Their average anxiety score was found to be within normal range ( $45.0 \pm 5.7$ ), and their general self-efficacy score ( $62.5 \pm 9.5$ ) was found to be higher than those determined in several other samples. Conclusion: Organized action and community support helped the TEKEL labourers keep their anxiety level low and their self efficacy high.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ethnic-Psychological Peculiarities of Young Kazakh Repatriates Social-Legal Activity and Acculturation**

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Research of ethnic-psychological peculiarities of young Kazakh repatriates social-legal activity and acculturation deals with actual problem of repatriation common for those who seek for motherland. Cleared up some certain psychological features of repatriates adapting to modern Kazakhstania social-economic conditions determined by their previous social-legal and personal status in departed country. Social-cultural peculiarities of everyday life of kazakhs in China, Moingolia, Uzbekistan produce different impact on their self-consciousness, legal consciousness and personal identity when they urged to assimilate to social-cultural and economic life in Kazakhstan. Wide spectrum of psychological features of repatriates personality structure transform significantly that manifests in official relations, interpersonal intercourse and self-relations. Acculturation effectiveness depends on several social psychological factos: communication intensity, knowledge of languages (at least Kazakh and Russian), professional skills, readiness to perceive and absorb Western cultural values and behavioral stereotypes. Psycho-diagnostical data represent prominent outcomes of ability to change.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Dynamics of the Russian Consumer's Attitudes during Social and Economic Changes**

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Consumer's preferences are often defined as attitudes to products and services. The main object of research was the consumer's behaviour of the inhabitants of the Moscow region of both sexes 18 - 60 years the total sample more than 4000 persons. Research was done by a method of tracking gauging annually from 1996 till 2009 in the each year. 14 points, each of them consisted questionnaires and focus groups. Results of the research have shown that the general estimation of the cognitive element of the attitude consistently changed according to growth of the market of services. Emotional estimations of subscribers and potential users are different. The general negative attitude to a mobile communication at the early stage of development of the market («senseless spending of money») was replaced by the general acceptance of service, as "vital". Thus the quantitative mean score slightly fluctuated year by year and practically has not changed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**"Compulsive Buying and Credit Card Behavior: A Study on Sicilian Some Consumers."**

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The scientific literature is rich in contributions for the analysis of the factors that contribute to and accompany the onset of compulsive shopping. In the years that were identified personality characteristics, comorbidities (Lejoyeux et al. 2000.2002), influences of mass media (Kwak et al. 2002; Lee et al. 2000) associated with this phenomenon. McElroy (1994) was one of the first researchers to deal more specifically of compulsive shopping and the use of credit cards, showing a positive correlation between the two variables in question. These studies have been conducted mostly in the U.S. .. and in this complex framework that places the contribution of our research, which aims to compare the incidence of the phenomenon of compulsive shopping between two experimental groups: Group 1, adults who frequently use credit cards as payment for purchases of goods and daily commodities and Group 2, consisting of those who use cash.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Positive - Negative Affect, Life Orientation and Economic Opportunism**

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The purpose of this study is to show how life orientation, optimism or pessimism, and the way of thinking, positive or negative, correlate with comprehension in economic field. Two hundred and six individuals participated in a questionnaire investigation and completed the Economic Opportunism Scale (EO: Sakalaki, 2008), the Positive Affect - Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS: Watson, Tellegen, & Clark, 1988) and the Life Orientation Test (LOT: Scheier & Carver, 1985). Consistent with predictions, EO was negatively correlated with the general Positive Affect subscale, while there was no statistically significant correlation between EO and the last month Positive Affect subscale. There was also a positive correlation between EO and the general as well as last month Negative Affect subscales and was also negatively correlated with LOT. Implications for experimental research on economic opportunism and positive emotions are discussed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Decision-Making Process on Argentinian. Validation of Consumer Styles Inventory**

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In today's society, consumption is a key player in all aspects of individual and social life (Bauman, 2006; Quintanilla, 2010) in this regard is particularly important to analyze the cognitive, affective and social decision-making process on consumers (Sproles & Kendall, 1986, 1990). In this line the Consumer Style Inventory (CSI), a 40-item questionnaire was created. The scale has been widely used in different contexts (Durvasula, Lysonski & Andrews, 1993; Fan & Xiao, 1998; Kavas & Yesilada, 2007), however, there seems no to be validated in Argentina. This study presents a first approach to the validation of the CSI scale in argentinian context, using SEM, whit a sample of 382 college students (20 to 35 years). The results was a 30-item scale and 6 factors with adequate psychometric properties that partially supporting the underlying construct structure. Future research should increase sample sizes and scope.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Linguistic Intergroup Bias: Beyond the Mere Level of Abstraction**

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The goal of the present study was to investigate the biased use of language, due to the activation of the gender stereotypes. Based on the inferential properties of the lexical categories proposed by LCM (Semin & Fiedler, 1988), our investigation went beyond the classical analysis of mere abstraction levels. Participants were asked to describe stereotypic / counter stereotypic actions presented in drawings, either in a face-to-face communication condition, or in an indirect communication condition. In the direct communication, the results showed a partial LIB effect, whereas in the indirect communication this effect was absent, all the descriptions being more concrete. When analyzing the frequencies of the specific predicates used in the two communication contexts, the results showed that the abstraction level may vary, in order to meet the contextual constraints, without affecting the inferential pattern, by strategically using inferentially congruent lexical categories (DAVs-SVs or IAVs-ADJs).

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Title: Sexism and Violence Against Women Diagnosis in Adolescents**

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This study aim is to present a sexism and violence against women diagnosis in teenagers. Method: Descriptive and analytical cross-sectional design. Variables included were sociodemographics, Ambivalent Sexism, Beliefs and Attitudes towards violence against women in relationships, gender rol attitudes and violence against women in couples. Sample: 2.283 Spanish students (45% boys, 54% girls) with a mean age of 14,98 years. Instruments: Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, Double Standard Scale, Distorted Thoughts on Women and Violence Inventory, Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory. Results: High sexism respondents scored high in levels of violence. Generally, boys are more sexist than girls and they commit more sexual, relational and threat violence. Nevertheless, boys receive more sexual, relational, physical and threat violence. Results show those with a higher level of sexism level both commit and are victims of more violence. Discussion: These results reflect a change of the role of women in intimate partner violence

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Nationalistic Stereotypes and Fears in the Internet Comments**

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Disintegration of the USSR has caused an aggravation of the relations between peoples, and the unreasoned migratory policy has led to the growth of tension, hatred, radical movements, and xenophobia. Nowadays some kind of the «community in virtual space» is formed in which people remaining anonymous can freely express their most extreme views and negative stereotypes. In this research reaction of Internet users to the photo report about celebrating in Moscow (November, 2010) a Muslim holiday which was accompanied by sacrifice of the animals were considered. Many Internet users' responses contained negative ethnic stereotypes, threats, hatred, charges in wildness and absence of culture. The most indicative were comments in which people expressed fear and saw the representatives of other religion and ethnic group as uncivilized weight, wild force, and harmful element. Thus, Internet responses and comments can be considered as a valuable express indicator of nationalistic mood in society.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Identity and Intergroup Relations: The Case of Alevis and Sunnis in Amasya**

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This study investigated the intergroup perceptions between Alevis and Sunnis, which constitute the two major religious groups in Turkey. Despite their common Islamic background, two groups differ in terms of their beliefs, religious practices, and daily living styles. Considering mainstream theories of group relations, it was expected that Alevis and Sunnis would differ in ingroup identifications, social dominance orientations, quantity, and quality of intergroup contact, perception of legitimacy and stability, and perceived discrimination against their ingroup. The data were collected from a convenience sample of Sunnis (N = 157) and Alevis (N = 172) from Amasya, Turkey. The results revealed that there were significant differences between Alevis and Sunnis in terms of their public ingroup identity, alienated religious identity, opposition to equality, contact quality, perceived legitimacy of the group status, and perception of discrimination directed against ingroup and outgroup. Compared to Sunnis, Alevis reported more perceived discrimination against their group.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Acculturation Process of Latin American, Romanian, and Maghrebian Immigrants in Spain**

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Starting from the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM; Navas et al., 2005) this poster is focused on the acculturation strategies and attitudes of various groups of immigrants in Spain. The sample is composed by 500 participants (52.7% men and 47.3% women): 201 Latin American immigrants, 150 Romanian immigrants, and 149 Maghrebian immigrants. Results show that there are differences in the acculturation strategies between Maghrebian immigrants and the others two groups. This occurs if we consider different acculturation domains (work, economic, family, social, religion, and values), according to the RAEM. Concretely, Maghrebian immigrants to develop behaviour appropriate for “assimilating” in the more materialistic domains (e.g., work and economic), while as they shift to more symbolic or ideological domains (e.g. religion and values) their behaviour patterns approach “separation”. The implications of these results are discussed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Discordant Perceptions between Natives and Immigrants in a Multicultural Context**

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This study aimed to analyse the concordant or discordant perceptions between natives and different immigrant groups. Perceptions in three psychosocial variables related with intergroup relationships (nature of intergroup contact, perceived enrichment and in-outgroup similarity) were analysed. A correlational study was carried out with 301 Spanish people and 291 immigrant (109 Moroccan, 83 Romanian, and 103 Ecuadorian) who responded to a questionnaire showing their perceptions about nature of intergroup contact, immigrants' enrichment and similarity between natives and immigrants. In general, results showed strong discrepancies among natives and immigrants in all variables, although the strength of these differences varied depending on the compared binomial immigrant-native group. In all cases, the most important discrepancies were found in the comparisons among Moroccan immigrants and natives; while the weakest discrepancies were found between Ecuadorian immigrants and natives. The predictions on intergroup relationships (consensual/harmonic, problematic and conflictual) are discussed.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Similarity Test according to Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM): Reliability and Validity Evidences**

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The framework of this study is the perceived similarity between natives and immigrants groups. This variable refers to the degree to which the out-group is perceived as similar or different from the in-group in cultural aspects. The aim of this work is to study the psychometric properties of a test for measuring Perceived Similarity, in majority (native) and minority (immigrant) groups. The test is based on the acculturation areas of the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM). The sample was composed by 975 immigrants (500 Romanians and 475 Ecuadorians) and 992 Spaniards (499 who evaluated the Romanians and 493 who evaluated the Ecuadorians). The reliability estimate and validity evidence for these samples, show that the psychometric properties are adequate for use in multiethnic contexts, as it can be used in majority (native) and minority (Romanian and Ecuadorian immigrants) groups.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Cross-Cultural Experiential Parent Training (A.C.C.E.P.T.)**

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Purpose: A.C.C.E.P.T. is an intervention and prevention program designed to address the needs of parents and children involved in cross-cultural adoptions. It prepares parents to properly anticipate their children's cultural, psychological needs and address processes such as the ethnic identity development. This study assesses the effectiveness of the program 3 months post participation in the group. Method: 3 participants engaged in this initial qualitative pilot study in Chicago, USA with the group meeting on 4 separate Saturdays. A 3 months post-group study will be conducted to understand the longer term effects of the program. Results: The preliminary results indicated that A.C.C.E.P.T. was successful in addressing many cross-cultural needs for the participants. The follow-up study will be conducted in 3 months of the completion of A.C.C.E. P.T. Discussion: It will be important to use a wider sample of participants in future studies and to study longer term effects.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Implicit Attitudes toward Regional Diversity in Context of Political Technology in Ukraine**

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Political electoral technology in Ukraine used idea of regional diversity as two poles of Ukraine: 1) East, 2) West. The main goal of our research is to evaluate youth implicit attitudes toward the regional diversity. New version of Implicit Association Test (Greenwald, 1998) was proposed for evaluation of the regional diversity attitudes. Categories for East-West dimension are the cities and towns of the regions. Categories for Positive-Negative dimension are: enthusiasm, sincerity, unity, greatness, independence, loyalty and opposite. Sample of West, East and Central regions of Ukraine was investigated (n=300). The distance of difference in youth regional diversity attitudes consist of the native region. The possibility to change the distance by special organized group discussion was conformed in Central region. Dynamic of regional diversity attitudes is the important indicators for efficacy of political electoral technology in Central region of Ukraine.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Expression of Stereotypes of Criminals and Human Rights Defenders: A Comparative Study**

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The present study, an experimental one, had the purpose to evaluate, among Brazilians and Spaniards, stereotypes of criminals and human rights defenders, and in which degree this evaluation is influenced by the type of crime and implicit theories adopted to explain the criminal conduct. Using a procedure similar to mindset priming, the type of crime (passion or economic) and the type of implicit theory used to explain the crime (biological or social) were activated. Even though results indicated differences in the attribution of stereotypes, it was not possible to identify any effect of the type of crime or of implicit theories in the expression of stereotypes. Conclusions showed that, although a certain homogeneity in the stereotypes of criminals among participants of both countries can be demonstrated, in the specific case of stereotypes of human rights defenders, the stereotypical representation is more complex and contradictory.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stereotypes, Automatism, Control and Identification of Weapons and Tools in Different Contexts: Preliminary Results**

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The present study, elaborated according to the paradigm identification/ des-identification of weapons, had a sample constituted by undergraduate students, prison officers and residents of a low income class community (n=166). A stimulus was presented to them by using the sequential priming technique, a human face, male or female, black or white, depending on the experimental condition. This stimulus was followed by presenting an object, a weapon or a tool, to be identified by the participant. In each attempt, the level of accuracy, and the response time were measured. Undergraduate students showed a response time significantly lower in all conditions, whereas prison officers showed a higher response time, even though this longer time interval did not provide them greater accuracy. Effects regarding ethnicity and sex of the faces presented were not identified in the results concerning time response and accuracy.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attitudes toward Violence against Women in Marriage: The Role of Ambivalence Sexism, Ambivalence toward Men, Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment and Gender**

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The current study aimed to examine the relationships between attitudes toward wife abuse, ambivalent sexism, ambivalence toward men, sexual harassment and gender. Attitudes Toward Violence Against Women in Marriage Scale, Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, Ambivalence Toward Men Scale and Sexual Harassment Attitude Scale were administered to 330 university students (167 women, 163 men). Results demonstrated that for both women and men, seeing sexual harassment as a result of provocative behaviors of women and as a trivial matter predicted positive attitudes toward both verbal and physical wife abuse. For men, hostile sexism was associated with verbal and physical wife abuse. For women, benevolent attitudes toward men predicted the attitudes toward verbal wife abuse. Men's, seeing sexual harassment as a trivial matter predicted attitudes toward women's leaving their relationship as a result of abuse however women's, hostile attitudes toward men predicted the same attitude. Findings were discussed in the light of the literature.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Implicit Theory about Gender Stereotypes for Female Engineering Students Studying at Technical Universities in Taiwan**

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Targeting at female students studying male-oriented engineering subjects, this study explored the implication and application of the implicit theory about gender stereotypes. Using the “repertory grids” proposed by George Kelly, the study interviewed 20 students, and found that: 1. The female engineering students still mainly remained in the traditional women roles: “women shall be considerate”, “women shall be compliant” and “women’s appearance is important”. In addition, they also perceived that they’ve been treated as if “female engineering students are not really women”, which created subtle changes in their self-image. 2. The implicit theory also revealed diversified features of female engineering students; who may apply tactics to cope with the gender situations they have encountered, including trying to “become more feminine”, “be a cheerleader to encourage females to compete with males”, “equip both male and female characteristics”, “volunteer as males’ secretary and take care of males”, and “be stronger than males”.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Risk of Positive Stereotype toward People with Disabilities**

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People with disabilities are often stereotyped positively such as good-natured. Although positive stereotype has demerits, the problems of positive stereotype tend to neglect relative to negative stereotype. Study 1 investigated the recognition of positive and negative stereotypes. 500 male and female ( $M_{age}=45.84$ ,  $SD=13.37$ ) participated in our internet survey. The results showed that people held negative and positive stereotypes toward people with disabilities similarly, however people evaluated that holding negative stereotype was “bad”, on the other hand, holding positive stereotype was “good”. These results indicate wariness about positive stereotype is lenient relative to negative stereotype. Study 2 investigated the effect of such positive stereotype on attitude toward people with disabilities and environment surrounding people with disabilities. The results showed positive stereotype contributed to decrease prejudice toward people with disabilities, however justify the social system around people with disabilities. Positive stereotype is careless to hold but have demerit.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ageism in Serbia - Do We Discriminate \"The Old\"**

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The research presented in this thesis dealt with the correlates of the prejudices toward the specific age group-the old. We have not defined what this group means, but the sample of the reserach was chosen in the manner that the oldes respondent was 50 years old. The sample consisted of 650 subjects from Vojvodina, age 17 to 50, gender-balanced We also took into account subjects` ethnicity, education, place of birth, employment and socio-economic status. Instruments used were: social dominance orientation scale, AutoritarNoSt (Čolović, Mihić, Smederevac and Biro) and Fraboni ageism scale. Results show that the most important correlates of ageism were age, education, importance of the social identity for the person – social identity salience, authoritarianism and social dominance orientation. Finally, path analysis confirms the importance of the authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and social identity salience, but also indirect importance of education for the strength of the ageism.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived System Justification Serves to Increase Endorsement and Satisfaction with the Sexual Division of Labor in Families**

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This study investigated the relationship between perceived system justification and attitudes toward the division of labor in families. Six hundred and thirty married people (305 men, 325 women) reported their perceptions of gender system, self-descriptions in work and family domains, the ideal distribution of housework, and satisfaction with the distribution of housework in their family. Path analysis revealed that individuals who perceived gender system as fair emphasized their stereotype-consistent characteristics: Men emphasized their work-related characteristics whereas women emphasized their family-related characteristics. Moreover, the individuals who emphasized their stereotype-consistent characteristics (i.e., men who emphasized their work-related characteristics and women who emphasized their family-related characteristics) were more likely to endorse the biased distribution of family-roles to women and were more satisfied with their current distribution of housework. These results suggest that perceived gender equality induces self-stereotyping among both men and women, which serves to increase endorsement for women's engaging in family-roles

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Incarceration Effects on the Lives of Female Ex-Convicts: Memories of Experiences Lived in Seclusion System**

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The purpose of this study is to verify the incarceration effects on the lives of female ex-convicts constructed through narratives about the conditions of incarceration and the experiences lived in seclusion system. The focus is the production of memory live on in prison in a study qualitative conducted through interviews. From the analyses of the reports, contacts that issues such as time wasted in prison, hope to restart life and the feeling of less value before society are present in their narratives. Beyond that half of the interviewing reports that they were occasionally visited by their relatives. This results in feelings of abandonment, lack of food, clothing, cigarettes and other things. A claim is that the state should provide more job and education opportunities to make the most of their time in prison and create conditions for strengthening social relations in preparation for the return to the social context.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Power of Gender Stereotypes : Further Evidence of Stereotype Threat from School Girls to Women at the Top of Math-Science-Engineering Education.**

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Performance situations where a negative stereotype about one's group applies (e.g., "women can't do math") can prove self-threatening. There is ample evidence in the stereotype threat (ST) literature that women may suffer from gender stereotyped expectations on standard math tests. Here, we offer evidence that middle-school girls exhibit a performance deficit when they simply come to believe that the task at hand measures math skills. ST actually operates even in girls who deny the gender-math stereotype, suggesting that those who succeed in math do so in spite of a real obstacle. We also show evidence of ST in graduate women at the top of math-science-engineering education, an effect yet limited to those with a dispositionally low working-memory capacity. Taken together, our findings provide further support for ST theory, but also reveal that stigmatized individuals may or may not experience ST, depending on the availability of working-memory resources.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Life, (in)Justice and (in)Equality: Main Concerns and Expectations of Homeless People**

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This study focuses on understanding the main concerns of homeless people concerning (in)justice and (in)equality. Their references were analyzed accordingly to the Human Development approach of Amartya Sen. According to Sen, development is as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy. All citizens should have equal opportunity to fully participate in society. If the opportunities to generate welfare or to achieve minimal acceptable levels of certain functionings are absent societies face severe challenges to freedom/justice. To do so, I conducted 40 semi-structured interviews and observed 6 Street Intervention teams (n= 200). In the participants' discourses (interviews and the field) the themes of injustice, discrimination, prejudice and lack of freedom emerged frequently. Their description of the life trajectory included several examples of situations in which they felt unjustly treated. Along with these descriptions they produced interesting critical reflections on the constraints and opportunities homeless people have.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Peer Impact on the Development of Ethnic Prejudice in Preschool Children**

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The research investigated the role of peer impact on the development of preschool children's ethnic prejudice in Hungary. Though cognitive and social identity factors are well-researched, peer's role as a reference group still requires clarification. The study involved 129 4-7 year old participants in 9 kindergarten groups with repeated measures in 2 groups after 6 month. Ethnic prejudice was assessed with the Multi Racial Attitude Measure, whereas stereotypes, ethnic identity and peer relations were investigated in a semi-structured interview and a sociometric survey. The results showed that peers play an important part in the development of children's ethnic attitudes. In general, prejudice relating to Roma, Chinese and Black people was moderately strong and consistent with the general, adult population's attitudes and stereotypes. Meanwhile, the kindergarten groups and close friends within the groups had coherent profiles of stereotypes, prejudice and discriminatory intentions with significant differences across the groups.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Can Perceived Threat Predict Intergroup Emotions and Prejudice?**

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Integrated Threat Theory suggests that intergroup threat causes prejudice. There are four types of threats: Realistic threats, symbolic threats, intergroup anxiety, and negative stereotypes. On the other hand, the role of emotions in prejudice is emphasized by several explanations. This study aims to explore the relations among perceived and symbolic threat, intergroup stereotypes, intergroup emotions, perceived social distance and prejudice. Also, in-group identification and the level of knowledge about the outgroup are included in the model. Participants of the study are university students studying on different subjects in Aydin-Turkey. Americans and Greeks were used as outgroup names. The relations between perceived threat and prejudice measures were tested in different models. The results were discussed based on the theoretical predictions.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of the Influence of Causal Attributions and Meta-Stereotypes on Exclusion-Inclusion Processes in Homeless People: A Quantitative Approach**

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A quarter of Spanish population (19,9%) lives under poverty threshold. Homeless people due to their scarce social resources are situated in the lowest position in terms of social exclusion. The objective of this study is to analyze the influence of certain variables such as causal attributions about the situation of homeless people, and the meta-stereotypes about people living in this social condition on exclusion-inclusion process. Likewise, these causal attributions, and meta-stereotypes were analyzed in relation to other variables highlighting stressful life events suffered along life span. Stressful live events, are a key variable to explain the origin and maintaining of homeless social situation. Taking into account this fact we study the differences between two groups situated in a continuum in terms of social inclusion-exclusion: homeless people and high risk people to enter into this social situation. This study was performed with a quantitative methodology, 158 structured interview conducted.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Fear/Stigma Associated with Hiv/Aids in the World of Adolescence**

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At the onset of AIDS in 1981, it caught everybody (by surprise), with their pants down, openly, scientifically and literally. Fear /Stigma associated with HIV/AIDS continues to avert responses to the epidemic. Data (obtained in Tshwane metropolis) were used to test stigma/fear dimensions of an instrument. Factor analysis identified five foci of fear and stigma. There were significant differences on the factor scale measuring fear of sex, with females and younger respondents having significantly greater fear. Results were interpreted within a cultural context that realizes that decreasing AIDS stigma is a vital step in stemming the pandemic.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Girl and Boy Group Method Unfold Gender Stereotypes Leading to Gender Based Discrimination in Latvia and Åland - Call for Preventive Work with Youth.**

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Within project Challenging Gender Roles for Prevention of Trafficking financed by a Central Baltic INTERREG IV a Project, quantitative and qualitative quasi experimental research was done in two countries (Latvia and Finland), measuring and observing effects of Girl and Boy group method in work with gender roles and stereotypes (N= 200). Research links together latest concepts from social psychology and gender studies Changes in social identity complexity, stereotype content regarding several gender related groups in society and self-esteem were measured for all participants. Interviews unfolding gender related stereotypes and norms were done with 15 participants (each from different group) at the beginning of work in groups and at least four months later. Groups meet once a week with 5-12 participants per group (age 13 - 16). Aim of the study was to unfold the gender stereotypes of youth and way they influence life strategies of boys and girls.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Behind Bars: Culture and the Construction of Memory in a School in Prison.**

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This paper intends to discuss the school environment as a place of prison culture and the construction of memory and of the subject. Intend to relate concepts related to studies of memory and the school culture to the concepts used by humanistic geography that tells us how space is transformed into a place and how this practice presents essential for building emotional ties between individuals and social groups . It is known that prison as we know, is a place of silence, of forgetting, of mass, while the school as we conceive it, is a place of narratives, memories of the production of subjectivity, of creation. Education has been considered a major factor of social transformations in modernity, while the prison, one of the devices of social control directed to those who break the law. How then to understand, to design a school in prison?

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Criminal Justice System: between Theory and Practice**

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The objective of this study is to verify the relationship between discourses and practices of of the criminal justice system in contemporary society. The study presents reflections on the practices and the discourses of the penal system, using the qualitative method, and the focus of this is in the way of how such practices and how such discourses are legitimated in contemporary society. Whereas the discourse and practice of criminal justice system are inconsistent with each other, yet this system is legitimized by society, especially through the media that, by linking news about violence and rising crime, increases the fear and insecurity. These feelings legitimize the seclusion system, because it is seen as only alternative for dealing with crime.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial Effects of Unemployment and Structural Underemployment in Argentina**

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The problematic is the transformation of employment and its impact over base variables (social origin, age, sex) and psycho sociological. The objective was to understand the psychosocial effects of unemployment and structural underemployment caused by the separation that exists between the system of production and higher education. Hypothesis: The profile of psychological response in the organizations that would vary with the patterns of observed inconsistency: a) regarding the combination of low ethical status/high educational status/low occupational status that can produce external punitive responses (revolutionary non-conformity); b) and on the other hand, in regard to the confluence of high ethical status/high educational status and low occupational status, the expected responses are internal punishment (depression, stress). The population: university graduates from the last decade (Cuyo University, Argentina) regarding structural unemployment within the privileged sector. Quantitative methods (semi-structured surveys) and qualitative methods were applied. Results: The analysis confirms the hypothesis.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Principle of Equivalent Exchange of Wages and Labor: The Dilemma between the Reality and the Ideal of Work.**

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The purpose of this paper is to know narratives regarding the meaning of labor generated in workplaces hiring disabled people. It particularly turns attention to the aspect of narratives that addresses the gap between the reality of labor and the ideals. The paper is mainly based on author's fieldwork implemented from September, 2008 to January, 2010 in the cleaning section of an institution X, and fieldwork implemented from August, 2010 to January, 2011 in the sheltered workshop Y. Regarding the existence of the disabled employee who cannot fill the expected labor, there were various dilemmas in both institutions. Statements defending the established concepts or norms of labor were justified on the principle of equivalent exchange of wages and labor. In order to include the disabled employees into workplaces in the future, the principle of equivalent exchange of wages and labor shall be addressed as an issue and reexamined.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Job Insecurity Perceptions of Academic Staff in Turkey**

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Job insecurity refers to a “sense of powerlessness to maintain desired continuity in a threatened job situation” or “a subjective phenomenon based on the individual’s appraisal of uncertainties in the immediate work environment”. The effects of job insecurity on academic staff’s job attitudes and behaviors did not receive much attention in previous researches. This study examines aspects of academics’ job insecurity perceptions and attitudes and seeks to identify issues that job insecurity and organizational commitment, job satisfaction, life satisfaction, intention to quit, attachment styles, self-esteem, positive and negative affect, of academic staff in higher education.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Strategies Used by Immigrant Workers to Cope with Unemployment**

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**Purpose:** We define two objectives from a psychosocial perspective: to determine the effect that unemployment in the present time of crisis has on immigrants' decision to return to their countries of origin, and to discover the main strategies used to cope with this situation.

**Method:** The opinion of experts in direct contact with immigrants was sought, and the Coping with Stress scale (Sandin & Chorot, 2003) was applied to a sample of immigrants living in a Spanish city. **Results:** The results reveal that few immigrants return home definitively, and even fewer provisionally, due to legal time limits for maintaining residence and work permits. Returning is difficult because most immigrants work to support a large family, amongst other reasons, and their home countries lack an effective productive strategy. Rational coping strategies predominate, and are used more by women. **Discussion:** Our results are consistent with other studies (CIS).

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Do job Finding Prospects Matter In Job Search Intentions?**

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The study explored the role of job finding prospects (measured as perceived chances to find and acquire a job in the following 3 months) in job search intentions (reported quantity, clarity and time of the job search activities intended the following day) of the unemployed in Latvia, recruited at State Unemployment Agency (N = 67). According to regression analysis, job finding prospects predicted both clarity of planned job search activities and time intended for job search, as well as some intended job search activity categories - active application, self-advertising and development, but did not predict formal information seeking and networking activities. The results suggest that positive job finding prospects might benefit job search intensity and effort, and assertive strategies, therefore positive information about employment situation and positive feedback are to be communicated when applicable.

**Category: Social Issues**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Unemployed Individuals' Employment Value and Life Satisfaction**

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Researchers have revealed that employment value substantially determines the behavior of unemployed individuals (Kanfer et al., 2001; Vansteenkiste et al., 2005; Van den Broeck et al., 2010). The present research examines the association between unemployed individuals' employment value and their general life satisfaction. Participants (n = 281) completed 14-item scale on employment value (Feather, 1990). Life satisfaction was measured with four items reflected extent in which individual was satisfied with his or her life from 1 (completely satisfied) to 4 (absolutely dissatisfied). We also collected some demographic information about our participants. We have assumed that level of life satisfaction would be less for unemployed individuals with higher employment value. Preliminary results confirm our hypothesis. Moreover we have revealed different association between employment value and life satisfaction for individuals with longer length of unemployment. Acknowledgment – The study was supported by a grant of the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation

**Category: Social Psychology and Violence**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Multifactors of Aggressivity and Aggressive Conflicts among Children and Youth in the Schools**

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On the basis of to date results of our experimentation it is possible to say that the problem of prevention of aggressive behavior at child and youth age is primarily a psychological problem. The basic condition for delineation of the effective preventive strategy is then the analysis of complex conditions under which is formed the personality of child or adolescent who becomes a channel of aggressive manifestations in his/her behavior. In this poster we presents the main basic outcomes of the PROJECT ON MANAGEMENT OF AGGRESIVITY AND AGGRESSIVE CONFLICTS AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE SCHOOLS - how we have elaborated, experimentally verified and implemented the complex preventive-counseling program of behavioral self-regulation and management of aggressiveness into educational-preventive practice of basic and secondary schools as well as into psychological and counseling-preventive practice of centers of pedagogic-psychological counseling and prevention.

**Category: Social Psychology -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Analytic Map of Incidence of Aggressive Manifestations in Behavior of Pupils**

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Analyses of the present condition of incidence of aggressive manifestations in behavior of children and youth (in the widest meaning) as well as the data about efficiency of preventive programs indicate that to date however well-intentioned preventive programs and measures do not achieve sufficient effectiveness. In our poster we present basic outcomes how to procedure developing analytic map of incidence of aggressive manifestation in the schools and then implementation of counseling-preventive program for teachers and professionals.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attitudes, Knowledge and Degree of Acceptance of Violence among Students in Istanbul**

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It can be observed that the occurrence of violence in the society is dramatically increasing in the world. Turkey has the same problem in all levels of society. Especially the young population is one of the target group for violence. Violence can broadly be defined as harming, insulting, disturbing, overwhelming one's rights, injuring both physically and emotionally, behaving extremely rageful and destructive. This research was conducted to 1000 university students in Istanbul. The students were asked to answer questions about attitudes towards and the degree of knowledge about violence and the amount of aggressive behavior in their lives. To promote violence preventing programmes it is essential to conduct researches in the field of violence especially to the younger population and to learn more about their attitudes and their violent behaviors.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Explanatory Model of Aggressive Behavior in Adolescence. Differences Based on Gender and Course**

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Aggressiveness is considered a complex phenomenon with multiple factors that contribute to different statements. Therefore, it has been an object of numerous investigations whose purpose is to understand its basic regulatory mechanisms (Bandura, Barbaranelli, Caprara, Pastorelli, and Regalia 2001, Bandura, and Zimbardo, 2001; Caprara, Barbaranelli, Pastorelli, Samper, Aparicio, Mestre, 2006, 2008). This research tries to determine what effects have the following variables such as impulsiveness, school failure, cognitive control, coping strategies and self-esteem in the development of different expression forms of aggression, specifically in adolescence. It has carried out an ANOVA, t of Student and multiple regression to determine the weight of the variables in the explanatory model of aggression upon adolescents and differences based on gender and course. Results point to impulsivity and cognitive control as model keys just as differences in favor of males in the expression of aggression through a physical form.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-control Deficiency and Deviant Behaviors in Youth: A Multiple Group Analysis**

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This study aimed at understanding the relations between self-control deficiency and youth deviant behaviors in Taiwan. Self-control deficiency is short of the ability to control one's body, emotions, behaviors and desires for the efficient management of life and to the future; while deviant behaviors include severe conflicts with parents, violations to school regulations, and violations to societal norm. Full model in 3 age groups (453 elementary, 476 junior-high and 494 senior-high school students) were examined separately by SEM. The results suggested adolescent developmental changes in the association of self-control deficiency with deviant behaviors. In the elementary-sample, self-centered, physical-activity-focus, seeking-risk and impulse-control-shortage significantly predicted deviant behaviors. In the junior-high-sample, self-centered, physical-activity-focus and impulse-control-shortage were significant predictive of three deviant behaviors. In the senior-high-sample, only self-centered could predict deviant behaviors. Our finding suggested that self-centered was the most significant predictor of deviant behaviors among three student groups in Taiwan..

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Risk and Protective Factors for Interpersonal Violence among Lithuanian Early Adolescents**

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The impact of risk and protective factors on perpetrating violence on others and being victimized by violence among Lithuanian early adolescents was the focus of this study. The Individual Protective Factors Index was administered to 685 Lithuanian early adolescents in five different cities in Lithuania during fall, 2007. Results indicated that significant percentages of respondents were bullied at least once in the last year at school, observed bullying at school, and feared being beaten up at school. Gender differences were found on most of the risk and protective factors. Multiple regression analyses and chi-squares indicated statistically significant relationships between specific risk and protective factors on interpersonal violence. Levels of family bonding were identified as a significant protective factor against violence and self-harm. The relative impact of various risk and protective factors on risk for perpetrating interpersonal violence and being victimized will be presented.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Desensitization to Media Violence: Differences between Premeditated and Impulsive Aggression**

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In this study we investigated desensitization to media violence after taking trait aggressiveness into account. Participants completed the Impulsive Premeditated Aggression Scale (IPAS) and the media exposure questionnaire. Established cut-off criteria were used to create four groups: predominately Premeditated (PM), predominately Impulsive (IA), comorbid Premeditated and Impulsive (CPI), and low risk (LR). Using software that automatically analyzes facial expressions, we measured participant's feelings, particularly angry, neutral, happy, sad, scared, surprised and disgusted facial expressions, while participants viewed short violent and comedy clips. We found significant differences across groups. Statistical analyses revealed that comorbid and PM groups were more likely to be exposed to media violence, compared to the LR group and the IA group. Also, IA groups had more intense facial expressions when viewing violent clips than the PM groups. Discussion focuses on the differences between PM and IA groups.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of the Viennese Social Competence Training (ViSC) on Teachers' Strategy Use for Tackling Bullying.**

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The Viennese Social Competence Training (ViSC) is a holistic violence prevention program for schools. The aim of the present study is to examine whether the teacher training, as part of the ViSC program, was effective in improving teachers' strategy use as measured by the Handling Bullying Questionnaire (HBQ; Bauman, Rigby, & Hoppa, 2008). Two experimental cohorts (i.e., teacher training took place after T1) and one control cohort of teachers were used at two measurement occasions (T1: n=338; T2: n=277) in Austria. Since overlap across measurement occasions was too little to use a repeated measurement design, we analyzed T1 and T2 separately. As expected, there were no significant differences in teachers' strategy use between the three cohorts at T1. Teacher training led, however, to a significant increase in non-punitive work with the bully in experimental cohort 1 and to a significant increase in work with the victim in experimental group 2.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Strategies and Management of Aggressivity among Children and Youth in the Schools**

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The article in the first part deals with the theoretical analysis of strategies, programs and methods in prevention and intervention of child aggressive behavior. In the second part, the article deals with the results of the research of the partial survey in one region of Slovakia during the last year, that points to the fact that inadequate aggressive behavior is really widespread and it therefore requires adequate attention. According our outcomes we created and started implementation of multidimensional prevention of aggressive behavior in schools (with respecting types of programs, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pragmatic Competence and Psychosocial Adaptation in Children in Protective Care**

Juan Manuel Moreno Manso <sup>1</sup>, María Elena García-Baamonde Sánchez <sup>1</sup>, Macarena Blázquez Alonso <sup>1</sup>, Eloísa Guerrero Barona <sup>1</sup>

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This research analyses pragmatic competence and psychosocial adaptation in children in protective care. Most of the studies do not provide data concerning how each individual linguistic component is affected in such children. Important deficiencies in language development are pointed out, but nothing is said in detail about where exactly such difficulties lie. Our methodological proposal was carried out within the framework of the Child Care Centres in the Region of Extremadura (Spain). The sample is made up of 74 children living in four different Centres. There were 41 boys and 33 girls between the ages of 6 and 18. Our research shows that children in protective care have difficulties in knowing how people they are speaking to will react, especially when it comes to adults. They have clear limitations when using language as a resource to adequately demand attention, so that the person whose attention is required actually does so.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Application of a Child Abuse Prevention Programme in an Educational Context**

Juan Manuel Moreno Manso <sup>1</sup>, María Elena García-Baamonde Sánchez <sup>1</sup>, Macarena Blázquez Alonso <sup>1</sup>, Eloísa Guerrero Barona <sup>1</sup>

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The study analyzes the efficiency of a program of prevention of the infantile mistreatment in the educational context. The program tries to improve the capacities of the children to face potentially threatening situations. The program was applied in 10 colleges of Primary Education of Extremadura (Spain), to a set of 317 pupils. It is constructed in 12 meetings in which it is a question of that the children are aware of the mistreatment, identify situations of abuse and learn strategies of confrontation, using for it the action tutorial and linking the program to the aims (lenses) of the educational stage of the pupils. The application of the program and the later evaluation, it demonstrates how the pupils of the experimental group solve the situations with major skill, confidence and firmness, and there have clearer which are the sources of help to which to resort as protection measure.

**Category: Social Psychology -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Linguistic Development and School Adjustment in Children in Residential Care**

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The research analyses the communicative competence and the degree of school adjustment of children in care. It provides further knowledge of the relationship between the children's social and linguistic skill and analyses the presence of difficulties in the different components of language (morphology, syntaxis, semantics and pragmatics). The study illustrates that the children's linguistic development is below what is considered to be normal for their chronological age. They have greater difficulties in pragmatics and morphology than in syntaxis and semantics. The results indicate that the children present school maladjustment, which demonstrates in aversion to the learning, indiscipline, low motivation and interest for the study, disgust to the teacher and school discontent. The research was carried out in children's homes in Extremadura (Spain). The sample consists of 74 children between 6 and 18 years of age.

**Category: Social Psychology -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Abuse in Couples. Risk Factors among Young Couples**

María Elena García-Baamonde Sánchez<sup>1</sup>, Juan Manuel Moreno Manso<sup>1</sup>, Macarena Blazquez Alonso<sup>1</sup>, Ángel Suárez Muñoz<sup>2</sup>, Guadalupe Lucas Millán<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>a</sup> José Godoy Merino<sup>1</sup>

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This research provides greater knowledge concerning psychological abuse in dating relationships between university students. We identify the presence of factors associated with psychological abuse (disparagement, hostility, indifference, intimidation, imposition of behaviour patterns, blame laying and apparent kindness) and determine which are the most affected. The relationship between psychological abuse in couples and the subject's gender is analysed. All the evidence would seem to point to gender as being an important factor in the capacity for inflicting psychological damage on a partner. The study comprised 648 university students, distributed in two groups according to sex, between the ages of 17 and 23. The results show significant differences in the behaviour patterns of ridicule, reproaches and threats

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dating Violence Prevention: A Pilot Evaluation of a School Program for Violence in Adolescent Dating Relationships**

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**Purpose:** The goal of this study was to evaluate a pilot implementation of an eight-session dating violence prevention program in terms of its effect on aggressive behaviour toward dating partners and attitudes justifying the use of dating aggression. **Method:** Participants were 104 high school students (52.9% females) who were assessed one week before and one week after program implementation. **Results:** The prevention program was successful in decreasing attitudes justifying physical and psychological dating aggression, and also in two out of the three types of psychologically aggressive behaviours analyzed: dominant and jealous tactics. It was not effective in reducing verbal and physical aggression. **Discussion:** It is concluded that the prevention program shows promise for preventing dating violence among adolescents. Future research is needed to determine whether the short term effects are maintained over time and they would result in a reduction of all types of aggressive behaviours.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Bullying in Schools within a Rural Setting: Analysis of Bullying Behaviours and Prevalence**

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The present study analyses the prevalence and nature of bullying behaviours in middle school children, as this phenomenon is presently identified as a cause for concern among educational agents. We applied a self-report questionnaire to a sample of 634 students, 6th to the 9th grade of six schools in the Torres Vedras municipality. The results showed a smaller prevalence of victims (18%) and of bullies (13%), and bully-victims (8%) than similar studies carried out in Portugal. Bullies are mainly older colleagues, and the attacks frequently refer to physical and verbal bullying and tend to occur mostly in the playground. Most of the victims don't report bullying to adults (neither teachers nor parents). Boys reported higher levels of bullying behaviours (and of a more direct form) and victimizations. Further analysis is needed to understand if smaller prevalence of bullying behaviours is a result of preventive interventions being used in these schools.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Psychosocial Approach to Sexual Violence : A Case Study**

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This article reviews rape theories, victim attributions and coping styles. Data collection is done through structured interview, and several scales : Symptom Checklist 90 Revised (SCL-90-R), (Derogatis, 1977), Self-Concept Clinical Inventory (Serra, 1986), and Self-Esteem Scale (Coopersmith, 1996). Case study participant uses several coping strategies such as rationalization, minimization, and partial repression; and shows a suspicious attitude towards strangers and prescription drugs. Personal perception style and rape circumstances appear to explain victim's coping strategies.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Crime Stories Coverage: The Role of Individualisation and Emotions**

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The way the press covers crime confirms the gap between social reality and media portrayals. The stakes of this issue are considerable since the media have the potential to shape public attitudes and representations about crime as well as foment the fear of crime and feelings of insecurity. Employing frames theory classifications, this study exhaustively itemized over 6 months in 5 French-language Swiss newspapers (N= 221) to explore how journalists cover national crime stories. Our results show that the majority of the crime stories are episodically framed, with very few structural causal explanations and/or preventive solutions. Moreover, there is a widespread emphasis on emotions as well a difference due to offenders and victims nationality and social status, regardless of the type of newspaper. These findings are discussed. Indeed, giving a non neutral picture of such events contributes to the construction of unequal, unbalanced, and dramatized representations of crime's social reality

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship with the Place of Living and the Development of Aggressive Behavior**

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This work focuses on the Athenian neighborhood of Exarchia which is characterized by frequent conflicts of its inhabitants with police forces. In order to identify the nature of the conflict, we studied the relationship between (a) place attachment, (b) feeling of territoriality, (c) identification with space and (d) aggressive conduct, of the inhabitants of Exarchia (n=29). These measures were compared with those of the inhabitants of two other neighborhoods of Athens: Pangrati (n=20) and Ghyzi (n=22). We devised our own measurements, whereas for the fourth we used the Test of Aggressiveness (TAG) (Stalikas & Galanakis, 2005). The results show that the inhabitants of Exarchia are more attached to their district, identifying more strongly with it, they identify less with the city and perceive their neighborhood more like their territory than the inhabitants of the two other districts. We did not find differences with the scores in aggressiveness. These results are interpreted through the interactionist perspective of aggression, applied here to neighborhood defense.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Leaving an Abusive Relationship as a Latin American Immigrant Women**

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It's a qualitative research about the process Latin American immigrant women who have suffered gender violence in their close relationship go through after they break the silence to seek help. According to the data analysis through 13 interviewees, there are internal and external factors related to the decision to break off and exit the abusive relationship. It tends to be a long process, filled with various attempts to seek different institutional services. They face great obstacles to get out of an abusive relationship as immigrants in Barcelona, Spain. Thus, professionals need to look at these obstacles that impede the reduction of the abuse or of escaping. Although the immigrant women are vulnerable due to the lack of social support, the immigrant condition, the need to find employment, and the difficulty of combining work with family duties, they have a capacity to resist that helps them find ways to escape violence.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding Aggression of Members of Israeli and American Cultural Sub Groups through the Lens of Cultural Values**

Dorit Efrat-Treister<sup>1</sup>, Laura Severance<sup>2</sup>, Michele Gelfand<sup>2</sup>, Anat Rafaeli<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Lyons<sup>2</sup>

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Members of different cultural sub-groups maintain distinct cultural values. The current study examines the connection between cultural values, aggressive behavior perceptions and aggressive tendencies; we specifically focus on values of cultural sub-groups in the United States and Israel, drawing comparisons both within and between the two countries. We collected data using paper and pencil surveys of 65 respondents from the USA, and 60 respondents from Israel, representing the various cultural sub-groups existing in both countries. Using Multi Dimensional Scaling we identify different dimensions of aggressive behaviors recognized by people in Israel and the United States, and compare these dimensions with the tendency to act aggressively following potentially offensive situations of members of the different cultures. Our data analyses is conducted at multiple levels of analyses -- comparing between cultures and between individual respondents within the same culture, affording a complete understanding of the relationship between culture, values and aggression.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Portrait of Women Shelters in Québec, Canada**

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Influenced by the women's movement, conjugal violence was recognized in Quebec Canada in the early 1970. Community groups worked together to establish women shelters and government developed social policies and two action plans to eliminate this social problem. One of the measures of the second action plan was to provide additional funding to community groups so that the shelters can offer support, reference, accompaniment and follow-up to victims of violence. The purpose of the research was to study the impact of this additional funding and identify new needs of the shelters and women using the services. After a literature review on the concept of need, a questionnaire was distributed to all (103) shelters in Quebec and 4 focus group were carried out. The presentation will present the services offered to women and their children before and after the additional funding and discuss the new realities and needs emerging

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Educational Norms Transmitting Violence Legitimation**

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We summarize the results of a research directed to understand how parents transmit children that being violent is acceptable and even desirable in certain circumstances. We have created a questionnaire: the questions are directed to analyse how parents assess violence in general terms and how they assess specific violent acts committed by their children. These situations describe two contexts. In the first one, the child act is a sporadic reaction. In the second one, his or her behaviour seems to be a reaction to a previous provocation. The results show that parents' reaction is an instruction that guide the internalization of a positive or a negative meaning of the category violence. The public admission of the legitimation of violence is not socially desirable, so adults do not express clear and concise messages: they transmit that they accept violence by certain expressions that acquire the meaning of legitimation for children.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Institutional Violence towards Immigrants: An Exploratory Study of Biographical Accounts**

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Institutional violence is conceptualised as a type of violence perpetrated in the name of institutions, usually taking place in the context of organizations (schools, factories, hospitals, prisons, courts), creating or maintaining social injustice (Barbeiro & Machado, 2010). This study uses legitimisation theories (Jost & Major, 2001) to focus on the point of view of the victims, namely their tolerance and understanding of this violence. Biographic accounts of Portuguese immigrants in Switzerland have been gathered through semi-structured interviews. The goal of these interviews was to access the subjective perception of the narrators about the injustices committed towards them, as immigrants, by institutions. Data analysis puts in evidence the specific contents of institutional violence against immigrants within a life-course perspective. It also focuses on the perceptions about the perpetrators and their legitimacy, on the perception of oneself as a target and on the strategies mobilised to cope with institutional violence.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of School Culture in Predicting Bullying Tendencies and Coping with Bullying**

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After the first studies of Olweus in 1970s, many countries focused on the causes and consequences of bullying in schools and developed prevention and treatment programs to cope with this issue. Bullying is observed more in some schools than in others. It is higher in crowded schools, in schools with many children from low-SES families, and in schools whose rules are not well defined. The goal of this study is to examine the role of school culture in predicting bullying tendencies and coping with bullying of 300 middle school students. The Bullying Tendencies Scale, The Coping with Bullying Scale, and The Perceived School Culture Scale were used as research instruments. Significant relationships were found between bullying tendency and all subscales of school culture. Results indicated that bullying tendency and coping with bullying differs significantly between girls and boys. Also a significant difference was found in bullying tendency according to the school type.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Title: Sexism and Violence Against Women Diagnosis in Adolescents.**

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This study aim is to present a sexism and violence against women diagnosis in teenagers. Method: Descriptive and analytical cross-sectional design. Variables included were sociodemographics, Ambivalent Sexism, Beliefs and Attitudes towards violence against women in relationships, gender rol attitudes and violence against women in couples. Sample: 2.283 Spanish students (45% boys, 54% girls) with a mean age of 14,98 years. Instruments: Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, Double Standard Scale, Distorted Thoughts on Women and Violence Inventory, Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory. Results: High sexism respondents scored high in levels of violence. Generally, boys are more sexist than girls and they commit more sexual, relational and threat violence. Nevertheless, boys receive more sexual, relational, physical and threat violence. Results show those with a higher level of sexism level both commit and are victims of more violence. Discussion: These results reflect a change of the role of women in intimate partner violence

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Formation of the Ideas about Terrorism and Terrorist Threat as a Basis for Preventing and Combating Terrorism among Young People.**

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**Country:** Russia

Relevance of studying the terrorist threat and developing preventive and counter-terrorism measures is defined in the documents of the different governmental bodies (laws, legal acts and etc). Methods: • Content analysis (news channels on the Internet); • Discourse analysis (blogs, discussion forums); • Poll (to identify the social representations of terrorism); • The technique of associative connections by De Rossa (the concept of terrorism). Hypothesis: • Structure and content of representations of terrorism, terrorist threats and suicide bombers of young people differs from similar concepts in other age groups; • The image of the suicide bomber is included in the core concepts of terrorism and terrorist threats; • The image of suicide bombers is formed by the mass media and determines the content of representation of terrorism and the terrorist threat; • Models of anti-terrorist behavior presented in the media are the basis of attitude towards terrorism and terrorist activities.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interrelation between Value Orientation and Social Attitudes of Deviant Adolescents the Work is Made within Realization of Federal Program Having a Particular Purpose “Scientific and Scientific-Pedagogical Personnel of Innovation Russia”**

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Objectives Dispositional conception of person’s social behavior regulation (V.A.Jadov, 1975) affords to examine human development on the base of dynamics comparison of his purpose-values, means-values and overall social activity orientation. So it’s necessary to check the hypothesis about interrelation of person’s value orientations, his/her social attitudes and disposition toward deviant behavior. Methods 1.Methods “Value orientations” by M.Rokeah. 2.Test “Social attitude” by O.F.Potemkina. 3.Methods “Diagnostics of disposition toward deviant behavior”, A.N.Orel. Results Revealing many correlations between adolescents value structures and social attitudes, and also differences of these correlations for adolescents without deviances and deviant adolescents enabled us to confirm the hypothesis about interrelation between value orientations, social attitudes and disposition toward deviant behavior. Conclusion Adolescent’s behavior is regulated by the system of value orientations, determining attitude toward life purposes, ways for achieving it, and setting the general vector for development, and the system of social attitudes determines the person’s overall disposition toward concrete situations.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformations of the Representations of Enemy and Friend**

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Study's goal: to fix the personal crisis of the relations' system (self-relation, relation to the Others, the Others' relation, the Others' waiting relation)' influence to trends of transformations (elements, functions, positions, relations of Enemy and Friend' dynamics) of the representations of Enemy and Friend. Methods: our test "Representations of Enemy and Friend' descriptions", method "Interpersonal relations' diagnostics" by T. Leary, mathem.statistics. Empirical object: 204 persons, in the age from 32 years to 45 years (95 men, 109 women). Results: high level of the personal crisis of the relations' system determine the trend "emotional support by Friend, betrayal by Enemy' strenghtening", low level of the personal crisis of the relations' system determine the trend "common interests with Friend, agression of Enemy' strenghtening". Our hypothesis is corroborated by us.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Beliefs about Violence in Portuguese Adolescents**

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This study aims at contributing to a better understanding of adolescents' beliefs regarding violence. Specifically, it seeks to characterize adolescents' beliefs on violence, by examining the most common grounds that determine these beliefs and analyzing whether there are gender differences. For these purposes, the Belief Scale of the Child on Violence (ECCV), constructed and validated for the Portuguese population by Sani (2003) was used on a sample of 522 subjects, aged 14 to 19 years old, studying in Portuguese secondary national schools. Results show socio-cultural, individual and educational determinants are valued differently indicating that males, in general, exhibit more cognitive distortions regarding the interpersonal violence phenomenon than females. Males present more distorted beliefs regarding interpersonal violence. As for age differences in the four factors, the only statistically relevant results were found in the 16 and 17 year old groups, for Individual Determinants (Factor 2), and for the total score.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Values and Personality Characteristics among Czech Adolescents**

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The aim of our research was to capture and describe the value structure among adolescents and its connections to personality characteristics as defined in Big Five theory. We have also been concentrating on other variables (age, gender, faith and school outcomes) that might influence the attribution of importance to particular values. High-school students (N=205) filled NEO-PI-R and PVQ questionnaires and answered additional questions concerning their faith, school outcomes and relevant demographic data. With the use of correlation analysis, connections between values and personality characteristics were researched. Our hypotheses about connections between values and personality traits were strongly confirmed. The strongest and most consistent correlations with particular value types were found for the traits of Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, as expected. Correlation analysis of our data correspond with the former analysis performed between SVS and NEO scales, therefore, we assume, that the theoretical model of values is applicable to Czech population.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Professional Mobility, Achievement and Leadership in Academic-Scientific Organizations**

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This research work has been conducted in the field of social and organizational psychology. It is our aim to analyze the factors which influence the levels of satisfaction and achievement reached by those working for scientific organizations and their relationship with professional mobility (Andrews, Aichholzer, Cole, Mittermeir, Stole-Heiskanen, UNESCO, 1971). A stratified sample was taken from universities and different disciplines, based on a population of research teachers from the Cuyo region (N=355 R&D - Research & Development Units) (5% error margin). At this first stage, the research teachers were from Universidad Nacional de Cuyo (N= 53 Research Units): one chief or director and R&D members. Quantitative techniques were used (two questionnaires). The results show that researchers' satisfaction at different levels is connected to professional mobility and disciplinary fields. Regarding leadership -and considering professional mobility- a generalized feeling of satisfaction emerges from researchers, regardless of their disciplinary field.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attitudes and Knowledge of University Students About Psychologists and Psychiatrists**

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Living in a century in which people get more and more isolated and the the tremendous amount of everyday stressors is leading to mental problems the importance of mental health specialists like psychologists and psychiatrist is increasing. Aim of this study is to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of university students in Istanbul towards psychologists and psychiatrists. 600 non-psychology students from different universities in Istanbul were given a 15 item scale to measure their knowledge in this field. It is important to learn how informed the students are about the differences between psychologists and psychiatrists and when one should go to a psychologists and when to a psychiatrist. Additionally it is important to see in how far the students are informed about the severity of psychological disorders and wheter they still have the attitude that psychologists and psychiatrist are only ‘Shrinks’ whose patients are only persons who are mentally ill.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship of Implicit and Explicit Attitudes on Smoking and Smoking Behavior.**

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This study investigated data of 40 outpatients who visited hospital for the purpose of quitting smoking. The data showed that implicit attitudes toward smoking at the onset of practice predicted the smoking behavior of patients after three months. Patients who had more negative implicit attitudes toward smoking showed lower smoking behavior (lower # of cigarettes smoked per day and lower density of CO in breath and urine) than those who had more positive implicit attitudes toward smoking, after three months.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Central Or Peripheral In The Social Representation of The European Integration? A Centrality Check.**

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According to Abric (2003) the third step in studying social representations (SR) relates to the centrality check of the elements identified as belonging to the central core. Thus, we used the model of the basic cognitive schemes (Flament, 1994; Flament & Rouquette, 2003) to check the centrality of five elements (mobility, unity, opportunity, European funds and, civilization) structuring the SR of the European integration of Romanian people. 115 participants completed the SCB instrument (Guimelli, 1994, 2003) which evaluates 28 possible connections between a stimulus-word and its associated expressions. An element is considered more central if it establishes more connections. Results showed that out of the five elements we had previously identified as belonging to the central core of the SR European integration, only three of them (unity, European funds and civilization) achieved qualitative and quantitative centrality and therefore, are central to the SR under investigation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Verbal Tense, Attitude and Past Experience to Predict Intention to Drink Excessively**

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The influence of people's thoughts about their behavior has been examined in several perspectives but how the form of these thoughts change future behavior is an open question to explore. Recent research showed that imperfective (vs. perfective) condition promotes memory for action-relevant knowledge and re-enactment these actions in the future (Hart & Albarracín, 2009). Our study examined whether describing a past action using the imperfective verbal aspect vs. perfective mode influence in the role played by attitude and personal experience to predict intention to repeat that behavior. 67 students were randomly assigned to two different conditions were to describe their past behavior in which they had drunk excessively. A regression analysis to predict intention to drink alcohol excessively in the next weeks showed a significant model in which general experience in alcohol use, interaction between verbal condition and positive attitude and interaction between verbal condition and past experience were significant.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessment of Health Professionals Attitude in Breastfeeding: A Review of Instruments**

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The attitude of health professionals towards breastfeeding is an important factor for mother breastfeeding maintenance. This variable has been evaluated in several studies using scales and questionnaires, but is evident the poor psychometric quality of these measures. The aim of this study is to review psychometric characteristics of instruments that assess attitude towards breastfeeding from health professionals. PICO strategy used was: P (professional health, breastfeeding, attitudes), I-C (tests, questionnaires, scales) and O (psychometrics properties). The searches were conducted in Pubmed, Medline, Cochrane, CINAHL and PsycINFO, in English and Spanish from 1980 to 2009. We obtained 18 studies, of which detail the characteristics of the simple and instruments. The component of attitudes (cognitive, emotional or behavioural) and evaluated the metric analysis performed. We conclude that more effort should be made in the efficient evaluation of this variable.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Beliefs, Attitudes, Subjective Norms and Behavioral Intention Scales for support Breastfeeding in Health Care Professionals: A pilot study**

Rosa Bermejo<sup>1</sup>, Dolores Hidalgo<sup>2</sup>, Carmen Arellano<sup>3</sup>, Ricardo García de León<sup>3</sup>, Rafael Gomis<sup>3</sup>, Antoni Oliver<sup>4</sup>, Pedro Parra<sup>3</sup>

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Breastfeeding has become a process where health care professionals are important piece for guidance and support of mothers. This task needs an assessment of their knowledge, attitudes and behaviour about Breastfeeding. However, the instruments (questionnaires, scales or tests) used to measure these variables that inform about psychometrics properties show inadequate quality of the measure. To fill this gap, a test bases on the Theory of Reasoned Action were developed. This new instrument contains four scales: Beliefs Scale, Attitude Scale, Subjective Norm Scale and Behavioral Intention Scale. In order to determine the psychometric properties the factor structure and internal consistency were analyzed. The sample consisted of 192 healthcare professionals (nurses, doctors, paediatricians, midwives, assistants...). Results provide empirical evidence of the reliability and validity of these scales.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Big Five Taxonomy. An Empirical Study Using Structural Equation Models on Argentinian Students**

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Different theoretical approaches have studied the personality (Grucza and Goldberg, 2007; McAdams, 1995), however nowadays the theory that best explains the personality is the model of the Big Five factors (McCrae and Costa, 1999, Paunonen and Ashton, 2001). In this study we used the Big Five Inventory (BFI) (John, Donahue, and Kentle, 1991). The scale has been widely used in different contexts (Benet-Martinez & John, 1998; Mlacic & Goldberg, 2007; Van der Aa, Overbeek, Engels, Meerkerk & Van den Eijnden, 2009), however, it seems no to be validated in the argentine context. This study presents a first approach to the validation of the BFI scale in argentinian context using SEM, whit a sample of 382 college students (20 to 35 years). The result was a 30-item scale and 3 factors with adequate psychometric properties that partially supporting the underlying construct structure. Future research should increase sample sizes and scope.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-assessment of the Appearance in Midlife**

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The aim of the research consisted in studying self-assessment of gender, age, role characteristics of the appearance in midlife in connection with life satisfaction. Hypothesis of research: self- assessment of gender, age, role characteristics of the appearance in midlife can differ among respondents having different level of life satisfaction. Methodic tools: «The measurement of life satisfaction» by Neugarten a. o., methods «Content evaluative measurement of interpretation of the appearance components», including scales, fixing the degree of correspondence of the appearance with gender and age roles (V.A. Labunskaya, E.V. Belouguina). Conclusions: self-concept of gender, age, role characteristics of the appearance in midlife differs among respondents having different level of life satisfaction. The dynamics of the interrelations between the above mentioned factors is the following: the lower is the life satisfaction the lower is the correspondence of the appearance to gender and age roles.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Changes in the Image and in the Representation of Profession among University Students of Psychology during the Studies.**

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**Purpose:** The present study aims at finding believes, thoughts or even prejudices about Psychology among university students during their studies. Evaluating the opinion changes concerning Psychology, both as nature of the discipline or job as is the second goal of this research. **Methods:** Opinion changes were assessed by an original psychological tool, set up for the our work, that is a Likert-type questionnaire, formed by 5 Scales (1. Science vs Non-science; 2. Basic university education; 3. Professional expertise; 4. Fields and professional identity; 5. Job opportunities) and 42 items. **Results:** From the inventory scoring, significant changes can be argued, both in discipline nature of Psychology and believes about professional activity. Mostly, science vs non-science point of view discriminates younger students from older ones. **Discussion:** University formation can effectively modify the opinion statement about Psychology, both as branch of learning and as job.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Christian (Orthodox) and Islamic Perceptions of World History**

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Perceptions of Christian (Orthodox, N1=150) and Islamic (N2=32) university students' groups were evaluated using World History Survey (J.H. Liu, D. Paez, A. Rosa). The whole sample was representative for religious and ethnic structures of Russia. The groups were balanced by gender, had similar mean age (21 years), moderate mean evaluations of importance of religion in everyday life, and high intention to fight for Russia in the case of necessity. Respondents of both groups had identical list of most positive and negative events in the world history. The largest differences between groups were found in the evaluation of the rise of Islamic civilization. Therefore, belonging to one culture (Russian) was as a rule more significant in the evaluation of world history events than different religion orientation. The latter played decisive role only in evaluations directly related to religiosity or ethnic origin.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relation between Identity Styles and Social Satisfaction in Female University Students in Iran**

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This research examined identity styles in relation to social satisfaction among adulthood women. Some 100 female university students, aged 18—25 years ( $M = 22.4$ ;  $SD = 2.5$ ) completed White identity styles questionnaire and social satisfaction scale. Results showed that there is a significant relation between commitment factor and informational identity styles with social satisfaction. Also, there is negative relation between avoidant identity and social satisfaction.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Traits, Social Attitudes and Ethos of Conflict as Predictors of Party Affiliation in Serbia**

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The first objective of this study is reflected in an attempt to find latent dimensions underlying preferences to the Serbian parliamentary parties, in the sample of 156 participants. Afterwards, a prediction of these preferences is made by using three psychological constructs: six lexical personality traits, basic social attitudes and Ethos of conflict. Principal components analysis conducted on parties preferences isolated two dimensions which can be broadly interpreted as the Liberal and Conservative political orientation. Regression analysis have shown that these two dimensions were explained mostly by the Ethos of conflict, followed by social attitudes and personality traits at last. Personality trait of Honesty predicts affiliation towards Liberal parties. Supporters of Conservative parties have high patriotism and a positive evaluation of one's own nation, while pro-liberal participants have low patriotic attitudes and do not consider that the aims of Serbian politics in Kosovo automatically exclude the Kosovo Albanian aims.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Research of Coping-Strategies and Ambiguity Tolerance as Indicators of Coping with a Hard Life Situation**

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The theoretical basis is the S. Maddi hardiness theory as a belief system, which allows to an individual to cope and effectively overcome stress situations. The research aim was to study the connection between components of the hardiness and ambiguity tolerance scales and coping strategies. Sample: 96 members of rescue team, 100 students of Police College. Research methods: S. Maddi's hardiness test, SACS Questionnaire "Strategies to overcome stress situations" by S. Hobfoll; TAS, Tolerance Ambiguity Scale by S. Badner. Research results: the connection between hardiness, coping strategies with stress situations and scales of Tolerance Ambiguity Scale was found. Conclusions: The person with high level of hardiness will estimate a difficult situation as less threatening and can react to it using more positive emotions. Decrease of hardiness linked with situation assessment as bearing threat and with assessment of self as not capable to supervise it.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Undergraduate Students' Planned Behaviors and Their Moderators in the Determination of Entering Graduate School**

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This study examined the intentions of students to enter graduate school. Theory of Planned Behavior was tested in this study. TPB claims that attitude, perceived behavioral control, and subjective norm have effect on intention. We adjusted TPB's variables and regarded satisfaction and action/state orientation as moderators. 621 undergraduates among selected 14 universities are subjects. Structural Equation Modeling analysis showed the results: (a) instrumental value, peers/friends influence and autonomy support from their peers/friends enhance students' intention of graduate school, (b) satisfaction and action/state orientation moderated the effect of perceiving instrumental value on intention, (c) the effect of peers/friends norm on students' intentions to graduate school was moderated by satisfaction, and (d) both satisfaction and action/state orientation moderated the positive effect of perceived peers/friends autonomy support on students' intentions of graduate school. The applications of the results are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Should Economically Privileged Elderly Persons Support Underprivileged People in Japan? -- Attribution of Responsibility and its Effect on the Attitude Toward the Redistribution of Wealth.**

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This study examined the determinants of the responsibility attribution of economically privileged elderly persons to support underprivileged people in Japan. A structural equation analysis of the survey data from 864 Japanese citizens revealed that the positive impression toward the privileged persons led to the attribution of their success to personal causes such as effort and ability. Moreover, the attribution to personal causes increased the perception of deservingness and high moral characteristics, which then led to an assignment of high responsibility of the privileged to provide support toward underprivileged people. Fairness perception and the belief in the just world modified the relationship between causal attribution and responsibility attribution. The discussion considered the complexity of conceptual definition of "the responsibility of the privileged" and argued the importance to apply the findings to the moral philosophy and policy making concerning the redistribution of the wealth.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Verification of the Moral Foundations Theory in Japan**

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The purpose of this study is whether the Moral Foundations Theory can provide the same results in Japan as previous studies. We conducted the questionnaire survey, by using Moral Foundations Questionnaire constructed by 20 items. This scale was translated by author. Participants were more than 100 students. The result of exploratory factor analysis was suggested five factors structure. But the factor structure did not completely match hypothesized by MFT. This result may reflect the unique feature of the Japanese culture. Another reason may be because it was awkward translation into Japanese. It is necessary to remake the original scale based on the theory.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Citizens's Sense of Community in Blockhouse Neighbourhoods.**

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The abstract is devoted to study of citizens' sense of community. As theoretical basis of investigation is taken one of the few discussions of McMillan and Chavis (1986), who hypothesized four dimensions: Belonging, Fulfilment of Needs, Influence, and Shared Connections. The current study explores sense of community in a sample of residents in Riga (Latvia). Different citizens' categories – retired persons and employees, students and employers, representatives of different nationalities, with high and low levels of social activity live in blockhouses in neighbourhoods. To improve their lives inhabitants should communicate with neighbours, join together for common decisions. The current pilot study explores some aspects of sense of community (N = 120). Theoretical and empirical implications are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Values and Creativity: An Exploratory Study with Portuguese Workers**

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We pretend to compare Portuguese workers from public and private organizations, in terms of life values and creativity, and also to explore the correlation between creativity and values. The sample includes 198 participants, 118 belonging to public organizations and 80 to private one; 91 males (46%) and 107 females (54%), aging from 19 to 63 years old (mean age 38 years). We applied LVI-R - Life Values Inventory (Crace & Brown, 1996) and TCT DP - Test for Creative Thinking - Drawing Production (Urban & Jellen, 1996). The highest five values are Responsibility, Concern for Others, Achievement, Loyalty to Family or Group and Concern for the Environment. No statistical significant differences were founded between public and private workers, neither in terms of creativity, nor in values. There are no significant correlations between values and creativity. We discuss the implications results for the evaluation of values and creative thinking in organizations

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predicting Spectators' Behavior of Sport Event in World Grand Prix 2010**

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The Theory of Planned Behavior has been one of the useful frameworks to understand human behavior. The scope of topics included health, educational behavior, management behavior, medical behavior, consumer behavior, and leisure behavior (Ajzen & Driver, 1992; Bozionelos & Bennett, 1999). However, the Theory of Planned behavior is rarely used in predicting audience's behavior. Thus, the present study adopts this theory to explain the spectators' behavior in watching games of World Grand Prix 2010. Data collections were conducted with the sample consisted of 269 spectators who attend volleyball games. The results indicated that attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control have direct effects on spectators' intention to engage in watching games. However, perceived behavioral control and behavioral intention did not have direct effect on the spectators' actual behavior. Results were partially supported and discussed in term of the Theory of Planned Behavior. Implication and application were also provided.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Becoming of Students' Values in Learning Psychology: Technology and Experience**

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We perceive becoming of values as their occurrence in the course of growth at early and later stages of personality's development. G.Allport's doctrine about personality's becoming is the methodology of such understanding of values' becoming. Allport admits that the process is a disposition towards development of specific human skills at all stages of development. Values' becoming in the previous researches, it was mentioned that it is their occurrence, formation in the process of personality's development. The paper attempts to reveal ways and mechanisms of students' values becoming in learning psychology. It defines the methodology of pedagogical influencing and describes the technology of students' values becoming. With factor analysis, it traces directions of value changes in various groups of students by departments, sex, and a researcher's influence. As a matter of fact, our experiment demonstrated influence on change, or occurrence of values in the course of personal growth through comprehension by students.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Factors of Person's Values' Becoming in Interactions Process**

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Defining in the previous researches of values' becoming was marked that is their occurrence, formation in the process of personality's development. They are often accepted from the environment or constitute an opposite value that proceeds from environment to a person, when the person refuses to identify himself with family values or culture values (Romanyuk, 2009, p. 217). So values' becoming is their emerging in the process of growth on of early and of later stages of personality's development. Results of research values' becoming in interpersonal relations by method of supervision over groups in a laboratory situation are analyzed. The carried out factor analysis of value statements has allocated four orthogonal factors of values: I. Power acceptance; II. Antagonism between expression requirement and value of abstention; III. Equalitarianism; IV. Individualism. Factors which activized person's values' becoming of participants in process interactions are isolated conceptually.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Voluntary and Involuntary Autobiographical Memories**

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The present study examines the content of voluntary and involuntary autobiographical memories. Participants in the study were 575 males and 635 females, of different age groups; they were asked to write down three events “worth remembering” and three events “they would rather forget” in personal, familial, and social framework and to note the date that these events took place. Results revealed that autobiographical memory comprises nice and pleasant events conducive to an individual’s positive self-image and self-enhancement. In contrast, events of autobiographical “forgetting” were hurtful, distressful and anxiety-provoking, making them feel shame, wishing they had never occurred. The latter kind of events was particularly observed in the context of social autobiographical “forgetting”, which comprised traumatic, humiliating, forbidden events, cast out of memory for the sake of morality and silences. It was also found both the quality and the time reference of the events depend on the age of the participants.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Experimental Analysis of the Effect of Exposure to Attributions on Attitude Change**

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Given that social prejudices hinder social integration, it is important analyze the effects of exposure to attributions concerning personality traits of a fictional character on attitude change. Participants of different populations (psychologists, engineers and twelve-year old children) were exposed to an attribution (defined as a description of non apparent properties) concerning the personality traits of a fictional character. Fifteen students of each population were randomly assigned to three groups: one experimental (exposed to the attributions) and two controls (exposed to descriptions or nothing, respectively). The task comprised a baseline, exposure to an attribution, description or nothing, and a posttest. The results showed that the majority of the participants exposed to the attributions changed their attitudes towards the fictional character, consistently with the content of the attribution, unlike the ones exposed to descriptions or nothing. The conditions that promote attitude change in a positive or negative way are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Influences of Optimism-Pessimism and Positive Orientations on the Sense of Happiness**

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Three hundred and thirty-seven students (230 males and 107 females, 18-29 years old) from three universities in Japan were asked to complete a questionnaire which contained the Revised Life Orientation Test (LOT-R, 6 items), the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS, 5 items), and an original Positive Orientation Scale (14 items). Two factors, optimism and pessimism, were extracted from the LOT-R scale. Optimism and pessimism were separate, but that a moderate negative correlation (-0.57) was found between them. The results of the SWLS suggested the significance of only one factor (happiness). Three factors were extracted from the Positive Orientation Scale; upward orientation, maintaining calmness, and downward comparison. From the results of structural equation modeling, optimism had a positive effect on upward orientation and, in turn, then upward orientation had a weak positive effect on happiness, though there was a direct strong positive correlation between optimism and happiness.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Youth Attitudes toward Child Abuse**

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The present study was aimed to investigate attitudes and awareness of young people about child abuse in a sample of Iranian university students. 70 university students were selected from different scientific fields and were asked to complete the researcher-made questionnaire, which include of different questions to investigate physical, sexual, verbal and economic abuse. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between the degree of education of participants and their reaction toward child abuse. This is also found that there is also significant relationship between the degree of education and awareness about child abuse. The birth order of participants is also significantly related to being beaten. No sex difference was observed in the statistical analysis in the type of reaction to child abuse. This is notable that most of the participants recognized the family information as the best coping way toward child abuse. Results are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attitude Change Towards Abortion: A Cognitive-Experiential Self-Theory Approach**

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The aim of this research is to verify if the type of arguments (cognitive, affective) and the valence of information (positive, negative) lead to attitude change towards abortion. Previous research states that negative information and affective information determine more attitude change. The theoretical framework is Epstein & Pacini's dual process model of attitude change: the cognitive-experiential self-theory (1999). The method is experimental, with a 2 argument type x 2 information valence x 2 test/retest mixed design. We hypothesized that arguments against abortion (negative), and the affective information will lead to more attitude change. Participants are 155 females, aged 19 to 30 years. The results showed that negative information lead to attitude change, but affective information did not. The manipulation check offers an explanation for the lack of impact of the affective information: negative cognitive arguments were considered significantly newer than the positive cognitive and the affective information.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Linking the Online and Offline Information Processing in Emotion Embodiment:  
Consequences for Attitude Change**

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In two studies we compare the impact of mimicry and mental simulation, on the attitude change towards conflict. Research shows that both online embodiment (mimicry) and offline embodiment (mental simulation) influence attitudes. Mental simulation of actions vs. other content has more impact on attitudes. The first experiment compares the impact of mimicry, and mental simulation (retrieval from memory) of the actions or the content of a happy event. The second experiment compares the impact of two mixed embodied strategies: mimicry + action description, and mimicry + content description, for a happy event. The results show that mimicry and the mental simulation of actions have more impact on the attitude change compared to content simulation or control. Also, mimicry + action description has more impact on the attitude change, compared to mimicry + content, or control. The implications of polarity and agency of the attitudinal object are also discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Graphic Representations of Valuable Relations of the Person "I-Others" as the Object of Nonlinear Psychology**

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In the report is considered the typology of relations of tolerance (V.Boyko; 10 parameters), viability (Hardiness Survey S.Maddi; 3 parameters) and base belief (Janoff-Bulman R.; 8 parameters) in graphic parameters (GP) of measurements of valuable relations of the person "I-Others" (I.Nikolaeva; 17 parameters). For calculations was used M.Basimov's author's method. For triads it is revealed 8 strong nonlinear dependences (1 with a maximum, 7 with a minimum); for quarts – 39 (4 with a maximum, 14 with a minimum, 11 in the form of fluctuations). At the same time we have only 10 strong linear dependences, and only one of them mentions parameters (GP). It is especially remarkable, that noted nonlinear dependences concern mainly parameters (GP) which include 37 of 47 nonlinear dependences connecting them as among themselves, and with scales of other questionnaires. The carried out research opens mainly nonlinear nature of valuable relations of the person "I-Other".

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Studying of the Personality Trust Crisis in the Context of Nonlinear Psychology**

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In the report is represented the typology of nonlinear dependences based on the results of research "Experience of a trust crisis" (21 parameters, among them 12 parameters from the S.Dostovalov's author's method of diagnostics of the experience of personality trust crisis (PTC)). For calculations was used M.Basimov's author's method. For triads it is revealed 7 strong nonlinear dependences (6 from parameters of PTC); for quarts – 28 (26 from parameters of PTC); for quints – 45 (40 from parameters of PTC). At the same time we have only 4 strong linear dependences (1 from parameters of PTC). The received results allow to speak about the complexity of a phenomenon of a personality trust crisis, its mainly nonlinear nature. Domination of nonlinear relations is observed not only in external relations of parameters of PTC with other parameters (44 relations), but also in internal relations between parameters of PTC (28 relations).

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stress; Causing and Coping Strategies among Saudi and Bahraini Student.**

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A total of 340 [203 Saudi and 137 Bahraini] students were selected using convenience sampling. Stress causes and stress coping strategies questionnaires were administered. The data were then analyzed using T.test, ANOVA, and means. Results indicate: The results were then discussed in the context of Saudi and Bahrain cultures. Recommendation for counseling service and further research were made

**Category: Social Psychology -**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Values of the Family Violence Victims**

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The purpose of the present study was to highlight psychological peculiarities of the value systems of the victims of family violence. Value System Questionnaire by D. Kashirsky (2004) was employed. 84 women aged 20-51 (40 of them experienced sexual violence and 44 - were the victims of emotional and physical violence at the age of 4-13) took part in the investigation. The results show the differences of value systems of the two groups of the participants: those who had experienced sexual violence had more inner contradictions and sources of inner conflicts in value systems connected with family life and relationships with men, independence and self-realizations comparing to the victims of physical and emotional violence. The implications of the study are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing Prejudice Toward Homosexuals Using the Lost Facebook Message Technique**

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The aim of this study is to assess the extent of prejudice toward homosexuals using the modification of Milgram's lost letter technique. For this purpose new Facebook profiles were created. 600 Croatian Facebook users were randomly selected and each received a mock message, in which the sender requests information about the receiver's friend who he/she likes. The sender's sex and sexual orientation, as well as the receivers sex were varied. The observed variables were the return rate, the length and the emotional tone of the response, as well as the use of offensive language. The results show that prejudice toward homosexual are not widespread among Facebook users. However, qualitative content analysis did show extensive use of offensive language among the negative messages addressed to the gay sender. These findings are discussed in the light of previous research on prejudice toward homosexuals and the use of Internet in psychological research.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Exploratory Study of the Portuguese Transcendental-Future Time Perspective Scale**

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The beliefs about a possible life after death can strongly influence individuals thoughts and behaviors. Thus, Boyd & Zimbardo (1997) developed the Transcendental-Future Time Perspective Scale, which intends to evaluate the individual and subjective notion of Future after death. This study goal is to present the first results of the cultural Portuguese adaptation of this scale. The sample is formed by 121 subjects with ages between 18 and 31 years old ( $M = 20.28$ ). 93.4% (113) are female and all of the subjects are college students. The scale has a one factor structure (43.74% explained variance), as well as a high internal consistency (Cronbach's Alpha = .844). No significant differences between genders were found on the Transcendental-Future Time Perspective.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Help in Ukraine: Current Needs and Barriers**

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Ongoing political, social and economic instability in Ukraine continues to cause substantial psychological distress to its citizens. Mental health resources remain scarce, and their utilization is hindered by multiple barriers. The purpose of this study is to evaluate current needs for and obstacles to seeking psychological help among Ukrainian university-age youth. 150 students from multiple universities will complete surveys that include rating scales and open-ended questions. It is predicted that a correlational analysis of the responses will reveal that individuals with greater perceived barriers to seeking psychological help report a less acute need for such services. A qualitative analysis of the responses will identify most common obstacles to accessing available mental health services. The results of this study will pinpoint specific factors that contribute to the stigmatization of seeking psychological assistance and will help guide the development of psychoeducational programs and service initiatives for university students in Ukraine.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Compliance and Cognitive Dissonance: Do Autonomy Oriented Individuals Comply with Externally Imposed Acts?**

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An experiment (N = 135) investigated the attitude and behavior change of individuals with autonomous orientation either under forced compliance (commitment to a counter-attitudinal task) (Festinger & Carlsmith, 1959) or under compliance without pressure (commitment to a pro-attitudinal task) conditions (Freedman & Fraser, 1966). Results showed that people scoring high on autonomy orientation sub-scale of the General Causality Orientation scale (Deci & Ryan, 1985b), when committed, indicate a higher attitude change under both forced compliance and compliance without pressure conditions. Moreover, high autonomy oriented individuals, when committed, have stronger post-experimental intention and stronger intrinsic motivation towards both counter-attitudinal and pro-attitudinal tasks. The above findings highlight the importance of autonomy and self-determination on the dissonance arousal and the restoration of coherence and consistency between attitudes and behaviors.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Effort towards Understanding the Global Indian Mind Set**

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Groups of Indians have developed a mindset which apparently has helped them become globally successful individuals and enterprising professionals. Predisposing factors such as (a) being born in a country of harsh social reality, but which also encourages careful economic behaviours (b) the cultural orientation of Indians, as the ground for their beliefs, preferences and practices and (c) the cognitive ways in which an Indian might reason, make decisions, synthesize diverse experiences, tolerates dichotomies and act in a context sensitive manner and (d) the traditional Indian religio-philosophical worldview as code of conduct, are mentioned. It is contended that being predisposed to these factors facilitate a global mind set which is able to cope and succeed in a demanding, competitive, result oriented but a highly connected world of globalization where efficiency has a global bench marking.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Profession and Gender Differences in Affective and Cognitive Dimensions of the Reaction to the Online Communication**

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The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between individuals' profession, gender, level of self-reliance/self-efficacy in using computers and desire/motivation to control the computers and their affective and cognitive reactions to the nowadays increased demands for online communication, in both personal and social life. Method: the present research is based on two self reported scales administered to 100 professionals from Bucharest, Romania (57 male, 43 female, aged 23 - 55 years,  $M = 32,70$ ,  $SD = 8.28$ ). Results of T-Test, and ANOVAs confirmed the presumed differences. MANOVA's showed that the participants' need for computer's control, in interaction with their profession, differentiate both cognitive and affective dimensions of the reaction and in interaction with their gender only their cognitive reaction to the online communication. Implications of these findings for social change – related behavior and attitudes will be discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Preliminary Model Linking Right and Left-wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance and Political Ideology**

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From Social Psychology perspective, the study of authoritarianism has a long tradition (Altemeyer, 2006). The authoritarian theory has differentiated the right-wing (RWA) of the left-wing (LWA), however only been able to show empirically the right-wing (Altemeyer, 1996, 2006). This study proposes a tentative model including political ideology self-positioning, both types of authoritarianism (RWA and LWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO). The sample was incidental, stratified with proportional allocation (n = 273), composed by college students (20-35 years). The results seem to support the theoretical model: a significant correlation between political ideology, authoritarianism (both RWA and LWA) and the SDO. On the other hand, interest in politics seems to modulate the relationship between these variables. The study represents a first approach, as well as a tentative model. It will be necessary new research using more complex methodologies.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Social Values can be Linked with Other Social Variables as Authoritarianism, Social Dominance and Political Ideology?**

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All aspects of individuals everyday lives are influenced by human values (Feather,1992; Rohan,2000; Rokeach,1973; Schwartz,1992). Research has found that values are important bridging constructs between personality traits and attitudes (Olson & Maio,2003; Yik & Tang,1996), and are among the most important predictors of behaviour and attitudes (Bardi & Schwartz,2003; Maio & Olson,1995; Rokeach,1973) This study proposes a tentative model including political ideology positioning, Right wing authoritarianism (RWA), Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and Social Values. The sample was composed by college students (20-35 years), incidental, stratified with proportional allocation 285 subjects. The results seem to support 8 of the 10 Social Values using SEM. There is a positive and significant relation between RWA and SDO with Achievement and Conformity, also positive between Security and RWA, and negative between SDO and Benevolence and Universalism. It will be necessary new research using more complex methodologies and bigger samples.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Representation of Gifted and Talented. The Influence of Contact.**

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In the light of Dweck's theory, the negative influence of the "gifted and talented" category on Gifted Children's (GC) performance is highlighted by previous studies. However, some theories and observations suggest that GC are not just "highly intelligent" children but some other personality dimensions like perfectionism, creativity, over excitability are mentioned as other important qualities. Previous studies implied the relationship between the familiarity to GC children and the attributions towards them. The present paper aimed to present new results in order to compare different types of connections (family, professional...) thus approaches through GC. Results of the study show that only the individuals who are in contact with GC children and who are involved in the gifted children topic tend to use more negative attributes in the representation related to hypersensitivity or emotional components.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Suicide Probability: A Study on Reasons for Living, Hoplessness and Loneliness**

Jamileh Zarei<sup>1</sup>, Reza Rostami<sup>1</sup>, Maryam Bidadian<sup>1</sup>, Roghayeh Shafi Zade<sup>2</sup>, Sara Sepasi<sup>2</sup>,  
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**Purpose:** the purpose of this study was investigating of the reasons wich caused individuals go on to living, to specify their suicide probabily, and to descibe the variables such loneliness and hopelessness and other demographic variables that could have relation with them.

**Method:** The subjects were 1000, randomly chosen Iranian adolescents and adults between the ages of 15-65. The assessment instruments were Reasons for Living Inventory, Suicide Probability Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale, and Beck Hopelessness Scale. **Results:** The analyses revealed that the people between 15-25 years old reported fewer reasons for living, higher suicide probability, more hopelessness and loneliness, compared to older ages.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Breaking the Rules to Rise to Power: How Norm-Violators Gain Power in the Eyes of Others**

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Powerful people often act at will, even if their behavior is inappropriate (Keltner, Gruenfeld, & Anderson, 2003). We provide evidence for the reverse phenomenon—violating norms signals power. Participants were presented with a 75\'' video depicting an actor who exhibited norm-violating behavior in a cafeteria (e.g., putting his feet on the chair, dropping cigarette ashes on the floor) or not (control condition). In a follow-up scenario, participants learned that the actor did not get the right order. The norm-violator was perceived as more powerful than the non-violator as indicated by both explicit (Generalized Sense of Power, Five bases of Power) and implicit measures (expected emotions and approach/inhibition tendencies in reaction to the wrong order). We suggest that social hierarchies can be reinforced and perpetuated by means of a vicious cycle of norm violation and power affordance.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Self-regulation and Time Perspective in Adolescents in Care of Mazandaran County**

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the main purpose of the present research was to investigate the relationship between self-regulation and time perspective in a sample of adolescents in care of Mazandaran county in Iran. a total of 36 adolescents (28 boys, 8 girls) were participated in this study as volunteers. they were asked to complete Self-Regulation Inventory (SRI; Ibanez, Ruiperez, Moya, Marques & Ortet, 2005) and Zimbardo Time perspective Inventory (ZTPI; in press). results showed significant positive correlation between controllability with negative past time perspective, and significant negative correlation of emotion and needs disclosure with negative past time perspective. the results also revealed significant positive correlation of well being seeking with future time perspective. based on the results of the present study it can be concluded that adolescents in care with a higher level of self regulation have more positive time perspective.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**First and Second Generation Italian Immigrants' Attitudes towards the Home and the Host Countries**

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This study looked at the relationship between immigrants' adaptation strategies and attitudes towards the home and host countries. Berry (1997) proposed that immigrants adapt to a new country in one of four ways, i.e., Integration, Assimilation, Separation and Marginalization, each associated with a different degree of acceptance or rejection of the home and host cultures. Twenty-seven 1st generation Italian immigrants and 27 of their 2nd generation children born in Canada, completed various scales measuring their attitudes and extent of cultural contact. Results showed that the acculturation scales are ineffective. It was also found that although 1st and 2nd generations may not influence each other in the choice of acculturation strategy, a relationship exists between generations in attitudes towards countries. Similarly, a relationship between ethnic identity and attitudes towards each country was found, suggesting that the more "Canadian" immigrants feel, the more they like Canada.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Just World Belief Scale: Adaptation and Validation in Argentina Using Cfa**

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The Just World Belief (JWB), referred to people get what deserve, has been studied during several decades from a descriptive psychometric approach (Lerner, 2003). Among the different techniques that had been designed to evaluate the JWB the mostly used was the Just World Belief Scale (Rubin & Peplau, 1975). However, different authors have questioned its validity (Dalbert 2001; Furnham, 2003). This study presents a first approach to the validation of the JWBS (Rubin & Peplau, 1975) in argentinian context using SEM. The sample was incidental, stratified, with proportional allocation and composed of 20-35 years-old students (n=205). The utilized techniques were descriptives, correlations, SEM, among others. The result is a 8 item scale with adequate psychometric properties supporting the underlying construct (CFA: all index between .969-.991; SRMR=.026; CRONBACH'S ALPHA=.703). Future research should increase sample sizes and scope in terms of representativeness.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Greek Parents' Perceptions and Actions Regarding Their Children's Social-Emotional and Learning Difficulties**

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Cultural and ethnic differences are associated with differences in parents' beliefs about children's problems, the kinds of referral problems identified by parents when they do seek help, and the kinds of interventions for those problems preferred by parents (McMiller & Weisz, 1996). Therefore, efforts to advance mental health services for children and adolescents in a particular country should include an examination of parents' distinct cultural differences and perceptions regarding their children's mental health. Two hundred and ninety eight parents of elementary students between ages 6 to 11 from three different areas of Greece completed a survey instrument to examine their perceptions and preferred sources of assistance for their children's learning and social-emotional difficulties. Seeing their children's needs as primarily their responsibility, parents' actions to support or improve their children's behavior focused mostly on personal interventions and positive incentives. Limitations and future directions will be discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Ingroup Communion and Intergroup Discrimination: Effects of Consubstantial Assimilation in Intra and Intergroup Relations**

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According to Relational Models Theory, communal sharing is one of four elementary models that people use in social relations. Communal sharing is constituted through consubstantial assimilation, that is, the implicit sharing of substances among group members. We argue that consubstantial assimilation increases ingroup communion. We manipulated consubstantial assimilation in two studies by instructing groups of participants to eat the same food together. In Study 1, consubstantial assimilation increased communal sharing within the ingroup compared to a non-eating control condition. In Study 2, participants were informed that another group in a previous experimental session ate the same food (vs. didn't eat). In a control condition participants didn't eat any food. As predicted, food sharing increased communion within the group. Moreover, both studies showed that an increase in ingroup communion does not enhance intergroup discrimination. We conclude that communal relations within a group can increase communal sharing without inducing discrimination towards outgroups

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Perception of Being Different or Same with Group Size on the Creative Idea Performance in Electronic Brainstorming Groups**

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The present research investigated whether or not groups who were perceived themselves either different or similar would have different performance levels in small (4 person groups) and large (10 person groups) electronic brainstorming groups. Social psychology research on social identity has demonstrated that individuals who felt high sense of belonging (commitment) showed more in-group bias and group attractiveness than those with a low sense of it. In this experiment, a total of 670 participants participated. Groups who were perceived themselves similar had more depth ideas and generated the most creative ideas in small group context. Those perceived to have different characteristics scanned more idea categories and were the most productive in large group context. The results were discussed in light of brainstorming literature.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual and Group Based Resources in Predicting Well-Being: The Sample of Turkish Minority in Bulgaria**

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The present study tested the role of individual and group based resources on the subjective well-being (greater life satisfaction, more positive affect, and less negative affect) of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria. Accordingly, both individual-level (self efficacy and optimism) and group-level resources (collective self esteem, identification as a Bulgarian citizen and Turkish identification) were expected to predict well-being. Additionally, predictive role of group resources over and above individual resources were examined. The data were collected from a convenience sample from different cities (N = 292) through questionnaires in Turkish. The results showed that all individual and group-level resources predict subjective well-being in the expected directions. In all dimensions of well-being group level resources had a predictive power over and above individual resources. The results point to the importance of both individual and group based factors in predicting the well-being of minorities.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Groups, Entitativity and Valence**

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The concept of entitativity refers to the perception of a group as an entity and not as a group of individuals. This poster presents the results of a study done in an online environment. The main objective was to evaluate the valence of twelve different kind of groups (from very positive to very negative) and the entitativity dimensions of perceived homogeneity, group or individual agency, duration and organization of these twelve groups. The results show the moderating effect of valence on the evaluation of the different dimensions of entitativity that were measured and suggest that groups can not be perceived as generic entities. On the contrary, different entitativity dimensions have different type of values according to the degree of acceptance considered, particularly the valence that is attributed to them.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Psychological Study of Accident Prevention of Blood Transfusion**

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The mechanisms of transfusion accident are analyzed from the perspective of group dynamics in an effort to find concrete countermeasures to prevent mishaps. In particular, we focus on the relationships between accident occurrence and the culture of safety in the organization along with interpersonal relationships. As for the research procedure, along with discussions on the theories related to the underlying human factors in accident occurrence, we also propose concrete methods for the improvement of interpersonal relationships.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Principles Guiding Behaviour on Spread of Rule-Breaking Behaviours in the Classroom.**

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A questionnaire survey and a computer simulation were conducted to investigate the effects of the principles students used to guide how they behaved on the spread of six rule-breaking behaviours. Two-hundred forty-one students were asked to choose their principles from five options, such as obedient and deviate. A simulation based on cellular automata described by Latane, Nowak, & Liu(1994) was done using the data. Each of the 441 cells in a square matrix had one of two states, obeying or breaking a rule. The state of all cells was set to obeying and cells changed their state at each step by the majority decision or by their principle. The probability of using their principles increased from .00 to 1.00 and there were positive correlations between the probability and the rate of the spread. However, occasionally, some rule-breaking behaviours had a wider spread of probability from .50 to .80.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Stereotype Threat's Negative Impacts on Performance and Related Health Stressors May Hinge Upon Perceived Test-evaluation Bias/Unfairness.**

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Heightened awareness of a negative stereotype about one's group's abilities can produce Stereotype Threat performance failures but doesn't in uniformly minority settings (Sloan, 2000; Marx, 2006), except with White test-givers. Does perceived test bias-unfairness moderate White experimenter-tester produced performance decrements? 172 African-American university students completed measures of perceived standardized test unfairness and validity and took challenging verbal (SAT) tests described as individually Diagnostic or Nondiagnostic by White or Black test-givers. White experimenters produced stereotype threat performance decrements but African American experimenter-testers didn't. Participants who most perceived SAT-type tests as biased-unfair (moderator variable) showed stronger White experimenter related Stereotype Threat performance decrements. These findings suggest that perceived bias in standardized testing-evaluation critically moderates White test-givers' impact. When the test itself is seen as unbiased however, this Stereotype Threat effect disappears, suggesting that the perception of unfairness is a key hazard in stereotype threat produced performance failures.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Model of Trust in Working Groups**

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The multivariate model of display of trust in small group is developed. It includes two measurements: a) the levels of trust (interpersonal trust; trust to informal subgroups in group; trust to group; trust between subgroups; trust between subgroups and group); b) kinds of trust (confidential, information and performance). For research of model of trust two instruments are created: a questionnaire of interpersonal trust and a questionnaire of microgroup and group trust. They have been included in a computer technology «Complex socially-psychological diagnostics of group». The research was spent in the computer form. 32 working groups have taken part in the research. Features of expressiveness, parity and interrelation of levels and kinds of display of trust in small group and informal subgroups were studied. In particular, it is established, that at the majority of members of group the microgroup trust in comparison with other levels of trust is most strongly shown.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intergroup Forgiveness in Dyad Russia - Germany: Long-Term Consequences after WWII**

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Russia played two roles in the WWII, victim and victor. Germany was perpetrator and loser. The long-term consequences of intergroup forgiveness processes are represented from the Russian point of view. Perceptions of two generations of Russian people: adult, N1=295, mean age 47.4, Std. Dev. 5.2 and university students, N2=247, mean age 19.3, Std. Dev. 1.3 were evaluated using Intergroup Forgiveness Survey (K. Hanke). The data were collected around Victory Day, May 9, when propaganda in Russia is extremely strong. Questioning was anonymous with one exclusion (for dyads student - parent). 42% of adults had rejected the participation in this investigation while there was no refusal from students. This may represent significant bias in generations views. The comparison of attitudes to past and present Russian - Germany relations in dyads 'adult-student', 'mother - son (daughter)', 'father - son (daughter)', 'wife-husband' is made. The role of home education is evaluated.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Double Discrimination of Children Adopted by Homosexual Couples: An Identity Dynamics Centered Approach**

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Psychological investigation has collected evidence relatively to factors associated with homosexual discrimination, attitudes towards homosexual couples adoption and also relatively to the stigmatization of the adoption. We intend to conduct a correlational study, whose main goal is to define the relation between self-definition valuation in terms of personal and social identity (levels of personal and social self-categorization) and some of the factors that literature has demonstrated to be relevant regarding the attitudes towards homosexuals and, particularly, the access of members of this social category to the adoption of children, that appear more frequently pointed out as being predictors of these attitudes, such as familiarity, conservative political and religious ideologies and gender role beliefs, age and educational level. We predict that there is a correlation between attitudes towards homosexuals and the self-definition level. The more individuals focuses on the social definition level, the more they express differentiation attitudes towards outgroup members.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Direct and Indirect Intergroup Contact: Exploring the Effects on Male Sexual Classical and Modern Prejudice.**

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Negative attitudes toward homosexuality is considered one of the most deeply held prejudices in European countries. We examine the effects of direct and extended contact on classical and modern prejudice, where the classical is blatant and the modern is more subtle and covert. Using 413 Italian university students, self identifying as heterosexual, we administered a questionnaire with several intergroup measures. Significant difference post hoc analyses revealed that respondents who had more intergroup friends reported less outgroup prejudice than did the others. Respondents having more direct but less indirect friends or both direct and indirect friends reported lower prejudice than did respondents having more indirect. These results suggest that direct intergroup friendship might be more powerful prejudice-reducing experiences than indirect intergroup friendship. The findings integrate the research on attitudes toward homosexual men with the main body of attitude research, in particular with models of attitude change and expression of prejudicial beliefs.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Movements and Production of Subjectivity: The Brazilian Landless Workers Movement in Perspective**

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This article presents a discussion regarding the Landless Workers Movement—MST In Brazil and how it acts as an important social agent in the political struggle currently underway in society. This discussion is based on critical perspective and aims to contribute to the Social Psychological field. Thus, we propose an understanding of the social movements beginning from the creation of subjectivity, as we understand that subjectivities are active in relationships of power/knowledge that cross a given historical/social reality.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why Secondary Students Hold Misconceptions About Icts? A Study with a Sample of Spanish Adolescents.**

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The present study pursued the main goal of analyzing stereotypical misconceptions about ICTs and people working within the ICT field. The sample consisted of N=900 students enrolled in the last course of the Spanish compulsory secondary education. Most of them come from intermediate households, with a mean of age of 15 years old. Three open ending questions were included in a broader questionnaire administered in two consecutive academic courses. The answers to the questions were categorized grounded in social psychology theories about stereotypical behavior. The results show that students account more frequently for aspects related to personality traits about ICT professionals. Some professions within the ICT field were also reported. In general terms, whilst most students informed about masculine or nor masculine/nor feminine models of reference within the ICT field, few feminine models or reference (such as family members or professionals) were associated with the ICT-field.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Perceiving Multiple Identities on Rigid Thinking: Moderating Role of Uncertainty**

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These studies investigated the influence of frame switching (i.e. detection, processing and reacting differently to cultural cues) and multicultural experience on preference for complexity and rigid political attitudes. In Experiment 1, half of the participants engaged in a frame switching task, and their preference for complexity and political attitudes were measured. Participants who frame switched (i.e. thought about a different culture) preferred complex to simple art, and showed more liberal political attitudes. However, these effects were limited to participants who were low in intolerance of ambiguity, and/or high in cognitive flexibility. Experiment 2 looked at the interaction between uncertainty and multicultural experience in predicting economically conservative ideology. After reading an economic threat scenario that was either framed in a certain or uncertain way, participants' multicultural experience and confidence was measured, along with their economic system justification. Participants who had low multicultural experience and confidence justified the uncertain economic system more.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Intra-Group Status on Desirability of In- and Out-Group Members**

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Intra-group status is one of the factors that influence inter-group activity. The influences of intra-group status on the evaluation of incompetent, difficult, and undesirable in- and out-group members were investigated. Participants were asked to imagine a low competent and disagreeable fictitious student in the same (in-group condition) or in a different school (out-group condition) and to evaluate the competence and agreeability of the student. Additionally, participants evaluated the desirability of the fictitious student as a student and similarity to the self. Results indicated that in the in-group condition, high status members evaluated the undesirable in-group member as less desirable by not showing any similarity to them. On the other hand, in the out-group condition, high status members evaluated the undesirable out-group members as less desirable by negatively evaluating their agreeability. These results suggest that intra-group status differentially influences the evaluation of undesirable group members of in- and out-groups.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Self and Collective Efficacy in Different Military Groups of Lithuania: The Comparison of Soldiers, Going to the Mission in Afghanistan, and Soldiers Serving in Volunteer Forces**

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Self and Collective efficacy can reliably predict the performance outcomes. The outcomes of military groups are especially important, because health and life of the people depend on them. The aim of this research was to estimate perceived efficacy in different Lithuanian military groups. The research was divided in to two stages. In the first one, 46 soldiers, going through the preparation stage for the mission in Afghanistan, and 43 volunteer soldiers took part. In the next stage 18 soldiers, successfully completed the preparation stage, were selected. All participants completed “The Questionnaire of Self and Collective Efficacy in Military Settings”. Results reveal the high correlation between Self and Collective efficacy in all military groups. The differences between Self and Collective efficacy were found only in the group of soldiers, who were going through the preparation stage. The length of military training is not related to the changes in perceived efficacy.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Predictors of Intergroup Attitudes in Postapartheid South Africa: The Effects of Intergroup Contact and the Experience of Contact**

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Apartheid South Africa was depicted as a "non-contact" society where intergroup contact was largely limited to work situations. Contact was also of an unequal nature as whites were predominantly in leadership positions. The result was negative intergroup relations. It was foreseen that the new dispensation would lead to more contact between racial groups that would improve intergroup relations. Previous studies furthermore indicated the experience of contact as a potentially important predictor of intergroup attitudes. This study involves a countrywide telephone survey conducted in 2009 among 1489 respondents representing all racial groups. Attitudes towards various groups as well as the extent of intergroup contact and the experience of contact were measured. Correlations were calculated and multiple regression analyses conducted to determine predictors of attitudes. Although contact correlated positively with attitudes except for attitudes towards blacks, experience of contact was a more important predictor of intergroup attitudes.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Media, Creativity and Multiculturalism at the CCC-Mangueira/RJ**

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This abstract describes a research developed with teenagers and youngsters at the Cartola Cultural Center (CCC), in Mangueira's Favela. We developed an operative group with teenagers centered in the discussion of cultural identity and self-esteem. We could note that the group adapts itself in order to find manners to get access to media services and social goods. In Mangueira we found a usual practice of appropriation of the cultural resources to a full citizenship. In these cases the use of those resources is possible by actions of piracy: the cable TV and internet are surreptitious connections; the mobile phones, in other hand, are bought in pirate stores without proper record or tax payment. In this research we also observed that construction of the creativity and the contact with new communication forms and medias consolidate a "new citizenship", and a new perspective of Mangueira's youth.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differences between Men and Women with Different Attachment Style Regarding Their Attitudes towards Satisfying Desires with the Couple**

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This study examined the relationship between gender and adult attachment styles on the functioning of romantic relationships and, more specifically, if men and women with different attachment styles differ in their attitudes towards satisfying desires with their couples. 1566 university students (490 men and 1076 women), answered the Relationship Questionnaire (RQ) to determine the adult attachment style which they showed, as well as direct measures of their attitude towards pleasing their couple's desires. The results show significant differences between men and women with different attachment style in their attitudes towards this interpersonal behaviour. Secure and preoccupied men showed more positive attitudes than the women of all the attachment groups. Among men, the avoidant dismissing ones showed the most negative attitudes. As for women, the secure group showed more positive attitudes than the dismissing and fearful attachment groups.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**School Mediation: A Path to Conflict Management in Schools**

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The theme of conflict in school organizations is undoubtedly one of growing concern, both to researchers and to civil society. Addressing conflicts through mediation provides the school with an approach for their creative transformation. This work aims to present the fundamental assumptions of school mediation, its benefits as well as an overview of the process. Forward we addressed the roles and characteristics of a mediator, as well as techniques and communication skills necessary to mediation. Key words: conflict, mediation, school

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Linking Attachment Styles to Forgiveness in Close Relationships: The Mediating Role of Responsibility Attributions**

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The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationships among individuals' romantic attachment styles, responsibility attributions and forgiveness conceptualized as a motivational system, and to investigate whether responsibility attributions mediated the relationships between attachment styles and forgiveness in close relationships. Totally, 212 (93 males and 112 females) university students who currently had a romantic relationship participated in the study. The results indicated that attachment styles and responsibility attributions were significant predictors of forgiveness and its components. Furthermore, responsibility attributions partially mediated the relationship between attachment styles and forgiveness. Securely attached individuals attributed less responsibility to their partner's negative behavior and showed higher levels of forgiveness than the insecurely attached groups. Fearful attachment style in insecurely attached group appeared to be the most powerful predictor of the responsibility attributions compared to secure style. Implications of the findings of the current study were discussed with respect to relevant literature.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Testing a Contingent Model of Mediation (I): Relationships between Temporal Perspective and Dyadic Efficacy of the Mediation Process.**

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The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between temporal perspective between the parties and the objectives of the mediation: agreement and to improve relations between the parties (dyadic efficacy). The data come from 182 mediations conducted in the context of higher education and research in Spanish public and private institutions. There was a significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.46$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) between the temporal perspective of the relationship between the parties when it was less than 1 year (short term) and the objective of mediation focused on obtaining agreement. When the temporal perspective was medium term (between 1 and 3 years) and long term (over 3 years) we found a significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.39$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ,  $r = 0.42$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) with improving relations between the parties as an objective of the mediation. In this case, the correlation was not significant in obtaining an agreement.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Testing a Contingent Model of Mediation (II): Relationships between Symmetry/Asymmetry of Power and the Level of Formality of the Mediation Process.**

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The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between symmetry (or balance) / asymmetry (or imbalance) of power between the parties involved in a conflict and the level of formality of the mediation process. The data come from 182 mediations conducted in the context of higher education and research in Spanish public and private institutions. There was a significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.44$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) between the symmetry of power between the parties and the formalization of the mediation process. Conversely, there was a statistically significant negative correlation ( $r = -0.41$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) between the asymmetry of power and the formalization of the mediation process. These results allow us to verify that the symmetry/asymmetry of power between the parties in conflict was related to the level of formality process of mediation. In addition, the results support the need to adopt a contingent approach to mediation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship Commitment and Emotional Intelligence**

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The investment model states that the relationship commitment is determined by relationship satisfaction, quality of alternatives, and the amount of the relationship investment. It is affected also by the partners' personal traits. It has been found out that the individuals who have effective communication and problem solving skills are more successful in developing and maintaining intimate relationships. In addition, these individuals have a high emotional intelligence. The purpose of this study is to determine the commitment to relationship of the individuals who have a high emotional intelligence level. In line of this aim, the predictive power of emotional intelligence and its dimensions on relationship commitment will be investigated. The sample is composed of 300 participants having an intimate relationship. The data is collected by a demographic information form, Relationship Stability Scale, and Emotional Intelligence Scale. The results of the study will be discussed in terms of the previous research.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Marriage Types, Family Structure and Marital Satisfaction**

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Present study aims to examine moderator effect of marriage type (love vs. arranged marriages) on the relationship between family structure (egalitarian vs. traditional) and marital satisfaction. We expected that women in egalitarian marriages would have higher marital satisfaction than those in traditional ones if they have love initiated rather than arranged marriages. Married women (N = 204) filled out the measures of division of labor in house chores and marital satisfaction. Results of moderated regression analyses yielded a significant interaction effect in predicting marital satisfaction, which suggested that women with love-initiated marriages report highest level of marital satisfaction if they have an egalitarian marriage type. This pattern was reversed for women with love-initiated marriage in traditional marital structure. Findings were discussed considering the cultural implications of egalitarian family structure and marriage types.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating the Creative Environment from the Perspective of Identity-verification**

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The study presents a new approach in creative environment assessment emphasizing the role of interactions in groups between members. The approach is based on the Identity Theory, which gives a possibility to analyse results at the individual and the group level. At the individual level Creative Identity Verification Scale (CIVS) could indicate possibility of creative behaviour in the group but at the group level results are informative about some aspects of creative climate. The purpose of the study is to find support for this measurement investigating relationship between the Runco Ideational Behavior Scale (RIBS) and the CIVS. The results show some support for the CIVS validity. The usability of the Creative Identity Verification Scale and possibilities of it further development is discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychometric Properties of the Romantic Partner Conflict Scale in Turkey**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the validity and reliability of Romantic Partner Conflict Scale (RPCS), developed by Zacchilli Hendrick & Hendrick (2009) for university students who are in a romantic relationship. RPCS has been preferred in this study because scale items could measure the process or “how” of conflict rather than specific topics or the “what” of conflict. The Romantic Partner Conflict Scale consists of 39 items with six subscales including compromise, avoidance, interactional reactivity, separation, domination and submission. RPCS was administrated to 300 university students and Love Attitude Scale (LAS) was also used for criterion validity. Since the data collection phase of the study has just been completed, the findings could not be reported. However, the data will be analyzed appropriate statistical techniques within the framework of the research purpose. The findings of the study will be discussed in the light of the literature.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Interpersonal Tolerance on Individual Statuses within the Group of University Psychology Students**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the specific influence of different types of interpersonal tolerance (ethnic, social, communicative and tolerance as a trait of personality) and basic assumptions on in-group statuses of psychology students. The sample consisted of 180 university students: the first, the third and the fifth years. Data were collected via Sociometric and Referentometric procedures, Power structure, World Assumptions Scale, The Index of Tolerance, Questionnaire of Communicative Tolerance. To investigate the received data the descriptive statistics for variables, the line and multiple regression analyses were used. The study provides further evidence for the relationship between different forms of tolerance, several assumptions and special kinds of the statuses. Findings revealed that the interpersonal tolerance is the predictor of individual's group statuses in psychology students. The current research showed the importance of tolerance and basic assumptions as predictors of positive status in student's educational group.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attachment and Responses to Imposed Interpersonal Closeness**

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Individual differences in attachment-orientation may influence how people react to imposed interpersonal closeness (e.g., in new relationships, receiving care when ill/frail). In this study, we employed the diagrammatic Hierarchical Mapping Technique to impose closeness (IC) symbolically by asking participants (N=76) to move members of their attachment-network closer to the core-self. Half simultaneously read aloud a closeness script to ensure focus on IC (vs. defensive disengagement, which may occur among avoidant individuals). Participants completed measures of pre- and post-IC mood and had skin conductance (SCL) assessed throughout. We hypothesized that individuals with high attachment-avoidance would disengage from IC in the control condition but find IC stressful in the focus condition (i.e., high SCL, negative mood). Moreover, we examined whether number of people in one's attachment-network moderated the relationship between attachment-orientation and reactions to IC. Work on IC has implications for individuals who require care and people who work in health-care systems.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Affective States in Interpreting the Thoughtless Behavior of Peers or Acquaintances**

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The role of affective states in the interpretation of thoughtless behavior was examined. A total of 206 participants were induced to positive, neutral, or negative mood and then presented with vignettes describing the behaviors of their peers or acquaintances that lacked interpersonal sensitivity. They were asked to evaluate the thoughtless behaviors. The behavior of acquaintances was evaluated more negatively by participants in the positive and negative affective states than by those in the neutral affective state. However, the behavior of their peers was evaluated similarly by participants in all three affective states. The authors concluded that people are more likely to rely on their subjective affective states when interpreting the behavior of acquaintances. It appeared that due to the importance attached to peer relationships, participants avoided relying on their subjective affective states when interpreting the thoughtless behaviors of peers.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Close Relationship of Parentified Young Adult Females in Taiwan : A Hermeneutic Approach**

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This study concerned that how do Chinese culture's perspectives influence on the development of parentification and close relationship. A total of 46 females from 20-30 years old were recruited. Data were collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews as well as four focus group discussions. The methodology of this research was based on hermeneutic phenomenology, and took the thematic approach in text analysis to restore the essence of the parentified experience. The results revealed that some aspects of the parentification may be meaningful in one cultural context while being irrelevant or having a very different meaning in the other. Although parentification is in fact a painful process, but it can be argued that within its constraints is the potential for developing tenacity and resilience in their close relationship. The influential cultural-specific effects such as Confucian relationalism, social responsibility, harmony, as well as clinical applications were discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Important role of Nonverbal Communication in Social Skills Training(1)**

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Many people do not possess efficient communication skills in daily interaction. Therefore, they have little social support each other and have some interpersonal conflicts. They need to improve communication skills. Many nonverbal behaviors are used as cues of conveying the messages of people in interpersonal setting in relation to their own goal. It is considered necessary that the expression and decoding processes make circulative effects each other. The training materials used were focused to interpersonal communication skills. 62 Japanese university students (30 males and 32 females) were as participants to social skills training program. This program consists four sessions (90 minutes in each) which include some communication tasks (expression of emotion, decoding interpersonal relationships, and small group discussion). Almost participants were improved their skills highly. Encoding and decoding skills are considered as fundamental and applicable in above training.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Important role of Nonverbal Communication in Social Skills Training (2)**

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This study aimed to clarify that the structure of interpersonal accuracy of decoding in relation to social skills and some personal attributes. In particular, the kinds of personality and interpersonal relationships of people shown in video-clips were considered. Japanese interaction scenes were collected in natural setting. They were filmed in some interpersonal contexts. Also, social extraversion was adopted as focused personal attribute in decoding task. 16 video-clips were edited out of each scene and were adopted as decoding tasks. The order of scenes were counter-balanced. 62 Japanese university students were as participants. Feedback condition was that participants were given correct answer and remarkable nonverbal characteristics in 8 scenes of first half. Following this session, they answered 8 test tasks. The control condition had no feedback. Feedback group showed higher correct answers than control group. Personality could be considered correctly by their communication as well as interpersonal relationships.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Causal Explanations for Infidelity of Latvian Residents with Different Degree of Emotional Attachment to a Partner**

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Infidelity is one of the most serious forms of violating the norms of romantic relationship. It is common, that partners in most romantic relationships promise each other not to have sexual relationship outside their own relationship. However infidelity often strikes the romantic relationship at any stage of its development. As a result of this the betrayed partner normally feels angry, jealous, humiliated, and depressed. The act of infidelity often leads to break-up. It has a lot of different reasons as common as different for men and women why romantic partners become unfaithful to each other. It is supposed, that partners with a different degree of emotional attachment to a partner have different explanations for their own and partner's infidelity. The current research focused on causal explanations and verbal responses concerning infidelity in romantic relationships presented by Latvian residents with different degree of emotional attachment to a partner.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Research about Human Social Responsibility Factors: An Iberoamerican Study in Colleges.**

Juanjo Martí Noguera<sup>1</sup>, Manuel Martí Vilar<sup>1</sup>, Gonzalo Almerich Cervera<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Marí Ripa<sup>3</sup>

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Social Responsibility has been studied through the analysis of organizational models in corporations. From a psychologist perspective, it is needed the study about which human variables are important in the development of a social responsible behaviour. In our research, we propose that this behaviour should be mediated by human values and empathetic abilities. Our research, developed in universities of Spain, Chile, Colombia and Peru, is focused to evaluate how values (Schwartz), empathy (Davis) and social responsible behaviour (Navarro) changes between different faculties across different grades. The methodology applied has been by the use of a virtual platform where questionnaires were hosted. 1300 students have completed the forms which have been analysed by psychometric experts. This study supposes a first approach to a new model of education based on giving social meaning to education. Results and future research proposals will be presented and discussed in the poster.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Perceptions of Self- and Other-Relational Mobility in Opposite-Sex Relationships on Physical and Mental Health**

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This study revealed the effects of perceptions of self- and other-relational mobility in opposite-sex relationships on depression, physical health, and loneliness. “Relational mobility in opposite-sex relationships” was defined as the amount of opportunities or capabilities people have to meet member and select new partners of the opposite sex. Participants were 314 undergraduate students (150 males and 164 females). The main results were as follows: significant main effects of perceptions of self-relational mobility were obtained for Depression and Loneliness. That is, Perceptions of low self-relational mobility led high depression and loneliness. In addition, a significant main effect of perceptions of other-relational mobility was obtained for Loneliness, and the main effect showed that perceptions of low other-relational mobility led high loneliness. But there was no significant effect on physical health. These results were discussed in terms of the relation between perceptions of relational mobility and adaptation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Affective Inference between Opposite Affective States in Dyadic Conversation.**

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This study examined how happy people and sad people infer partner's affective state in dyadic conversation. Fujiwara and Daibo (2010) demonstrated that satisfaction with conversation is different significantly between happy people and sad people. This study focuses affective inference in order to clarify the difference obtained above study. Participants ( $n = 32$ ) were distributed happy or sad condition randomly through observing IAPS (Lang et al., 2008). Then they had a conversation with their partner who had opposite affective state for 6 minutes, and they answered about satisfaction with conversation and inference about their partner's affective state. Although satisfaction with conversation was not different significantly, affective inference of happy people was less accurate than sad people. Happy people infer their partner's affective state as more negative. These results showed that positive affect would encourage giving consideration to partner. They were discussed in terms of the difference of affective manipulation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influences of Self-Esteem and Reassurance Seeking on Reaction of Porcupine Dilemma: Why are Only Low Self-Esteems with Seeking Reassurance Excessively are Rejected?**

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Based on the interpersonal theory of depression (Coyne, 1976), we have found that there was similar process among low self-esteems (LSEs). Specifically, if LSEs sought reassurance to their friend excessively, they were rejected. By contraries, high self-esteems (HSEs) were not rejected even though they sought reassurance. Why has this difference emerged? We focused on the difference between LSEs and HSEs concerning reaction of Porcupine Dilemma that they didn't want to approach (or part) too much although they wanted to approach (or part) their friend. 179 undergraduates participated in our investigation. The results were that high reassurance seekers regardless of level of SE displayed cowering and clinging reaction to Porcupine Dilemma. Moreover, LSEs with high reassurance seeking (HRS) displayed giving up reaction to the Dilemma. HSE with HRE, however, did not. These results suggest that LSEs with HRE are rejected because of the ambivalent reaction to the dilemma of close friendships.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Spouses' Religiosity and Marital Satisfaction**

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The aim was to evaluate relationships between spouses' marital satisfaction and their religiosity. The study involved 64 married couples, selected using "snowball" method. Religiosity was measured by Allport and Ross "Religious orientation scale". Marital satisfaction was measured by Spanier "Dyadic adjustment scale". Results showed that marital satisfaction was positively related to spouses' intrinsic religiosity, but no links were found between marital satisfaction and extrinsic religiosity. It was also found that spouses' with intrinsic religiosity feel higher satisfaction with marriage than couples with extrinsic religiosity. There was no statistically significant difference found between the spouses' with similarly and with differently expressed religiosity. However spouses' with a similar intrinsic religiosity expressed higher marital satisfaction than spouses' with a similar extrinsic religiosity. Some gender differences were found also. Increasing husband's intrinsic religiosity was related to increase of both spouses' marital satisfaction; increasing wife's extrinsic religiosity was related to decrease of her marital satisfaction.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sexual Satisfaction and Some Aspects of Intimate Relationships**

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Sexual satisfaction is defined as the degree to which an individual is satisfied or happy with the sexual aspects of their relationships. Numerous studies so far have shown strong correlations between sexual satisfaction and relationship satisfaction. On a sample of 213 participants we examined the relationship between sexual satisfaction (measured by The New Sexual Satisfaction Scale) and some other aspects of intimate relationships: duration, importance and stability of the relationship and aspects of relationship power. The most sexually satisfied are people that are generally satisfied with the relationship and the ones that consider their relationships as very important. The better relationship communication, the more trust and the more dominance people have in their relationships (subscales of the Sexual Relationship Power Scale), the more sexually satisfied they are.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Studying the Correlation of Relationship Skills with Mental Health on Students of The University of Isfahan, Iran**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this survey is to study the correlation of relationship skills with mental health on students of the University of Isfahan, Iran. **Method:** The statistical population consist all the university students. The sample group was chosen using the random sampling method. The sample size was 100 persons. They have completed the two questionnaires of relationship skills (Burton, 1990) and mental health (Goldberg, 1970). **Result:** The results showed that relationship skills have an acceptable correlation with mental health ( $r = 0.25$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). **Discussion:** According to the results, the more relationship skills, the better and higher mental health. So by improving students' social and relationship skills, and also increasing their emotional intelligence, their mental health can be increased. Therefore, it was suggested that the research findings such as conducting workshops for university students, should be put into action. Considering the research limitations, some applicable offers were made.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Anxiety and Attachment to Peers in Susceptibility to Peer Pressure**

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The aim of this research was to determine how well anxiety and attachment to peers can predict boy's and girl's susceptibility to peer pressure. In sample of 926 elementary and high school students the following instruments were applied: Susceptibility to Peer Pressure Scale and Perception of Peer Pressure Intensity Scale (Lebedina, Lotar & Ricijaš, 2008), modified Experiences in Close Relationship Inventory (Kamenov & Jelić, 2003), Worry and Social anxiety subscales from Fear and anxiety scale for children and adolescents (Vulić-Prtorić, 2004). Separate hierarchical regression analysis were conducted for boys and girls with susceptibility to peer pressure as criterion, and the predictors were perception of peer pressure intensity, worry and social anxiety, attachment anxiety and avoidance. Results have shown that significant predictors of boy's susceptibility to peer pressure are perception of pressure intensity, social anxiety and attachment anxiety. The only significant predictor for girl's susceptibility is perception of peer pressure intensity.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Intimacy Inference Based on Observation of Interpersonal Communication**

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This study examined whether people could infer other people's intimacy from information of interpersonal communication, and how observers' judgments would differ from actors' ones. First, friends (i.e. actors) were asked to interact with each other and to rate the degrees of rapport and intimacy. Then, other participants (i.e. observers) were asked to observe the videotaped interactions of the pairs and to rate the degrees of rapport and intimacy. Results were as follows. Observer could infer actor's intimacy based on observation of interpersonal communication, just as people could infer other's personality from behavioral information. Also, in general, observers rated rapport and intimacy of each pair lower than actors. In addition, rapport judgments based on observation of interpersonal communication between friends were driven by target expressivity. Moreover, target expressivity also influenced observers' intimacy judgments. These results suggested that theory of correspondent inference could expand individual level to relationship level.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Comparison Orientation Moderates the Partner's Perceived Future Infidelity Possibility**

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This study consists of two experiments inspired by Error Management Theory that suggests the idea that the human mind tends to make erroneous inferences in some circumstances. Experiment 1 investigated the perceived physical attractiveness of potential rival (same-sex other) in personally threatening and non-threatening conditions after reading an infidelity scenario and found that people tended to make accurate judgments; there was no sign of overestimation bias in the judgments of rival attractiveness. Experiment 2 investigated the perceived likelihood of the partner's future infidelity in, again, personally threatening and non-threatening conditions after reading an infidelity scenario. Results showed that, in the threatening condition, people those high in social comparison orientation (SCO) asserted partner's greater likelihood of possible future infidelity than those low in SCO. On the other hand, there was no significant difference between high and low SCO people in the non-threatening condition. Results were discussed in the light of EMT.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family in Transition: Personal Characteristics of Spouses, Family Relations, Social and Economic Living Conditions**

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Objectives. The interrelation of personal features that characterize strong-willed sphere and socially-economic living conditions of families are investigated. The comparative analysis of family relations in a situation of economic stability (2004 year) and economic crisis (2009,2010 years) is carried out. The sample was made by 692 persons. How do social and economic factors influence family relations? How do personal characteristics of spouses influence their professional activity, educational level, etc.? The research methods used are M.Perrez's questionnaire on punishing behavior in education and M.Chumakov's person's will characteristics test. Results and conclusions. In the research by means of correlation analysis it was revealed that the more strong-willed qualities of spouses are expressed the higher their professional activity and educational level. On the whole the majority of the data received in research shows the stability of compared parameters in the situation of economic stability and economic crisis.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Attachment Representations and Representations of the Self and of the Partner in Young Men and Women**

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The aim of the study was to reveal the peculiarities of the Self and the Partner representations of young adults with different attachment representations. 115 Russian young men and women engaged in romantic relationships aged 19-22 took part in the investigation. Experiences in Close Relationships Scale (ECR; Brennan, Clark and Shaver, 1998), Relationship Styles Questionnaire (RSQ; Griffin & Bartholomew, 1994) and Leary's Interpersonal Behavior Circle Personal Inventory modified by Sobchick(1994) were employed. The data were subjected to qualitative and quantitative analysis. The results showed peculiarities in the presentations of the Self and of the Partner of young adults with different attachment styles. Gender differences in the romantic partners' vision of themselves and of the Other were revealed. Theoretical and practical issues arising from the study will be discussed. Ideas for future investigations will be addressed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family Mediation in Portugal: Some Data from Quantitative Study**

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Direct negotiation, conciliation, mediation and facilitation of an agreement are considered appropriate processes of conflict resolution, because they can adjust to the specific dispute and the available resources. The main objective of the investigation aims to determine the relation between mediation efficacy and certain characteristics of the mediators. Our questionnaire was applied to a sample of 112 individuals which has recurred to the Family Mediation Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice. The results obtained through statistic analysis in SPSS lead to the confirmation of the majority of the hypothesis. On the one hand, they confirm the existence of an almost generalized perception about the efficacy of the family mediation process, and, on the other hand, that several of the criteria considered as indicators of efficacy in mediation are strongly connected with a significant number of the characteristics of the mediators.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping Strategies as Mediating Variables between Stigma Perception and Emotional Well-being in a Sample of People with VIH**

Pilar Sanjuán<sup>1</sup>, Encarnación Nouvilas<sup>2</sup>, M<sup>a</sup> Del Prado Silván<sup>2</sup>, Antonio Bustillos<sup>2</sup>, M<sup>a</sup> José Fuster<sup>2</sup>

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The main goal of the current study was to analyze the relationships among stigma perception, coping strategies, and emotional well-being in a sample of 133 people with VIH. The results showed that emotional well-being was inversely associated with perception of stigma and maladaptive emotional coping, while it was directly related to active and adaptive emotional coping strategies. We also found that the inverse relationship between stigma perception and emotional well-being was mediated by the use of maladaptive coping strategies (like denial, disengagement or self-blame). As a whole, these results suggest that psychosocial intervention programs for people who report emotional distress arising from prejudices must be aimed to develop appropriate ways to deal with prejudice.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why does Relational Efficacy Enhance Relationship Quality in Same-Sex Friendships?  
Insights from Intersubjective and Subjective Processes**

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Relational efficacy, which is a shared efficacy expectation of close relationship partners, enhances relationship quality (Asano & Yoshida, in press). However, little is known about the interpersonal and psychological mechanisms underlying this effect. We hypothesized that support provision will mediate the link between relational efficacy and relationship quality in intersubjective processes, not subjective processes. Same-sex friendships (N = 119 pairs) completed a questionnaire. To account for the nonindependence of data, we employed multilevel structural equation modeling that estimated between model (i.e., intersubjective processes) and Within model (i.e., subjective processes), independently (Muthén, 1994, 1997). As expected, results suggested that relational efficacy enhances relationship quality through the mediation of the support provision in intersubjective processes, with controlling for relationship longevity. Moreover, it is suggested that relational efficacy directly enhances relationship quality in subjective processes, with controlling for attachment orientations. Implications for theories of hierarchical processes in close relationships are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Manifest Impossibility of Relational Closeness without Communication:  
Application of the Social Penetration Theory to the Turkish Movie “İki Dil Bir Bavul”  
 (“On the Way to School”)**

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This poster presentation aims to depict how relational distance emerges gradually as a result of communicating without understanding each other due to speaking different languages. To achieve this aim, psychologists Irwin Altman and Dalmis Taylor’s social penetration theory is employed into the movie “İki Dil Bir Bavul” (“On the Way to School”, 2009) directed by Orhan Eskikoy and Ozgur Dogan. The movie “İki Dil Bir Bavul” is analyzed by the semiological method through the perspective of the social penetration theory. The story of this movie is about the experience of a teacher in a small village who tries to teach Turkish language to Kurdish children those who cannot speak Turkish. Social penetration theory assumes that relational closeness develops while self-disclosure deepens. The theory is applied to the movie to disclose that those who are lack of verbal communication of their deeper thoughts and feelings cannot reach each other’s deeper layers.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Motivations of People Favoring/ not Favoring Dense Networks**

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What are the individuals' motivations leading to the formation of their network structure? From the social motivations framework (Gable, 2003), I predict that network density mediates the association between approach-avoidance motivation (Elliot et al., 2006) and the changes in network size, because high-density networks eliminate anxiety resulting from the disagreements with the people in the networks (possibly related to avoidance motivation) and because low-density networks provide comfort resulting from the interactions with people having varying views (possibly related to approach motivation). I conduct a panel survey of 78 students two months after they entered university. As predicted, one two-way interaction effect revealed that when network density decreased, high-approach-motivation students extended their networks more than low-approach-motivation students. In contrast, another interaction effect indicated that high-avoidance-motivation students had smaller networks than low-avoidance-motivation students when network density decreased.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Social Network Approach to Reducing Loneliness Based on Relational Models Theory**

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We investigated gender differences in how loneliness is related to four elementary mental models of relationships (Fiske, 1992): communal sharing, authority ranking, equality matching, and market pricing. We hypothesize that males decrease loneliness when they have equality matching relationships in which people respect egalitarian fairness, whereas females decrease loneliness by having communal sharing relationships in which people are mutually interdependent and trustful. A total of 266 undergraduates (144 males, 122 females) listed their friendship networks and rated the degree to which each of the relationships was applied to the four types of relational models. Participants also answered loneliness, self-esteem and generalized trust toward others. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that under controlling for generalized trust and self-esteem, equality matching relationships reduced loneliness for males, whereas communal sharing relationships decreased loneliness for females. These results suggest the gender difference in social value orientations as substantial cues for reducing loneliness.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dynamics of the Relations of the Person in the Course of Dance-Expressional Training**

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The aim of the research was to study dynamics of formal-substantial parameters of relations of the person in the course of dance-expression training. Dance-expression training is created by the authors on the basis of synthesis of different approaches of modern dance psychotherapy and socially-psychological training. Research methods: experiment and 7 empirical methods diagnosing various parameters and kinds of the relations of participants of the training and their socially-psychological and personal characteristics. Leading tendencies of change of the various kinds of relations were revealed. It was proved that dynamics of the various kinds of relations and their parameters were defined by the various socially-psychological and personal characteristics of the subjects of relations. As a result research has shown that dance -expressional training is an adequate «platform» for studying of the dynamics of relations of the person, a way of their development.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Portrait of a Subject of Heavy Communication**

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There is presented the psychological model of a subject of heavy communication based on subject-of-activity approach. The fundamental criteria of subject of heavy communication considered to be directivity, intensity, and property of activity. They correspond individual's level of development, depend on his subjective and personal traits and provoke situations of heavy communication, psychological suppression and partner's humiliation. Psychological portrait of a subject of heavy communication is presented including characteristics of his directivity in communication, main attitudes, value orientations, relations to oneself and others, styles and methods of interaction, peculiarities of motivational-need and sphere and social capabilities. It is concluded that subject of heavy communication is variable phenomena.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What is Birthday for Us? :Its Personal and Interpersonal Effects**

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Some people are looking forward to their birthday, but others aren't. How and why this phenomenon occurs? The aim of this study was to investigate the causes and effects. Four hundred people, aged between 15 and 54 years, completed attitudes toward birthday and birthday behaviors, a self-esteem scale, and a view of aging. Their responses were analyzed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Perceptions of Self- and Other-Relational Mobility in Opposite-Sex Relationships on Aggression**

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This study was conducted to reveal the effects of perceptions of self- and other-relational mobility in opposite-sex relationships on aggression. “Relational mobility in opposite-sex relationships” was defined as the amount of opportunities or capabilities people have to meet member and select new partners of the opposite sex. Participants were 314 undergraduate students. The results showed that significant interactions between perceptions of self-relational mobility and other-relational mobility were obtained for Anger, Physical aggression, and Verbal aggression. These aggressions were generally high in the groups of low self- and high other-relational mobility, and high self- and low other-relational mobility. Also, significant main effects of perceptions of self-relational mobility were obtained for Hostility and Verbal aggression. Perceptions of low self-relational mobility led high hostility, and perceptions of high self-relational mobility led high verbal aggression. These results were discussed in terms of the relation between a sense of isolation and aggression.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**What Makes Negative Communications Become the Social Skills?**

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Traditional social skill studies have treated only Positive (so-called desirable) Communications such as assertion and relational maintenance as social skills. However, under the circumstances of real lives, we often use Negative-Communications including deception, lying, avoiding, and aggression as useful communication tools. To reconsider the definition about social skills and the possibility of Negative-Communications to be social skills must be examined. In this study, I did the questionnaire investigation about the relationship between social adjustments and Negative-Communications which are potential to be social skills. 284 male and female participated to the survey (mean age was 22.5). The results of ANOVA, there were some interaction effects. When meta-cognition about one's communication situations was exerted, using Negative-Communications reduced negative emotions, and the person who could combine both Positive-Communications and Negative-Communications tended to increase positive emotions. In conclusion, Negative-Communications can be the social skills under the specific conditions, and detailed studies of its functional capabilities are needed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Deep Roles – are They Real? A Model of Archetypal Interpersonal Fantasies**

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In this paper I offer a model of seven pairs of covert organizational roles (deep roles) framed on the concept of the essential family and its good helpers: father, mother, son, daughter, spiritual helper, material helper and epic helper. The roles are depicted as characters in fairy tales: King vs Devil, Queen vs Witch, Crown Prince vs Black Sheep, Princess vs Whore, Wise man vs False Prophet, Slave vs Unfaithful Servant, and Hero vs Clown/Buffoon. This is not the customary language most psychologists favor. Nevertheless, this paper will demonstrate that characters from fairy tales are powerful archetypes for projective identifications laid upon group members by their fellow group members. On the basis of the 7234 individual deep role fantasies registered in 25 executive classes in a Norwegian business school, it seems reasonable to conclude that people navigate group space by constructing and consulting fairy tale typologies.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identity and Self-Relevance as Mediators of Retrieval-Induced Forgetting**

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Research has demonstrated the potential role of active forgetting processes in socially-relevant contexts. Systematic forgetting effects have been found in both listeners and speakers but only when listeners closely monitored speakers' accuracy. The present study extends this work by exploring the extent to which self-relevance mediates these forgetting effects. Specifically, salience of speaker identity was systematically manipulated prior to engaging in a modified retrieval practice paradigm. Participants holding a salient identity were found to be more resistant to the forgetting of identity-related and relevant material and more susceptible to forgetting of identity-unrelated and irrelevant material. Results are discussed in terms of goal-oriented remembering and forgetting, and the possible role of selective memory when maintaining a positive self-identity. Future extensions will examine relationships between identity and socially-shared retrieval-induced forgetting in both speakers and listeners, aiming to elucidate social cognitive mechanisms contributing to political discourse and its role in mobilisation and reconciliation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Socio-Psychological Aspects of Time Perception and Evaluation of Different Generations of Latvian Inhabitants**

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Objective. To study the peculiarities of time perception and evaluation of different generations under various socio-psychological conditions. Method. The experimental method of the research of time perception and evaluation, which anticipates the subjective time determination based on counting and time sense under the control and experimental conditions. Results. Under the control conditions the representatives of the younger generation overestimate time and their subjective time is accelerated. The representatives of the middle generation perceive time more precisely and their subjective time approaches a physical time standard. The representatives of the older generation underestimate time and their subjective time is a little slowed down. Under the experimental conditions the subjective time of the representatives of all generations is accelerated. Conclusions. Time perception and evaluation of representatives of different generations are significantly affected by the age peculiarities and socio-psychological factors.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Running Head: Social Power, Cognition, Motivation, and Structure Structure  
Moderates Social Power: Type of Incentive Matters to Emotions and Motivation**

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Social power has been linked with cognition through research on goal pursuit. The present study expands this power-goal link by introducing a new structure variable defined as the perceived contingency between one's task performance and one's anticipation of rewards. The study was a 2x2 Design with structure as a between-dyad-variable (high vs. low) and power as a within-dyad-variable (boss vs. subordinate). Persistence defined as cognitive energy and capacity that a participant spent to accomplish the task was measured on separate dimensions. Structure influenced self-reported positive emotions (PosEm) and partially one persistence measure (BPT), with more structure increasing both. Structure interacted with power on the absolute task performance (NCT), such that only high-power bosses completed more Tangrams under high than low structure. The results support power's effect of increased goal-pursuit, and sensitivity to structural contingency.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Individual Differences in Working Memory Capacity on Perspective-Taking.**

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In the present study, we investigated the influence of individual differences in working memory capacity on the conscious and unconscious effects of perspective taking. The participants comprised 60 woman undergraduate students. After their WMCs were measured, they watched a DVD interview of a young woman with a critical disease. One-third were instructed to remain objective; another third, to imagine how the woman felt; and the rest, to imagine how they would feel in her situation. A 2 (WMC: high, low) × 3 (perspective-taking condition: imagine-target, imagine-self, objective) ANCOVA was conducted on empathy and distress. The results suggest that perspective takers' unconscious effects such as personal distress may arise from a lack of working memory capacity.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender, Age and Children's Social ;Knowledge: The Case of Leadership in School Peer Groups**

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The present paper aimed at analyzing children's representations about leadership, at different age levels, but also the impact of gender dimensions on children's cognition. An experimental study was conducted with 192 elementary school children whose design comprised participants' grade level (1st or 4th), children's gender, target's gender and context of interaction (classroom, playground). Children had to evaluate a female or a male leader target, according to the dimensions playing expressivity, academic distinctiveness and interpersonal orientation, and also the motives that led his/her peers to follow him/her. Results show the effect of age, children's gender and context of interaction on the evaluation of target's dimensions and the effect of age and target's gender on the reasons sustaining the following of its peers. This research has highlighted the influence of developmental trajectories in children's knowledge about leadership but also the impact of gender relationships and gender representations on children's social knowledge.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Processes of Impression Formation in Chinese people: Personal Contextual Thinking vs. Relational Contextual Thinking.**

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Two experiments were conducted to investigate whether information of relational others has effects on people's impression formation and how relational -contextual and individual-contextual thinking styles affect the processes of impression change. In experiment 1, we hypothesized that when relational contextual thinking was activated, contrast effect would occur. The results gave support to the hypothesis, information of relational others led to expectation, and the closer the relationship was, the stronger the expectation would be. Thus when the information of target person was opposite to the expectation, the stronger the expectation, the greater the impression change. In experiment 2, participants' individual contextual thinking was activated first. The results indicated that after forming a basic impression of the target person, participants would use the impression to assimilate the following information of relational others. The closer the relationship was, the easier the assimilation would be and the impression change was also smaller.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Blame Attribution and Information Processing**

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This study explores the process of blame attribution within interpersonal relationships. It examines the effects of severity of norm violation, decision-making rule (inclusion and exclusion) and judge and protagonist gender on the judged relevance of the information under different categories as possible causes of the event. Two hundred and fifty nine university students were asked to read the given scenario and consider the relevance of a list of information for the occurrence of the event by using two different types of decision-making rule. The results indicates that using different decision rules influenced the amount of information utilized for making causal attributions. Additionally, differences between categories are more prevalent in the inclusion than exclusion conditions. Consistent with the predictions, greater number of negative information is selected for female protagonist. Overall severity of norm violation, decision-making rule, type and amount of information affects the process of responsibility and blame attribution.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Lying in the Workplace: Harmed Trust and Negative Emotions**

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Trust is critical for organizations, yet trust violation are common. Objective. In this paper the effect of deception on trust in the workplace are analyzed. Method. The impact of objective for lying is explored through the perception of the consequences based on evaluations made by professionals (n=214) working in the context in which lying occurs. To collect this information we used a questionnaire that included several situations where co-workers usually telling lies. The main results show that the objective behind the lying is the one which had a greater repercussion on social appraisal for the behaviour and on the perception of the consequences on the work environment. Lies that look for personal gain while causing harm to others harm the trust in co-workers and arise negative emotions (anger and sadness, mainly). We discuss that the effects of lying in workplaces must be considered in trust recovery process.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Pre- and Post- Financial Crisis: Social Representations of Poverty in Spain and Italy.**

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**Purpose:** The aim is to study the financial crisis's impact on structural elements of Social Representations of poverty in a sample of young people in Spain and Italy. **Method:** The sample is composed of 232 spanish and italian undergraduate students. Measures of central and peripheral elements are used to identify Social Representations. **Results:** Osgood's Semantic Differential scale highlights the Representation's field is less undefined and diversified before the crisis. "Average position" and "Frequency appearing" analyses show central and peripheral elements are concreteness-oriented after the crisis, especially in the spanish group. External attribution prevails after the crisis. Descriptive statistics reveal that the perception of low social attention to poverty is constant over time. **Discussion:** The central core of Social Representation, which is similar in both groups before the crisis, is now changed. Moreover, several differences in peripheral elements can be individuated between spanish and italian students before and after the financial crisis.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perspective Taking VS Role Playing: Finding a Strategy to Combat Prejudice**

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Biased beliefs (stereotypes) and evaluations (prejudices) about social groups are pervasive, subtle, and complex, and this nature has become a challenge for intervention techniques that cannot only be based on rational mechanisms. Perspective taking (PT) and role playing (RP) - which can be considered a way to use the perspective taking- are both mixed cognitive and motivational strategies that we have evaluated to reduce intergroup bias. Our study is aimed at comparing both strategies PT and RP, and reaching some conclusions over the effects and effectiveness of role playing versus perspective taking. Data were collected in three different Spanish samples of psycho-pedagogic students. Implicit and explicit measures confirm our hypotheses. Our results emphasize the importance of empathy, and suggest that cultural factors should be taken into account in future studies to explain RP effectiveness.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“Binding” Moral Foundations Mediate the Relation between Political Ideology and Moral Competence**

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The aim of this study was to test whether moral foundations mediate the negative relation between moral competence and conservative political orientation, found in previous research. The participants (N = 361, aged 16 to 74) completed the Moral Judgment Test, the 30-Item Full Version of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire, and an 8-item scale measuring the level of social conservatism. Mediation analysis revealed that the ‘binding’ moral foundations of in-group loyalty, respect for authority, and purity partially mediate the negative relation between moral competence and conservatism. No such mediating role was found for the ‘individual’ foundations of harm avoidance and justice. These findings support the hypothesis that more criteria to consider when making moral judgment (i.e. all five moral foundations) may hamper the performance on moral competence measures, which typically consider only the two individual foundations. The study contributes to understanding differences in social cognition between liberals and conservatives.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Research of Ethnic Attitudes with Unconscious Emotional Priming Measurement on the Different Stimulus Onset Asynchronies (SOA)**

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The research aim was to study ethnic attitudes using unconscious emotional priming measurement in the context of identification of cognitive processes on the different SOA; the research of the correspondence of the ethnic attitudes measurement results, received by explicit methods and priming measure. Participants: 312 (77 from Estonia, 235 – from Latvia), the median – 23 years old. Implicit method: The procedure of unconscious emotional priming; Prime - Stimuli: "Russian", "Estonian" („Latvian"), "French", "Chair". Target - Stimuli: Words from the Scale of Emotional Responding by Schlosberg and set of letters (non-words). Randomly presented intervals SOA: 51, 85, 119, 204, 238, 510, 850, 1003 (msec.). Experimental design: 4x4x9x4. Explicit methods: The Scales of Ethnic Identity by Soldatova. Results. Either manifested ethnic attitudes or overlapping with explicit measurements results significantly depend on SOA. The evidences of cyclic dominance of activatory and inhibitory influences on response latencies on the stage of automatic response were received.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Content and Structure of Stereotypes of Old Age in the UK**

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Age is one of three fundamental categories of social perception, and serves as a major basis for the categorisation of others. What we understand by ‘old age’, however, remains less clear. The present study sought to determine the content and structure of age-related stereotypes in three UK age-groups (young, older and old-old adults). In Study 1, participants ( $n = 572$ ) listed everything associated with a “typical older adult”. The 100 most frequent terms were selected and employed in a second study, where a new sample of participants ( $n = 105$ ) sorted the traits into groups, representing subtypes of the elderly stereotype. Trait groupings were subjected to hierarchical cluster analysis, confirming the positive-negative dichotomy from previous work conducted in America. Results are discussed in terms of the prevailing negativity of perceptions of old-age, with particular emphasis on the differences that emerged in the structure of ageing stereotypes across the three age-groups.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Occurrence of the Fundamental Attribution Error: Personal vs. Situational Attributions in a Business Setting**

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This study investigates the Fundamental Attribution Error (FAE) (Ross, 1977) and the proposal given by Gilbert and Malone (1995) suggesting that one reason for the FAE is a lack of awareness of situational forces involved in causing the behavior. This study examines the occurrence of the FAE, and whether instructions aimed at encouraging greater attention affect the visibility of situational forces. Moreover, this study examines whether the gender of the observed person affects the occurrence of the FAE. Students (N=40) were asked to read a causally ambiguous text with a business setting. Half of the sample text was about a male employee, the other half was about a female employee. Findings show that the FAE was reduced under the special attention instruction condition. Findings also suggest that the gender of the person may influence personal attributions, with situational factors disregarded more when the person is a woman.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**To Like or to Elevate... That's the Question: Valence and Spatial Content Norms of a Words**

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Recent studies demonstrated that we use metaphors not only to communicate but also to structure our thought about concrete and abstract concepts. It has been suggested an implicit metaphorical relation between valence and vertical spatial position, in which the exposure to positive (negative) concepts activate superior (inferior) parts of the vertical space. However, it seems to exist a correspondence between words' valence and its spatial content. We tested 336 Portuguese words in both dimensions, so that the construction of this stimulus materials may help to avoid possible effects driven by confounds between these two dimensions. Results revealed a strong association between words' valence and spatial content, indicating that positive words are inherently associated with "up" whereas negative words are associated with "down". Experimental proposals were discussed to explain the confound effect and to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying the metaphorical relation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Aggressive Driving and its Manifestations on the Roads**

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The aggressive driving phenomenon is one of the most important aspects regarding the road traffic safety. One of the targets of the research, which will be considered in this report, was finding out the indicators and factors, which, in the judgment of the respondents, can be described as aggressive behavior of drivers. In this research the following methods are used as the methodological instruments: analysis of verbal associations, polling method, structured and non-structured interview and method of questionnaire survey. As a result of the research the basic indicators were found out and the factors, which, in the judgment of the respondents, describe aggressive behavior of drivers, were singled out. For example, the following elements like: high probabilistic character of emergency situations; creation of situations disturbing the road traffic, which are connected with overtaking; deliberate and purposeful behavior directed to cause strong negative emotions to other drivers etc. are considered.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Bullying in the University Context**

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This is a research that attempted to verify the occurrence or not of bullying in the university context, since the vast majority of the researches on this phenomenon are given in elementary and secondary education. For the data collection we used a survey and study of the scientific production that exists on this theme, as well as semi-structured interviews with academics in the field of engineering attending the second year of graduation. At the end of the analysis, it became clear that despite the poor production on this particular issue, the bullying exists within the university and can be considered as serious as the acts performed within the schools against children and adolescents. Thus we conclude that there is a necessity to develop more researches on this specific theme that may contribute to the problematic.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How Psychological Students Represent Themselves Psychology ?**

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The aim of this paper is to understand how psychology students represent themselves to psychologists and how this representation changes during the study. One's opinion about an object depends on the influence of media and one's personal belief. Thus, social representations about an object differ according to the relation between individuals and the object. A student's opinion about a psychologist may change according to that student's education level and knowledge in psychology. We interviewed students from 3 different universities in their first, third, and fourth year of study. We used the methods of free-association, hierarchal organization, and rating of the positive and negative aspects of each item. First results indicate that the students link psychologists more with clinical psychology, they have a stereotypical view of psychologists (sofas, money). Items linked with other specialties appear in the fourth-year Psychology students' evaluation, when they have already made their career specialty choice.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Gender and Type of Vignettes on Attitudes Towards Gays and Lesbians in Turkey**

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Homophobia is likely to evoke negative attitudes towards gays or lesbians. According to Brown and Groscup (2009), it is based on stereotypic beliefs about homosexuals. In Turkey, negative attitudes towards homosexuals exist. The purpose of the present study was to investigate how people's existing attitudes towards homosexuality(DV) undergo a short-term change due to exposure to various vignettes about positive, negative, neutral stories about a homosexual person. Type of vignettes(firstIV) will change attitudes towards homosexuality and gender (secondIV) differences will be cause of change on homophobia scores were expected. Fourty-eight undergraduate Istanbul Bilgi University students participated in the study. First, StereotypesAboutGaysandLesbiansList(5pointLikertScale) was measured to assess general attitudes towards homosexuality. Next, participants read a type of vignette, and AttitudesTowardsHomosexualityScale(7pointLikertScale) were measured whether their existing attitudes towardshomotosexuality change. The results indicated that type of vignettes did not have significant effect on attitudes. Contrastly, gender had significant effect on attitudes.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Information on Personal Characteristics Evaluation and Making a Subsequent Decision about Acceptance for Employment**

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Contextual factors influencing the changing of evaluation and accuracy of evaluation are considered in the presentation. Results of research focused on study of the influence of information about a person on the evaluation of his personal characteristic and making a decision about acceptance of employment are provided. Principles of evaluation changing and changing of evaluation accuracy as well as potential reasons of decision changing are examined.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identity Dynamic's and Individualization an Exploratory Approach of the Self and Professional Work**

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Our societies are evolving into a modernity characterized by the emergence of an independent and responsible individual, which affiliations categorical give way to new forms of social recognition. What is the impact of individualization on the dynamic of socio-professional identity? Our goal is to compare subjects with long and short work experience to identify the role that reference or membership groups plays in their identity dynamics at work. We proceed by a double methodological approach, first by conducting extensive interviews (MISI - Multistage Inventory of Social Identity, of Zavalloni and Louis-Guerin, 1984), then we will produce complementary data through a quick web survey. Both approaches will be analysed qualitatively. The study of active factors in observed subjects , leads us to postulate an approach of the self project (Markus, Higgins, 1987 ; Kaddouri, 2006) and the capability system (Costalat-Founeau, 2009), as the basis for dynamic identity.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Obligation to Help Friends can Lead to Negative Feelings**

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There are tensions among friends concerning helping. To reveal the reason I applied the ratings grid (Personal Construct Psychology). I used 12 elements and 12 constructs to discover leading constructs. Among the constructs there were some, reflecting positive feelings, and some – negative feelings, some –intellectual or emotional effort, others – the anticipated reciprocity or expectation of risk. The Ss were 35 (5 of them answered twice for two different friends), 20 of them were students in psychology courses, others – friends of the author and the students; their age - from 21 to 55 years; 15 - men, 20 - women. Results show that helping depends on specific relationship, but most often leading constructs were those connected with sense of responsibility and invested efforts and rarely – those, connected with positive feelings. The lack of possibility to postpone help or retire in long-term relationship can lead to negative feelings.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Negotiation and Mediation as Complementary Means to Pacifism Building - Data from a Portuguese Study about Some Mediators\' Skills**

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Living in peace is a complex process that implies a necessity and a right we have in life. Building this right requires true citizenship. To Pruitt (2008) and Parkinson (2008), processes as direct negotiation, conciliation, mediation and agreement facilitation are considered appropriated to constructive conflict resolution, because they adjust to specific disputes and to available resources. A world in peace doesn't mean conflict inexistence. We analyze the relationship between negotiation and mediation as complementary means to pacifism building, with special attention to nature, philosophy, stages, similarities and differences between them. The objective of the investigation is to determine the relation between mediation efficacy and certain mediators' social skills. A questionnaire was applied to 112 individuals, who have recurred to the Family Mediation Cabinet in Lisbon, and well as NEOPIR-R and ROCI-II Questionnaires. The results obtained through statistical analysis lead to the confirmation of the majority of the hypotheses.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**As the Predictors of Social Skills: Authoritarianism, Cognitive Complexity, and Intolerance of Ambiguity**

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The aim of the study is to determine how intolerance of ambiguity, cognitive complexity and authoritarianism variables effect social skills of individuals. Authoritarian individuals are shown to have high level of intolerance of ambiguity and low level of cognitive complexity. As relevant to the literature, individuals who are highly intolerant to ambiguity and have low cognitive complexity have low level of social skills. In this respect, authoritarian individuals are expected to have lower social skills than non-authoritarian individuals. The sample of this study will be consisting of 300 university students. The phase of data gathering is on process. The four measures are assessed with Authoritarian Personality Scale, Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale, Complexity of Political Thinking Scale and Social Skill Inventory. Hierarchical regression analyze will be used in order to examine if individuals' authoritarianism, cognitive complexity and intolerance of ambiguity levels predict their social skills or not.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Talk and Academic Performance**

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Self-talk plays an important role in everyday behavior and self-regulation. Self-talk has been shown to promote performance in a variety of contexts. Self-talk provide online instructions and guidance and also self-talk is used to increase, or maintain levels of effort and arousal. The purpose of this study is to investigate the Self-talk effects on the academic performance. Method. We have asked to 55 undergraduate Psychology students to complete the Self-Talk Inventory (Calvete et al., 2005). One month later, once the mentioned Self-Talk inventory had been completed we requested the same participants to provide us with information about their academic performance during the first semester. Results. We considered the ratings and also we analyzed the factors that rise up the self-talk with the participants. Discussion. To understand the effects and the mechanisms of the Self-Talk it is necessary to take into account multiple factors, like motivation, social environment.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problem of Dangerous Behavior of Drivers and Characteristics of Subjects of Aggressive Driving**

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The problem of aggressive driving is directly linked with the personality of the driver. In connection with this the current report focused on subjects of aggressive driving. In research the following methods are used as the methodological instruments: analysis of verbal associations, polling method, structured and non-structured interview, method of questionnaire survey. As a result of the research the basic indicators were found out, which, in the judgment of the respondents, describe drivers with aggressive driving on the road. In general, the results of the research can be used for the process of social-psychological adaptation of Latvian drivers to the traffic situation in the EU.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Cognitive Linkage between Trait Information about the Relational Self and Other**

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Using the task facilitation paradigm, the present study examined the hypothesis that trait information about the relational self and the corresponding other person would link with each other. Eighteen participants initially judged the descriptiveness of personality traits or daily necessities for their parent and friend. Immediately after these initial judgments, they judged traits about self-with-parent and self-with-friend. Participants' trait judgments about self-with-parent were quicker after the trait judgments about their parent than any other initial judgments. Similarly, the trait judgments about self-with-friend were quicker after the trait judgments about their friend than any other initial judgments. These findings suggest that people link the trait information of different relational self to those of different corresponding other person, and that these linkage paths are relatively independent one another. Implications for the structure of self- and other-representation are discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Self-Fulfilling Prophecy: Expectancy Confirmation Leads to Changes In Self-Perceptions with Regard to Cooperativeness-Competitiveness**

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This study aimed to determine to what extent behaviors and self-perceptions of participants can be changed with clear, verbal expectancy statements provided by experimenters. The participants' cooperative-competitive orientations were determined by Cooperativeness-Competitiveness Scale. The experimenter scored the scales immediately, and the participants received either correct or inaccurate, reverse feedback about their results (with no feedback control group). Then, the behavior of each participant in those personality dimensions was investigated in a Prisoner's Dilemma Game. Following the game, an alternative form of the cooperativeness-competitiveness scale was given to the participants. Results revealed that the interaction of actual orientation and feedback type significantly predicted post self-evaluations of the participants. It is concluded that when a person in a position of authority makes a statement of expectations for participant's cooperativeness-competitiveness orientation, the participant's self-perception (but not their behavior) alters accordingly even if the stated expectations are contrary to the participant's actual personality.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Long-term Social Exclusion Numbs the Ability to Detect being Excluded**

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Social exclusion is a painful experience, but it does not always evoke negative affects. Previous studies have demonstrated that experiencing short term social exclusion numbs the emotional responses, rather than developing negative affects. However, it is unclear whether experiencing long-term social exclusion also causes such numbing, because previous studies have only investigated one-time, immediate reactions to experiences of social exclusion. In this study, we focused on the numbing, or decreased ability to detect situations of social exclusion (ADSE), and examined relationships between long-term social exclusion and ADSE, using a three-month, longitudinal design. Result indicated that ADSE decreased significantly over time in people who experienced high social exclusion. Conversely, this relationship was not significant for those who experienced low social exclusion. These findings suggest that the numbing is not only caused by experiencing one-time social exclusion, but is also caused by experiencing long-term social exclusion.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Difference between Experts and Public in Perception of Risk**

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In this research we investigated the difference between expert and public in perception of social risk. Twenty Experts and 75 university students ( public ) were asked to risk judgment of 16 hazards in a kind of semantic differential method like Fischhoff, et. al.( 1978 ). The results showed the experts were similar to the publics in risk perception on the whole but differed from the publics in some detail points(e.g., compared with the experts, the publics tended to perceive many hazards as high risk. The difference from the experts and the publics in risk perception depended on hazards). Finally, we discussed the importance and direction of future research on risk perception for society of risk acceptance.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Variability = Contextual malleability? Evidence from Affective Priming Paradigm**

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Framing attitudes as malleable concepts that are constructed online and sensitive to accessible information (Bassili&Brown, 2005), we hypothesize that context determines which information available regarding the attitude-object category is activated and used in order to evaluate a given object. An important target propriety would then be the perceived variability associated to its category. When increased, it is more likely that certain contextual information (affective prime) is able to activate congruent target information, establishing the direction of the judgment. We tested this notion in 2 experiments using a picture-picture affective priming (AP) paradigm that was preceded by a variability manipulation. Regardless of target familiarity, we found support to our hypothesis (stronger AP effect for high variability conditions). Additional experiments suggest that the variability manipulation must be specific to the target-category, given the absence of AP moderation with conceptual priming. Implications of the data the mechanism underlying AP will be discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**From the Norm of Internality Concerning Locus Control of to the Norm of Externality Concerning Locus of Distribution : Application in Professional Environment**

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The accentuation of the actor's weight in the explanation of his reinforcements (LOC) and of his behaviours (attribution) has been considered, first as an error (Ross, 1977), then as a norm (for Beauvois, 1984, this accentuation would be socially valued). However it has been shown that this increase of value is not systematic, and that, for example, the teachers declaring oneself responsible for the rewards and punishments that they distribute to their students are depreciated by these students (Gangloff, 2004). Developing this last point of view, we show notably here, using questionnaire, that in an organizational context, a hierarchical superior who assigns to external reasons the sanctions, positive or negative, that he manages to his subordinates, is valued. Thus, it would exist, concerning explanation of the distributive behaviors of sanctions, a preference for external explanations, i.e. a norm of externality.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Media, Gender and Mental Homogenization. A Study in Argentine Graduates.**

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This study tests hypotheses inserted in the psycho-socio-communicational paradigm, which emphasizes, long term cognitive effects of the media, and the role of the recipient as a subject with his own psychological and socio-cultural characteristics. It is the hypotheses of “agenda-setting”. The objectives are: to analyze the role played by psychosocial characteristics and, especially by gender, when it comes to “filtering” information that increases quantitatively and to recognize possible modifications in performances and perceptions taking into account the different socio-cultural and pedagogic-institutional insertion. Quantitative/qualitative techniques are included (semi structured surveys and interviews). The sample was made up of graduates from eighteen careers in Cuyo University (Argentina). The sampling was stratified (4% error margin). Results related to media impact and differential interpretation -considering a high level of education- show non-significant statistical differences for the Gender variable, becoming especially relevant under the light of Cognitive Psychology, Media Psychology and Gender Psychology.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of the Smile in Social Interaction. Empirical Study with Portuguese Subjects.**

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This paper presents research into the effect of the smile in reciprocation in social interaction. The sample involved 552 Portuguese participants (276 women, M= 31.5, DP= 2.2; 276 men, M= 34.7, DP= 2.6), aged between 18 and 70. The results confirm that the upper smile and broad smile are the most exhibited, and also that women exhibit smiles more frequently and intensely than men in the reciprocation of social interaction, with such conduct registering higher rates when communication is established with same gender. Women reciprocate smiles more than men, and more frequently between 18 and 40 years of age. In relation to the age variable, the group of women from 18-40 years of age is the one that shows higher average values for exhibiting smiles, whether as stimulus or as respondent. This study shows the importance of smile in social relationships as a platform for cognitive, affective and emotional communication.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Capital and Online Identity in Internet Use**

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As the Internet has diffused in our society and penetrated into our daily life, growing attention has been paid to various psychological and social factors affecting the Internet uses and behaviors. This study focused on two of those factors, social capital and online identity, and a questionnaire survey of the Internet users who participated in one large online community was conducted. The perceived online general trust and reciprocity of active participants were significantly higher than those of lurkers who read discussions on the community but rarely or never participate actively. More active participants tended to use separate pseudonyms depending on the time and situation.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessment of Social Support in Breastfeeding: A review**

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Social support is an important factor in the maintenance of breastfeeding. Several studies have evaluated this variable; however, in order to assess adequately this variable tests and scales with good psychometric properties are needed. Therefore, the aim of this paper is review the quality of measuring instruments of social support for breastfeeding. PICO strategy was used: P- mothers, breastfeeding, social support. I and C- tests, questionnaires, scales. O- psychometric properties, reliability and validity. Searches were conducted in PubMed, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Dialnet, Psycodoc, TSEO and Cochrane, in English and Spanish and from 1980 to date. 11 studies were obtained, of which detail the sample and instruments characteristics, the type of support assessed and the psychometric analysis performed, concluding that further effort should be made in the efficient evaluation of this variable.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation between Organizational Culture and Conflict Competency**

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The perception of organizational culture can play an important role in conflict occurrence and regulation, creating conditions for development and realization of employees' conflict competency. Conflict competency is considered as the system personal quality that is shown in conflict situations on cognitive, emotional and behavioral levels, and integrated by axiological relation to opponent. Research subject – conflict competency features of employees with various perception of organizational culture. Results: employees perceiving organizational culture as "church" have high development level of conflict competency. They can understand partner's emotions, control their own emotions, use constructive speech techniques, manage the conflict constructively, keep subject relation to opponent, they're decentrated. Employees perceiving organizational culture as "army" have low development level of conflict competency. They poorly understand and control their own emotions, opponent's emotions, have low ability to decentration and perceive the conflict negatively. Employees perceiving culture as "family" have average development level of conflict competency.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Communication about Soviet Political Oppression: Qualitative Study of Second Generation**

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The aim of present study was to analyze communication between parents and their grown up children about political oppression experiences during Communism regime in Lithuania. Method. 145 second-generation of survivors (mean age 45 years) answered open questions about the communication with the parents about parent political oppression experiences and effects of communication about it. Thematic analysis was applied for analysis of qualitative data. Results. Second generation of survivors knew about parent political violence since childhood. For some participants communication about parent traumatic experiences had positive impact, for the others this was painful and caused negative feelings. A common theme among second-generation narratives was secrecy of parent experiences. Discussion. Study revealed communication patterns and common themes among second generation of survivors, including silence and avoidance of communication about parent political violence. We explain this not only by psychological reasons, but also by social and political context of the Soviet regime.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Subliminal Emotional Priming on Helping Behavior**

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Our study examined the effect of the emotional valence of subliminal prime stimuli on the degree to which participants complied with a major request in the foot-in-the-door (FITD) paradigm. Prior to the major request (helping behavior consisting in developing intervention programs for road safety), participants were exposed to subliminal faces expressing neutral, positive (happy), or negative (angry, sad) emotion. We found that the emotional valence of prime stimuli affected both recognition rate and time devoted to the major request. In the presence of negative priming and without a preparatory act, subjects agreed to give less time to the association. However, with preparatory act and in the presence of positive emotion recognition was significantly facilitated. These results provide a further demonstration of subliminal emotional priming of social behavior that has no direct association with the prime stimuli, and suggest a dissociation in the types of behavior that can be primed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Media Influence in the Genesis of Risk Perception in France and Norway. a Comparative Study.**

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This study of media influence on risk perception is part of a project, called Perception of Transport Risk in France and Norway. The aim is to investigate how French and Norwegian newspapers portray transport risk and to analyse cultural specificities in media reports. Using a thematic content analysis, the study aims at determining the value and prevalence of the messages on transport risk. In Norway, the majority of the articles about transport risk was found in the regional newspaper consisted in short reports about minor accidents. In the national newspaper, a greater share of Norwegian articles was reports about dramatic incidents such as airplane crashes. In France, rail accidents and airplane crashes related to terrorism are the most cited articles in the newspapers. Such reports would influence differently the way Norwegian and French people perceive risk in transport and how they choose between transport modes.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Risk Perceptions, Personality Traits, and Use of Risk Information Sources**

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The present research investigated the relationships among risk perceptions, personality traits, and use of and trust on risk information sources. College students (N=71) and city residents (N=85) living in a small city in eastern Japan participated in the study. They were asked to complete a survey about risks on earth quakes and fires, as well as their personality traits. The results show that risk perceptions and personality traits influence both the use of and trust on risk information sources. It is also revealed that not only official channels such as TV, newspapers, and radio broadcasts, but also personal channels such as conversation with family members and the internet are mostly used and trusted risk information sources. These findings highlight the importance of performing risk communications appropriately according to the types of risk events and recipients.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Communication Counterpart on Verbal Expressions Depicting Self and Others**

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Individuals' attribution is often biased and actor-observer bias is a classical example. Examining language use in the biased attribution based on the Linguistic Category Model, Fiedler and his colleagues (1991, 1995) showed that people habitually employ more concrete language (i.e., situational information) in talking about self, as compared with others. In line with this result, the present study empirically investigated whether the presence of communication counterpart would affect the abstraction level of verbal expressions, which previous research did not explore. The results showed that the typical actor-observer bias appeared in the presence of communication counterpart; however, in the absence, the opposite pattern emerged. Moreover, the presence or absence of communication counterpart changed the abstraction level of language referring to self, but not that of other. Self-knowledge may consist of information varying on the degree of generalization and abstraction level of verbally expressed self-concept can be adjusted depending on situations.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Research on Community Value among Residents**

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The purpose of this research was to investigate the structure of community value among residents. We defined residents' needs as those that they attach importance to in their community life or that they require for their local community in form of "community values." In order to achieve this purpose, we conducted questionnaire surveys in three areas that have different area characteristics (e.g., urban-rural, social network, residents' migration, etc.). We conducted the KJ method, which classified an open-ended question ("What is a serious consideration for you in your community life?") systematically. As a result, we obtained several groups of answers, for example, "human relation," "environment," "tradition of area," and so on. In conclusion, it is evident that residents possess multifaceted community values.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Background Music on Feelings and Utterances during Conversations**

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Effects of back ground music (BGM) on a conversation were examined from the perspective of music type and the conversation partner. The dependent variables consisting of feelings and the number of utterances were analyzed in relation to the independent variables, type of music (uplifting, depressive, no music) and the conversation partner (stranger, friend). Participants (N = 84) in 7 pairs were assigned to six conditions. In the depressive music condition, there was a marginally significant interaction for positive feelings ( $F(2,78)=2.38$ ,  $p<.10$ ), positive feelings of a stranger pair was stronger than that of a friend pair. Moreover, marginally significant interaction for the total utterance time was indicated ( $F(2,36)=2.51$ ,  $p<.10$ ), the total utterances time of a stranger pair was significantly shorter than that of a friend pair. It is suggested that depressive music might influence positive feelings in a conversation at the first meeting, though it is not effective for activating conversations.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Way Parents Response to Compliments for their Children's Achievement in a Confucian Society (Taiwan)**

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The purpose of this study is to explore how parents response to other people's compliments to their children's achievement in Taiwan. 252 undergraduates in this study were instructed to recall an episode in which they had a success or accomplishment and a friend of their parent expressed compliments to their parent. Then, the participants were instructed to write down the conversation between their parent and the compliments giver. The data were categorized according to its pattern and four major response patterns were found. 1. deny directly, saying that their kid is not that good; 2. accept the compliments; and, 3. accept the compliments for their children's achievement, in the meanwhile, complaining about their children's other drawbacks in other life domain. According to the data collected, the 3rd pattern was the most commonly adopted way by parents in Taiwan and the cultural implication was discussed.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality Traits of Individuals Prone to Manipulations**

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Among the various aspects of the manipulation phenomenon study the identification of personality traits and predisposition to manipulations plays a huge role. One can identify several portraits of the manipulator, based on various theoretical and methodological concepts. We have also created a portrait that supplements and specifies the particular traits of the manipulator in two portraits, created basing on the results of empirical research by Christie and Geis, and based on theoretical concepts of humanistic psychology. The aim of our research was to study the value relations of persons prone to manipulations. Methods of research - observation, questionnaires, incomplete sentences, method of expert judges. The results showed that those who are prone to manipulations outwardly self-confident, socially adapted and professionally competent. However, their values are disharmonious, contradictory. All three portraits have common features characteristic of persons prone to manipulations: high externality, insensitivity, mistrust of self and others, desire for control.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Consumers\' Cognitive and Affective Response Processes for Different Types of  
Commercials**

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The aim of this study is to ascertain whether the response process involved in forming an impression about a commercials differs with regard to the type of presentation -- explanation type or talent image type. Two TV commercials of the same brand, one that focused on the explanation of the product and another that featured popular Japanese talents, were shown to 222 students. The subjects were asked to write their impression about each commercial in about 100 characters and evaluate their liking or dislike of the commercial on a 7-point scale. As a result of text mining the free answers, it became evident that, in the case of the talent type commercial, the attitude toward the advertisement (Aad) is mainly formed through an affective response process. On the other hand, in the case of the explanation type commercial, "Aad" is formed through both affective and cognitive response processes.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Features of Self-Determination of the Person in the Context of Socialization**

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Investigation of students self-determination in the context of university socialization reveals significant changes of personality structure in the middle of higher education connected with chosen speciality (lawyer, philology and psychology), with peculiarities of self defining, with particular features of university and social orientation of the future profession. Empirical research applied by psycho-diagnostic data (16-PF, Self-Control, Self-Relation) makes clear that there's an interrelation between self-determination of the person during socialization and person's individual features. Complete self-determination of university students and their personal development is closely interconnected with formation of self-determination. Socialization of students in conditions of university influences their personal development and adjustment by means of training and professional self-determination: psychologists - by means of a reflection, lawyers - in space of social attitudes, philologists - in speech activity. Socialization in conditions of university is carried out by means of welfare student's actualization as person and as a spiritual integrity.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Favors as a Deterrent of Inconsiderate Behavior: Effects of the Norm of Reciprocity and Empathy with the Victim**

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Although the effectiveness of favors has been well documented, their role in deterring negative behavior has not been directly addressed. This study examined whether receiving a favor can successfully reduce inconsiderate behavior through the norm of reciprocity only when individuals understand the victim's vexation. The participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: to either receive a drink as a favor from another participant or to receive nothing. Two participants were induced to loudly discuss a crossword puzzle together before and after favor manipulation, with one participant assigned to perform the same task alone. As hypothesized, participants who received a favor were more willing to talk quietly relative to those who did not receive a favor, only when they highly empathized with the victim's vexation. The findings suggest that granting favors can effectively deter negative behavior only among empathic individuals.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Fundamental Mechanism of Performance Decrement under Evaluative Pressure: The Influence of Awareness of Failure and Self-conscious Emotions**

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Task performance is often impaired when audience-induced pressure is salient. This study aimed to investigate whether performance under evaluative pressure is influenced by a performer's perception of failure or success while performing. It was hypothesized that awareness of failure during the performance creates self-conscious emotions (e.g., shame), and this emotions provokes performance decrement. The study employed a 3 (time: 1/2/3) design experiment. The participants performed an n-back task before 2 different audience members and received performance feedback of progressive failure after time1 and progressive success after times 2. The result of the ANOVA revealed that the participants' error response and degree of shame increased after the failure feedback (at time 2), but decreased after the success feedback (at time 3). These results suggested that awareness of failure evokes shame, which impairs cognitive task performance under evaluative pressure. Therefore, a cognitive process seems to mediate between pressure and performance impairment.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gendered Context of Emotional Intellect (EI) Presentations in Children of 5-6 Ages**

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**METHODS.** Observation of role playing in children. The sample includes 44 children of 5-6 ages divided into 3 groups: same gender female group (15), same gender male group (15) and mixed gender group (7 males and 7 females). The differences were valued by Fisher Criterion  $\varphi^*$ . **RESULTS.** Having interactions in same gender peer groups, boys significantly avoid presentations of empathy in contrast to girls ( $\varphi^*=1.93$ ). No differences in holding emotions skills were revealed between boys and girls involved into role playing both in same and mixed gender groups. Boys invariably represent every element of EI irrespective of gender context of interactions. Unlike girls in the mixed gender group much less frequently ( $\varphi^*=1.71$ ) represent empathy and tend more frequently to discern emotions in partners than in the same gender group ( $\varphi^*=2.31$ ). **CONCLUSIONS.** Gender context of interaction during role playing in group significantly influences the character of EI presentations only in girls.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Chameleon Effect: Imitation or Dialog?**

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One of trends in chameleon effect research refers to technique of social influence. It has been demonstrated, that imitation of customer by waiter while taking order at restaurant generates in more generous tips in comparison to procedure when waiter simply confirms content of order. However both conditions are differentiated with some key issues. In experimental case a researcher has pronounced significantly more words than that in control group. We do not know did registered output had emerged because of imitation (you should pronounce exactly same words; you should imitate wording of \"customer\")? Or, alternatively, this effect has been started by mechanism of dialog itself (it is sufficient just to talk, without imitation)? In our presentation we discuss these particular - as well as some related - issues.

**Category: Social Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformation of Valuable Acceptance of an Image Influenced by Mass-Media**

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Transformation is a deep, qualitative change of distinctly expressed creative or degradational direction, causing morphological, structural, functional transformations and other changes of fundamental, basic, essential character in object. Modern mass-media both reflect reality and form its image (a valuable “pattern of the world”) in consciousness of mass audience. Image is a form of reflection of the environment which determines an internal plan of actions and allows us to form and make corrections into subject’s activity on the basis of the valuable attitude. At the bottom of any mechanisms of images’ transformation there is their subjective importance for the person. Transformation of new and existing images occurs due to their value-sense acceptance (imparting them a personal sense). Under modern conditions special direct manipulating technologies are used in informational-communicative processes for the purpose of forming an image of a certain value-sense modality.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Subjective Perception Values of Five Dimensions Involved in the Scholar Sport Practice**

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The present study analyzes the subjective importance of five aspects related with sports practice among a sample of scholars. A total of 762 athletes participated in this research, 264 females and 498 males, coming from age categories under 18. A Thurstonian design for paired comparison was used to estimate subjective values for the dimensions: To have fun, To follow the rules, fairplay, to win, to be committed. The ranking of the dimensions was not exactly the same for males and females. The most important dimension related with the sport practice for men was to have fun, , and for women the first dimension was the fairplay. The second dimension for men was the fairplay, and for women was to have fun. The rank of the rest of the dimensions was the same: to follow the rules, to be committed and finally, to win.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Yoga Training on Stress and Self-esteem of Male University Students and Its Relationship to Emotional Intelligence**

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This study was administrated to investigate the effect of eight weeks yoga training on stress and self-esteem of male university students and its relationship to emotional intelligence. In this experimental study, demographic questionnaire, DASS-21 inventory, Rozenberg self-esteem inventory and MSEIS(2005) questionnaires were used. 277 Azad university students were chosen with available sampling, then 52 persons after matching, were randomly assigned into an experimental and a control group. The experimental group participated in yoga classes two times a week, 60 minute a day for two months. Both groups were evaluated again after the two-months study period. To analyze the findings descriptive (mean & SD) and inferential (independent t-test, pearson, multiple regression, multivariate) statistics were used. Result, revealed significant reduction in stress, EQ and self-esteem. In addition, the result demonstrated significant relationship between stress-EQ and stress-self-esteem. There was not significant relationship between demographic features and these variables, too. Yoga have positive effect on stress, self-esteem and EQ. It is suggested that yoga is as a public, effective and cheap sport and can lead to positive mental and physical health.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anxiety in Sport Climbers and Skiers**

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The purpose of this paper was to determine and compare the anxiety levels of elite sport climbers and skiers. The sample of subjects for this research was comprised of elite sport climbers (18) and skiers (18). The sport climbers were aged  $20.34 \pm 4.28$ , with an average sports experience of  $6.64 \pm 2.98$  years, whereas the skiers were aged  $18.28 \pm 2.84$ , with an average sports experience of  $8.42 \pm 2.12$  years. The test for the measurement of competition anxiety was used. In the end the authors concluded that high-risk sports athletes are emotionally stable; they can remain calm both in risky situations and in the face of sudden changes; they are patient and relaxed; they appear to be calm and satisfied and they can deal with stress optimistically. All those characteristics are essential for them and for the activities they participate in as evidence of emotional stability.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Sensation Seeking IN Sport Climbers AND Skiers**

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The purpose of this paper was to determine and compare sensation seeking between elite sport climbers and skiers. The sample of subjects for this research was comprised of elite sport climbers (18) and skiers (18). The sport climbers were aged  $20.34 \pm 4.28$ , with an average sports experience of  $6.64 \pm 2.98$  years, whereas the skiers were aged  $18.28 \pm 2.84$ , with an average sports experience of  $8.42 \pm 2.12$  years. The variable sample was Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking Scale for the assessment of stimulation demand. In the end the authors concluded that although in most items there are no significant differences between the athletes, the sport climbers show an increased susceptibility to extreme exercises and sports providing unusual sensations; the differences in Dis point to a greater disposition of the sport climbers towards wild parties, they enjoy the company of real „swingers“, indulge in alcohol and lead a hedonistic lifestyle.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining the Augment Feedback Presentation Methods (After Trials Successful and Unsuccessful) on Learning and Error-Detection Capability in a Force Produce Tas**

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The aim of this study was examining effects of different ways to presenting KR (after good trials, after bad trials) on learning and error detection in power produce task. 60 students undergraduate (30 men, 30 women) of physical education faculty of Razi University participated in this research voluntarily. The instruments that used for data collection consisted of one dynamometer (MIE medical research ltd) and one timer. The task was power production grip in right hand. Participants divided into three groups in order to KR receiving (after good trials, after bad trials and no KR). ANOVA were used for acquisition phase and ONE WAY ANOVA for retention test. Results showed that a main effect of group was significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Present results have two important issues. If feedback to be provided after good trials, learning is facilitated and presenting KR after good trial improved error detection capability.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study of Motivational Orientations among Different Ethnical Groups in Hong Kong Secondary School Children**

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Hong Kong is an international city and the society is made up of multi-ethnic groups. This study examined the achievement motivation and intrinsic motivation among 375 secondary students that came from different ethnical backgrounds of Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Filipino and Nepalese. The instruments used were Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ) and Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI). Data were analyzed with multivariate analyses of variance using race as grouping factor and gender as covariate. Statistically significant differences were found between genders but not between ethnical groups which revealed that children in Hong Kong adopted a similar motivational orientation towards sports in regardless of their races.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Sport Participation on Self Esteem of Middle School Adolescents\' Girl**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to investigation the effect of sports participation on self esteem in middle school adolescents\' girls. **Method:** This research was a quasi-experimental study. The sample group included 70 female students (12- 14 years) that were randomly in two groups. Coopersmith self esteem inventory were used. Test group was exposed under the regular exercise program for 12 weeks and every week two 60 minute sessions. Data were analyzed by paired- t test and variance analysis (ANOVA) Test. **Results:** The results of T- test to compare self esteem score of test group and control group in post-test showed that self esteem of test group has improved after sports activities. Also T-test results showed that the mean of self esteem of test group has increased after participating in sports. **Conclusion:** The results showed that participation in exercise has influence on girls self esteem

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship between Emotional Stress, Self-efficacy, Self-regulation and Mental Fatigue of College Athletes**

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**Purpose:** This research tries to study the complex relationship between college athletes' emotional stress, self-efficacy, self-regulation, and mental fatigue. It will provide theoretical basis for training athletes and improve their performance. **Method:** This study used Athletes Training State Monitoring Scale, 512 college athletes were randomly selected to finish the questionnaire. **Results of these structural equations modeling** would examine the hypotheses about the relationship between college athletes' emotional stress, self-efficacy, self-regulation and mental fatigue. **Results:** Emotional stress not only had a direct impact on mental fatigue, but also had indirect effects through self-efficacy and self-regulation. The longer campaign experience and higher athletic rank the college athletes had, the higher self-efficacy and better self-regulation ability they would obtain. **Discussion:** Self-efficacy and self-regulation have mediating effects between emotional stress and mental fatigue. Emotional stress can positively predict mental fatigue; self-efficacy and self-regulation would negatively predict it.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Motor Imagery and Relaxation on Karate Performance**

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Purpose the present study was thus devised to investigate the effects of motor imagery and relaxation on the learning of karate tactical strategies. method each of 15 athletes, 11 male and 4 female, was subjected to training of relaxation and motor imagery for 8 week. All Ss have got compiled trait anxiety tests (Stai x1- stai x2) and performance tests at the beginning and end of the 8 week. results results showed that all athletes , to end of the 8 week, displayed a reduction in trait anxiety and exhibiting better performance in kumitè tactical strategies. discussion the study suggested that the combination of motor imagery and relaxation training was effective in enhancing the motor performance and kumite technique in karate athletes.

**Category: Sports Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychophysiological States and Motivation In Elite Wrestler**

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Examine the effects of different level combination of motivation to achieve success and motivation to avoid failure on psychophysiological states in elite wrestlers. Obtained data show that different combinations of levels of motivation to achieve success and motivation to avoid failure provoke different psychophysiological states. Conducted experiment revealed that combination of high levels of both motivation to achieve success and motivation to avoid failure provides better psychophysiological state in elite wrestlers compared to other groups with different combinations of motivational variables. It was shown that motivation to avoid failures had been formed as a personality formation, which compensates excessive tension, caused by high level of motivation to achieve and regulates the psychophysiological state. This phenomenon can be viewed as an effect of training. Consideration of motivation as a complex multilevel functional system with integrated affective and cognitive processes allows considering this psychic process of a person in actual situation.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Time Perspective as a Predictor of Self-reported Risky Driving**

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The aim of this study was to explore components of time perspective as predictors of self-reported risky driving. Zimbardo, Keough, and Boyd (1997) demonstrated that present-oriented individuals are more engaged in risky driving. Future-oriented individuals, in their turn, are less engaged in this behavior. The present study involved 360 participants aged from 18 to 62 ( $M = 26.5$ ,  $SD = 9.9$ , 55% female). The Driver Behavior Questionnaire adapted for the Latvian population, and a new method, the Time Orientation Inventory (TOI), were administered. An exploration of the TOI revealed three factors: Present Orientation, Positive Future, and Consideration of Deadlines. The results of a linear regression demonstrated that Consideration of Deadlines, age, and female gender predicted a lower level of self-reported violations. Consideration of Deadlines, Positive Future, and age predicted a lower level of driver's errors. Unexpectedly, Present Orientation did not predict violations, errors, or lapses.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Understanding Driving under the Influence of Alcohol of Portuguese Drivers Using the Theory of Planned Behaviour**

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Several studies show that the drivers behavior is the main cause that determines 80% of the accidents. This investigation began with the study of young drivers risky driving behavior based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (1985, 1988, 1991). As a general rule the TPB determines that the more favourable the attitude and the subjective norm and the bigger is the perceived behavioral control, the bigger will be the intention of performing a behavior. Beginning with the study of young drivers risky driving behavior we developed a sequence of investigation with 4 more studies that allowed the elaboration of a questionnaire with the dimensions of the TPB to study the behavior of drinking and driving. The final study (study 5), with the participation of 560 drivers demonstrated a good model fit and that general attitudes and better determinants of the intention of performing the behavior than specify attitudes.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Driving Anger in Taxi Drivers**

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This research investigated the types of situations that cause drivers to become angry while driving. Even though there are several studies which have used the DAS (Driving Anger Scale), no research has been done with professional drivers. The present research used the DAS to investigate which situations caused Turkish taxi drivers to feel angry and how this compares with other samples. A total of 500 questionnaires were handed out to taxi drivers working in the city of Izmir (Turkey). In total 286 completed questionnaires were returned, giving a response rate of 57%. This study also measured demographic variables, driving violations and crash involvement. The poster presents the findings of this research and discusses the implications of the findings.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Traffic Accident – A Mass-Media Discourse Analysis**

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In a set of previous studies we used the social representations theory (Moscovici, 1988) and showed that the central core of the social representation of the traffic accident is death. Therefore, the current study aims at revealing how the topic of death is depicted in the news reports about road accidents, assuming that the death theme is the strongest within mass media discourses. Data was collected from Romanian online newspapers and written TV reports from 2007 until 2010. We used T-LAB Software to analyze the headlines and discourses in these articles. The vocabulary was analyzed according to the magnitude of the accident: fatal vs. non-fatal. The results revealed the main dimensions of the representational field and the links to the road users' way of social thinking regarding car crashes. Results are discussed in terms of contents, structure and factors of social representation, also correlated with the illustrative variables.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The reliability and validity of the Romanian Multidimensional Traffic Locus of Control Scale**

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The study aims to construct the Romanian version of the Traffic Locus of Control Inventory. Following the research carried out by Rotter (1966), who laid the grounds of this concept, researchers were concerned with the study of the traffic locus of control and with the construction of specific measurement tools (e.g. Montag and Comrey, 1987). Furthermore, Özkan and Lajunen (2005) developed the Multidimensional Traffic Locus of Control Scale. We have built a more complex scale consisting of six components: *chance, externality, internality, accident causes, fate and resignation*. This model is inspired by Hunter and Stewart (2009) who developed a multidimensional scale for measuring the locus of control of U.S. military pilots. The items were adapted and then evaluated by experts. We analyzed the internal consistency of the scale and conducted a confirmatory factor analysis. The results show good psychometric qualities for this instrument on the Romanian sample.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Driving Behaviour and Road Traffic Accidents Amongst Young Population in Greece**

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**Introduction:** Bad driving behaviour leads to Road traffic accidents (RTAs). **Aim:** To assess the driving behaviour amongst young military people. **Methodology:** A questionnaire was completed voluntarily by 501 individuals. **Results:** The sample is predominantly young, mean age 25.2 years, 93.4% males, well educated, with a third of them holding a university degree and only 5.5% been graduates of primary school education. 18.7% of them did not have a driving license and 26.3% were not covered personally by the insurance of the vehicle at the time of completing the survey questionnaire. In 18% of them the car was a parental gift, 52.4% have driven at least once drunk, 51.2% smoke and 75.7% make frequent use of cellular phone when driving. 47.6% of them do not use always the seat belt and 68.9% speed at least once every month while driving. **Conclusion:** To reduce RTAs in Greece, driving behaviour should be improved among the young population.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Hofstede's cultural dimensions predict road fatalities at cultural level**

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The study was aimed at discovering the impact of Hofstede's cultural dimensions (2001) on road fatalities. National level data of cultural dimensions were obtained from Hofstede (2001) as well as collected in Latvia (reliable Latvian data so far were no available). Road fatality data were obtained from European Commission (2009) data base. In total data from 24 countries were analyzed Correlational analysis showed that road fatalities are positively related to Power Distance and Uncertainty Avoidance, and negatively related to Individualism.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Aggressiveness Behavior In Everyday Driving Situations**

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The present study aims at a multi-angle analysis of the phenomenon of road accidents in Portugal, focusing on the contextualization of this phenomenon and the causes resulting from aggressive driving. Participated in this study 480 drivers, 210 reported that they were never involved in accidents and 270 that have had at least one accident, with a mean age of 33.63 years ( $SD = 10.59$ ). Accidents and violations of the motor vehicle code occurred mostly in males with a higher number of miles driven. The emotional instability among women and a higher demand for sensations in men leads to more aggressive driving. The drivers of ages 18 to 24 years are those who on average report more aggressive behaviors on driving.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Complexity of Traffic Scenarios and Mental Effort in Car Driving**

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Depending on the complexity of a traffic scenario a certain amount of mental capacity has to be invested in steering and manoeuvring procedures when driving a car. In the study reported, different dynamic traffic scenarios were recorded and each frame of the video stream was analyzed regarding its structural complexity by means of digital image processing. For measuring complexity an algorithm of fractal geometry was used. The recordings of the different scenarios were presented to 20 subjects who had to judge continuously the degree of mental demands associated with the different traffic situations. Therefore a special scaling procedure was developed. The resulting time series data of the complexity measures and the demand estimations were then correlated. The results show that the mental effort related to a certain traffic situation can be predicted by a formal complexity analysis of the traffic scene. Implications for applications in the automotive industry are discussed.

**Category: Traffic Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Discourse Analysis of Public Road Traffic Safety Decisions In Norway**

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The interface between the political executive and public administration constitutes a source of potential conflict. It has been suggested that the last decades of reforms within the public sector have eroded the trust between civil servants and the political executive. Using a critical discourse analytical framework, the present study aimed to investigate how administrative leaders construed the participants and processes involved in road traffic safety related decision making. The results are based on a selection among 21 semi-structured interviews carried out among safety experts and decision makers in Norway. The results of the analysis showed that while the informants construed themselves as acting rationally and knowledge-based, they represented politicians as guided by emotions and self-serving motives. Also, the informants construed processes that lead to safety being down-prioritized as inevitable and out of their control.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Leader's Mood on the Mood of Group Members in Self-managing Groups**

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**Introduction:** The aim of this paper was to investigate the effect of Leader's Mood on the mood of group members in self-managing groups. **Method:** Data were collected from 297 personnel in self-managing groups comprise 3-5 persons that, one of them selected as a leader. Experimental intervention was inducing mood contains the tragedy or the happy films that induced the correspondence sense in leaders. **Results:** Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) examined the effect of leader's mood on member's mood in groups, and indicated that members who were in groups that leaders had positive mood, had much positive mood than members who were in groups that leaders had negative mood, and members who were in groups that leaders had negative mood, had much negative mood than members who were in groups that leaders had positive mood. **Conclusion:** In attention to the results, the mood of leaders transfers to members, obviously.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychosocial and Workplace Determinants of Burnout in Hospital Nurses of Hamedan City, Iran**

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**OBJECTIVE:** The present project aimed to evaluate both the level of job burnout in three dimensions of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and decrement of personal accomplishment as well as assessing its relationship to job satisfaction, depression, anxiety, sense of control, perceived social support and coping strategies. **METHOD:** 400 nurses working academical hospitals were evaluated by *Maslach* Burnout Inventory (MBI), *Beck* Depression Inventory, Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced Scale (COPE), *Shapiro* Control Inventory (SCI), Social Support Questionnaires and Self-Rating Anxiety scale (SAS). **FINDINGS:** The mean score was 18.78 (11.54) for emotional exhaustion subscale, 5.99 (6.26) for the depersonalization subscale and 19.88 (4.66) for the personal accomplishment subscale. Stepwise multiple regression analyses also indicated that the most significant predictor of both Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization was work-setting satisfaction; of personal accomplishment was problem solving coping strategy. **CONCLUSIONS:** It is necessary to reduce job dissatisfaction and care about personal characteristics in preventing job burnout.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Level of Stress Tolerance and the Quality of Policemen`s Nerve System**

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Most of the authors consider that the reasons of professional stress are more complicated and depend on individual features and conditions of stress accumulation. The accumulation can lead to the aggression and mistakes in professional work of policemen. The research defines the connection between the level of the stress tolerance and the quality of policemen`s nerve system. Research methods: - «Health in extreme situations» (A.Volkov, N. Vodopyanova, 2009); - EPQ (H.Eysenk, 1969); - correlation coefficients of Spearman and U-criteria of Manna-Whitney for two independent samples. The most significant connection ( ) between the level of stress tolerance and policemen`s work experience; the level of policemen`s stress tolerance and level of psychotism; the level of policemen`s stress tolerance and the level of emotional stability; the level of policemen`s stress tolerance and the level of extraversion ( $p=0.003\leq 0.01$ ) was founded. The basic hypothesis of the study was confirmed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Peculiarity of Adaptability at Employees with a Different Profile of Lateralization.**

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Adaptation of new employees is the most important problem in process of personnel structure. It depends among other on the adaptability representing a set of psychological and psychophysiological characteristics. On the other hand, a number of researches testify to an important role functional brain asymmetry in the adaptation mechanism. However we aren't known researches of this factor in organizational processes. Our research is spent for the purpose of revealing of adaptability peculiarity at persons with a various profile lateralization. It's object was office staff working in one organization. We investigated set of characteristics, which defines success of adaptation to the organization. This set of characteristics is most strongly represented at examinees with left-brain domination. This results can be used in selection of the personnel and effective systems of occurrence in a post.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Experience of the Consultant as Container in a Group Relations Training Event with Specific Reference to the Robben Island Diversity Experience (RIDE)**

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Consultants consulting to the Robben Island Diversity Experience (RIDE), a group relations training event (GRT), have experienced their role as container differently than when they consulted to other GRT events. This difference in experience prompted the authors to explore what consultants as containers experience when consulting to RIDE. Qualitative research informed by hermeneutic phenomenology was followed. Data was gathered through a focus group with six consultants who had consulted to different RIDE events. The data was analysed through thematic analysis and interpreted from a systems psychodynamic approach. Working hypotheses were formulated regarding the experiences of consultants in the symbolic laden context, the island as container in itself and the dominance of the island within the event. The study enhances the understanding of the experiences of consultants working with diversity in symbolic laden contexts, as well as those implementing diversity interventions in South African organisations and globally.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Social Comparison and Suspicion on Company Evaluation**

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This study investigates the influence of social comparison and suspicion(stems from Corporate Social Responsibility Activities(CSR) of companies) on corporate evaluation.Eighty undergraduates are randomly assigned to four different experimental conditions.We hypothesized that when consumers compare themselves to people who have the most money, most education and the most respected jobs in the society, they evaluate company engaging in CSR activity more favorably.On the other hand, when consumers compare themselves to people who have the least money,least education and the least respected jobs in the society, they evaluate company engaging in CSR activity less favorably.The influence of social comparison on corporate evaluation is mediated by the presence of empathy-based approach.Our results also demonstrated that increased suspicion about the motive behind the CSR activity results in less favorable corporate evaluations.The effect of suspicion on company evaluations is mediated by the inferred sincerity of motives.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Characteristics of Young Unemployed People Who Get a Job**

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The current field study researches psychological influences that have an impact on the success of re-integration in the labour market. The research question is: in which characteristics do the young unemployed who succeed in finding a job differ from the ones who don't find an occupation. Methods a randomized sample of 106 young unemployed people was examined in a two-wave panel study during a period of 18 months. The measured variables include (age, gender etc.) intrapersonal factors like self-efficacy, Occupational expectations, Locus of control, Achievement motivation, and mental health. Results The logistic regression identified the variables in which the constantly unemployed participants were different from the ones who managed to get a job. Variables that have been found to have a significant impact were person variables like self-efficacy, Locus of control and mental health. Conclusions These results should make a big difference for the development of supporting programs for young unemployed people.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Fit between Person-Organizational Values as a Predictor for Motivational Persistence. An Intercultural Analyze in Organizational Context.**

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The aim of this research was to study two successful telecommunications companies, a Romanian multinational and the leading Turkish mobile telephone operator. The study, which was conducted on Romanian and Turkish employees, aims at conducting a through analysis of the existing relation between the personal, organizational and cultural values and the motivational persistence. The results have shown that person-organization fit, in other words the matching index between employee's values and the company's values is predictor for motivational persistence. Moreover, the cultural context in which the two companies run their business has a paramount influence on the dominant universal values of both Romanian and Turkish employees.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Emotional Suppression on Mental Health among Japanese Industrial Workers**

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The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of emotional suppression on mental health among Japanese industrial workers. It is essential for Japanese to adapt to the corporate culture because they tend to make much of collectivity. As a means of adaptation, emotional suppression of Japanese industrial workers have been regarded as appropriate. However, it is recently pointed out that excessive emotional suppression promotes mental health disorders. Therefore, the negative effect of excessive emotional suppression on mental health is examined in this research. A questionnaire survey was conducted for 300 Japanese industrial workers and now under analysis. The result and conclusion will be reported soon. The expected results are as follows. (1)The will of adaptation to the corporate culture enhances emotional suppression; (2)Emotional suppression promotes mental health disorders.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Ethnography of Women's Work**

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AA contextualized form of resistance is offered in the ethnography of women work in EPZ's. In the case study and the ethnography of women's work in EPZ's, a study of the dynamics of resistance is offered by looking into the subtext of everyday individual and collective activities that may otherwise not be categorized as open confrontation against established structures. Such forms of struggle are played out in the everyday resistance of 'victims.' The everyday experiences and resistance of women workers include, among others : they develop 'self-help' strategies to alleviate their work and health burdens such as joining in-house labor unions. They also develop a system of interaction and assistance among themselves. There are times when the women feel that they cannot do anything about their work conditions. The study has shown that the arena of resistance unfolds in the everyday choices and actions of women workers.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Work Conditions and Work-Family Conflict Evaluate by Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire**

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The COPSOQ is an instrument to assess psychological factors at work consists of several subscales. The aim of the study were to analyse psychosocial work environment and the influence in the work family conflict.. The COPSOQ was used for the assessment of psychosocial factors at work. The COPSOQ is a powerful tool in the evaluation of important psychosocial dimensions, such as cognitive skills and emotional rewards, interpersonal conflict, work-family interface, questionnaire seems to be. Results between two study groups of workers: one group of metallurgical workers and a group of health care workers were compared to each other as more work-family conflict. This sample was collected from various enterprises and institutions in northern, central and southern of Portugal. We found some gender difference. The principal predictors of work-family conflict high quantitative demands at work, elevated number of days at work.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Predictors of Entrepreneurial Success**

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It is assumed that personality of the entrepreneur has a strong impact on the success of a firm, especially this effect might be applicable to small businesses. The general aim of presented study was to verify the predictors of achieving success among entrepreneurs. 127 subjects took part in this study. They were both the owners and founders of their companies. Results demonstrated that success was related to a wide range of psychological predictors (e.g. hope, action/state orientation). The hypothesis were partly confirmed. Goal dimensions (persistence, effort, goal satisfaction) moderated the examined relationship between success and personality characteristics.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Peculiarities of Professional (Job) Adaptation among Young Kazakhs**

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Psychological study of job adaptation shows interconnection between ethnical identity and professionally significant value orientations of personality. Young Kazakhs are differed by their peculiarities of job adaptation in connection with living in country-side or city environment. Decisive factors of effective adaptation are: economic welfare, professional knowledge, possessing necessary language (Kazakh, Russian, English), skills of self-presentation, strength of job-motivation, social-psychological skills. Those who are not gifted enough in these capacities usually failed in innovational spheres of job market. Empirical research cleared up the fact of more or less successive adaptation of young Kazakhs towards economical, judicial, medical and in recent years - technical and engineering specialities. There are revealed certain peculiarities in formation of job-entry stages of adept, optant, master and tutor. If employees manifest insufficient skills on the first and the second stage they usually fail in reaching tutorial stage. Also gender and age peculiarities appeared.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of the Cognitive Resources in the Motivational Process among Mexican Workers**

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Expectations and Meaning of work are cognitive resources that could moderate the motivational process that Job Demands-Resources model postulate. This study examined the moderating role of expectations (i.e., Professional development, User relationship) and Meaning of work on the relationship between job resources (i.e., autonomy, supervisor-support, recovery) and job- and health- related outcomes (i.e., vigor, absorption, dedication, self-acceptance, life satisfaction). A sample of 400 health professionals from México were evaluated in a cross sectional design. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlations and hierarchical linear regression analyses. Before testing the regression models, we examined a measurement model including all the study variables and to clarify the nature of the moderating effects, we plotted the interactions using the standardized regression coefficients of the regression lines. This study showed that met expectations and meaning of work enhance the positive impact of autonomy and recovery on some of the proposed positive consequences.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology - Job/Work Analysis**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Chief's Personality Features**

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It is accepted to consider, that the management concerns to economic sphere of administration, however it includes not the less important function - management of the people. With this purpose, in the clause, the problem of disclosing personal qualities of effective activity of the chief is examined We surveyed 34 chiefs of the running industrial enterprises in Armenia and have revealed, that the presence of a high level of social maturity at the effectively working chiefs testifies to their leading qualities. Thus, there are the serious tasks before the modern chiefs - ability to the accelerated training and development of operative reaction flexible strategy , opposition to modern calls, in particular - world economic crisis. We shall notice, that the opportunities of the future success are incorporated in any man. But for this purpose it is necessary to learn, to open, to develop and to improve these qualities.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**System of Requirements to The Teacher's Profession The as An Object of Synergetics**

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In the report is considered the typology of nonlinear dependences in the research on revealing of the basic requirements to the teacher's profession. In the expert questionnaire were offered 129 parameters estimating qualities, skills are necessary for teachers in professional work. For calculations was used M.Basimov's author's method. The interval of estimations has allowed to solve a problem only for triads. It has been revealed 193 strong nonlinear dependences (from them 55 with a maximum, 93 with a minimum, 45 increasing, but it is far not linear). Strong linear dependences are revealed only 30 and they connect related estimations (sometimes expressed by synonyms), that is possible to consider first of all as criterion of reliability at carrying out of examination, but not as results for interpretation of results. The received results allow to speak about system of requirements to the teacher's profession as the object of synergetic studying.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Negotiational Role of the HRM Department in the Decision-Making Process:  
Findings of a Doctoral Thesis**

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This study examines the negotiation power of the HRM department, placing emphasis on the process of decision-making one of the primary research foci. The empirical dimension relies on distinct methodological approaches that, together, are believed to provide a broader understanding of this phenomenon by concentrating on both the inter and intra-departmental level of analysis. At the former level, the 20 interviews conducted with directors of other departments reflect a concern with qualitative data analysis. At the latter level, the 215 questionnaires administered to HRM professionals reveal a greater concern with quantitative data analysis. Care is taken to relate the perspectives of other divisions concerning the negotiation influence of this department with behavioural variables drawn upon by human resource professionals. The findings of this study provide support for the belief that the power of negotiation inherent in the process of people management can transcend an exclusively departmental logic.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Locus of Control of Stress' Sources and Burn-out**

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Our aim is to check how factors of stress enunciate by employees can predict their burn-out. The locus of control and the latitude of decision (feeling of the power to organize his activity and task) are usually described as a positive element to square up problematic situations. 109 people, all comers, answered a questionnaire made up of the Job Content Questionnaire of Karasek, GHQ12, causal attribution of stress, MBI. They answer the questionnaire two times, with an interval of 8 weeks. Locus of control stressfull elements at work and feeling to have a latitude of decision at work are indicator of present and future burn-out (respectively  $r=-.35$  and  $r=-0.25$  ;  $p<.01$  for T1,  $r=-.24$  et  $r=-.19$  ;  $p<.05$  for T2), without be responsible of burn-out's decrease. We will discuss the pertinence to use those subjective indicators to evaluate the profit of psycho-social intervention. Stressors\' impact was osberved as significative

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Features of Circus Performers' Activity**

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The modern labour market is formed under influence of two employment system: "industrial" and "professional" (Tremblay, 1992). "Industrial" system is based on hierarchical organization of work, rigid classification of kinds of works and requirements to professional skills, which determined by work experience. "Professional" employment system is based on originality of personal abilities and skills as the important condition of successful activity. We will show that the art activity is the integral form, which includes elements of those systems. We will ground, that circus art activity refers to a few activities, in which individual characteristics become the basis to create a product of artistic activity - an image. The present study proposes an empirically derived dimensional model of creative potential of circus artists, which is mostly revealed the requirements for the integrity manifestation of individual and personal traits.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Family-Work Role Conflict as Related to Psychosomatic Disorders and Life Satisfaction among Married Female Teachers at Irbid First Directorate**

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The study explored family-work conflict among female married teachers as related to Psychosomatic disorders and life satisfaction. The study sample consisted of 327 teachers who were chosen from 22 public schools located at Irbid first educational district. 13% of the participants (n=44) were between the age of 20-30 years old, 42% (n=136) were between the age of 31-40, and 45% (n=147) were above the age of 41 years old. The Family-Work Conflict scale and the Life Satisfaction checklist were developed for the purpose of this study based on the related literature. Psychosomatic level was measured by using a short Arabic version of Cornell checklist, a self-report scale to diagnose psychosomatic disorder. Results revealed that participants reported higher level of work to family conflict (WFW) than family to work conflict (FWC). WFC (Mean=3.87) was greater than FWC (Mean=2.06).

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Importance of Work Experience to Organizational Development: Matching the Opinions of 35 y.o. Professionals with the Opinions of 55 y.o. Professionals in Organization**

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We studied the managers estimate the importance of the work experience. Two groups took part in the research: a groups of 30-35 y.o and of 50-60 y.o. It was found out that views of professionals on work experience coincide in terms of two positions: the importance of work experience for the formation of a specialist's image sensitivity to a professional activity; work experience creates individual criteria of an activity estimating. Differences in views of professionals belonging to different generations on work experience were found out in terms of 3 positions. In particular, those who are 55 y.o. value their efforts in getting experience, and those who are 35 y.o. estimate experience in terms of its value for a company. In order to overcome these contradictions and coordinate positions of the both groups in a company, we worked out a Matrix of Work Experience.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Organizational Work Factors among Workers and Supervisors in Export Processing Zones which Support Global Markets**

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This is an investigation of the interaction between organizational and management factors at work for both workers and supervisors in the manufacturing sector. Sample consisted of 23 establishments, 630 workers, and 47 supervisors for the survey, and 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) for workers, and 5 FGDs for supervisors. Workers and supervisors alike reported illnesses and job dissatisfaction. Survey showed that the most prevalent issues among workers were the need to upgrade skills (77.6%), pressured in doing work (60.4%), fast paced work (60.4%), repetitive work (63%), and that work entailed both physically and mentally tiring (59.6%). On the other hand, supervisors described their work as challenging and stimulating (63.8%), needed regular upgrading of skills (48.9%), and needed literacy on information technology (31.9%). It is recommended that organizational policies friendly to workers and supervisors be implemented.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformational and Transactional Leadership Skills among Macedonian Managers and Entrepreneurs**

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Today, more than ever the need for quality leadership is enhanced in the organization. The leadership' goal is to develop a sense of belonging and loyalty towards the organization and the mutual values and ideas. Leadership means vision, trust, commitment, training others, dynamic, enthusiasm, and must be present at all levels in the organization. The entrepreneurs now days, are those who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods and the most of the time they create new organizations. In our research we analyzed the most popular theory for leadership today the transformational leadership, which goal is to "transform" people and organizations literally. We did a research on two groups in RM: entrepreneurs and managers comparing their transformational and transactional leadership skills. The results showed very interesting data base. Transformational leadership skills are much more used than transactional.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Evaluation of Leadership Effectiveness: Still Gender Biased?**

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Objective and accurate assessment of leadership effectiveness is the essential system in organizations that are striving for the leading positions. This paper sets out to examine possible influence of bias based on gender to the evaluation of leaders, according to the perception of Lithuanian employees. The research sample (249 employees: 42% male and 58% female) represented various types of organizations in Lithuania. Questionnaires consisting of a hypothetical situation presenting one usual leader's (effective or ineffective) day and a percentage evaluation of leadership effectiveness were collected and analyzed cross-sectionally. According to the data, male evaluators were stricter for the effective leader in comparison with female evaluators. Moreover, participants showed prejudice towards the female leader in the ineffective leader's group. The paper addresses the lack of research about the evaluation of leadership in the Eastern European context and provides important insights about stereotyping of female and male leadership among real Lithuanian employees.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of the Coaching Leadership Scale**

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The purpose of this study was to develop the coaching leadership scale 125 preliminary items and 8 factors of the scale were obtained based on contents analyses of interviews and open questionnaires. The initial scale was distributed to 293 employees and 200 employees. Results of exploratory factor analyses showed that the four factor solution with 38 items fit the data best. To test the validity of the scale, the questionnaire was distributed to 600 employees. 4 factors(respect, goal-setting and feedback, changing the view point, and belief of the growth potential of subordinates) with 24 items were finally obtained. Coaching leadership was highly correlated with various leadership variables, confirming convergent validity of the scale. The coaching leadership scale was significantly correlated with various criteria such as self-efficacy, supervisor trust, and organizational commitment, confirming criterion related validity of the scale. The limitations and implications were discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Leader's Behavioral Integrity and Leader Legitimacy Perception on Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of leader's behavioral integrity on subordinate's job satisfaction and organizational commitment and the mediating role of leader legitimacy perception. Data were gathered from 304 employee who are working in various organizations in Korea. Results of correlational analyses showed that behavioral integrity was significantly and positively related to leader legitimacy perception, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Also leader legitimacy perception was significantly related to job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Second, leader legitimacy perception was served as a full mediating role on the relationship between behavioral integrity and job satisfaction and a partial mediating role on the relationship between behavioral integrity and organizational commitment. Third, leader's collaborative communication and subordinate's conscientiousness had moderating roles on the relationships between behavioral integrity and leader legitimacy perception. Finally, implications, limitations, and future studies were discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Fostering Relations of Mutual Trust : The LMX in Japanese Railway Company**

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The current study aimed to determine the relationship between independent variables and leader (teacher required knowledge and skill to new driver)-follower (new train driver) mutual trust outcome. Self-reported data were collected from the one section in the railway company in Japan. Forty-one followers trained in past three years had matched leaders' ratings. The follower sample (average age =24.4 years old) consisted of 20 males and 21 females and all men leader sample (average age=32.1 years old). From results of hierarchical regression analyses, each mutual trust between the pairs was found to be significantly related to learning about their partner and leadership behavior (instruction and delegation), after the effect of the followers' gender and passed years. An additional finding was suggested that the rating discrepancy between leader and follower about the degree of knowing their partner and leadership behavior yield unbalanced mutual trust, and that reflect disruption of the relationships.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Leadership Style and General Health in Managers at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, and Its Effect on Job Satisfaction in Subordinate**

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Investigations showed that general health, behavior style are related. The present study is concerned with relationship between leadership style and general health in managers at Shiraz University of medical sciences, and its effect on job satisfaction in subordinates. 33 managers and 132 subordinates were randomly selected. Leadership style, general health and job satisfaction questionnaires were completed. Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t test, Chi-square were used. 1- There is positive relationship between general health and leadership style. 2- There is positive relationship between leadership style in managers and subordinates job satisfaction. 3- Female managers use participative leadership style more than males. 4- There is no significant difference between numbers of managers in 4 kinds of leadership styles. Empathy, self awareness, high motivation and self confidence, are components that cause positive relationship between general health and leadership style. These Characteristics also increase motivation, self confidence and satisfaction in subordinates from their job.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Senior Managers and Safety: Characteristics that can Make a Difference?**

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Senior managers are described as a prime influence on organisational safety but it is unclear how they exert their influence. A literature review of senior managers' and organisational safety suggested social competence, safety knowledge, problem solving, personality and regulatory focus as relevant characteristics. Senior managers (n=9) from European air navigation service providers were interviewed about work activities and decision making in relation to safety, safety culture and commitment to safety. Transcripts were analysed using qualitative content analysis by two coders (IRR Krippendorf's  $\alpha = .728$ ). The findings confirmed the characteristics above as highly relevant for senior managerial work in relation to safety. Although the literature suggests interpersonal leadership as inapplicable to senior managerial influence on organisations, responses indicated authenticity, trust and visionary leadership as relevant for safety. Following these findings, the indicated characteristics are further investigated in relation to senior managerial safety commitment as an outcome measure.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Transformational (Self-)Leadership Model: Self-leadership and Transformational Leadership**

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According to the guiding principle that “effective (transformational) leadership begins with effective self-leadership”, the present work presents a conceptual integration of self-leadership and transformational leadership. Both concepts are highlighted separately according to current knowledge, followed by an analysis of their commonalities. Based on this conceptual analysis, theoretical foundations, as well as empirical evidence, the Transformational (Self-)Leadership Model is presented with two steps. In a first step, transformational leaders must possess self-leadership competencies in order to effectively lead employees and develop themselves further. In a second step, employees can develop and improve their own self-leadership competencies, and transformational leadership provides the necessary context for such developments.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships among Work Motivations, Leaderships, and Resilience of Japanese Nursery School Teachers**

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Enhancing worker's motivation is important for any leaders at any workplace. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of resilience on the relationships between worker's work motivations and leader's leaderships. 3325 nursery school teachers completed a questionnaire which consisted of 3 scales: (1) Work motivation scale examining 5 types of motivation for 6 work tasks, (2) Leadership scale including 2 factors: leadership for performance and that for maintenance, and (3) Resilience scale devised by Mori et al. (2000). The results showed that the motivation was correlated the leadership for performance negatively, and that for maintenance positively, and that the correlation coefficients were varied among more, medium, and less resilient teachers. These results were discussed in relation to the self-determination theory of motivation and the fostering system of resilience.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Antecedents and Consequences of Work-Home Balance among Romanian Office Employees**

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This study had as first purpose the investigation of emotion regulation strategy of reappraisal, work-home balancing strategies of scheduling and postponing household, negative discrete emotions (fury and discouragement) and informational support from job, as antecedents of work-home balance. Secondly, we studied the effect of work-home balance on job satisfaction, family satisfaction, and mild symptoms of depression and anxiety. 311 office workers filled in the scales, through snow-balling. The properties of the instruments for measuring work-home balance, job satisfaction and family satisfaction, were confirmed through structural equation modeling. The results of the hierarchical regression analysis showed that reappraisal, scheduling, the interaction between discouragement and informational support, have a positive effect on work-home balance. Additionally, postponing of household and the interaction between fury and informational support, have a negative effect on work-home balance. Further on, findings proved that work-home balance enhances job and family satisfaction and suppress symptoms of anxiety and depression.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is Leader-Member Exchange Differentiation Bad? LMX and Task Interdependence Moderate the Effect of LMX-D on Individual Outcomes**

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Leader-Member eXchange differentiation (LMX-D), or the degree of variability in individual Leader-Member exchange (LMX) within a team, is known to be related to outcomes, such as satisfaction and teamwork. However, the effects of LMX-D on individual outcomes remain unclear, because previous studies have focused on LMX rather than on team situations. We focused on team situations, and examined the interaction between LMX and LMX-D on individual outcome. Respondents were 175 employees. Results indicated that when the task interdependence level of the team was high, the association between LMX-D and individual outcome was positive in high LMX, whereas it was negative in low LMX. Conversely, when the task interdependence level of the team was low, LMX-D was negatively related to individual outcome for low LMX, whereas, this association was not significant for high LMX. Results suggest that the effect of LMX-D was affected by LMX, as well as by team situations.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Leader's Gender, Nature of Performance Feedback and Feedback Recipient's Gender on Feedback Reaction**

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The data for the present study were obtained from 202 university students and working people. Each participant received a vignette describing either positive or negative feedback given by female or male leaders. They were asked to evaluate the given feedback on 10 statements by using a five-point scale as if they were the recipient. A between- subject factorial ANCOVA design was used. A triple- leader gender X participant gender X type of feedback- interaction was significant. Additionally there was a significant main effect of type of feedback. The results showed that both male and female participants accepted feedback given by the same sex leader more than the opposite sex leader when the feedback was positive. On the other hand, there was a cross sex positive bias when the feedback was negative. The results were discussed and directions for the future research were provided.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**“I Hope Someday You can Join Us.” Effects of Charismatic Leadership, Followers’ Submissiveness, Self-esteem and Individual Differentiation on Turnover Intention in Multilevel Marketing**

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Grounded on the Social Identity Theory, this study proposed a moderated mediation model and examined the complex mechanism through which effects of individual differences might attenuate the direct and indirect impacts of charismatic leadership on followers’ personal identity and turnover intention. Survey data were collected from two hundred multilevel distributors in Hong Kong. Findings confirmed that charismatic leadership was negatively associated with turnover intention through the mediation of followers’ personal identity. This mediation pattern was moderated by followers’ submissiveness and self-esteem. Specifically, the relationship between charismatic leadership and personal identity is stronger when a follower’s submissiveness is high whereas the relationship between personal identity and turnover is stronger when both submissiveness and self-esteem of a follower are low. Implications on theory and practice are discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How do Bystanders Evaluate the Abusive Supervisors? The Application of Social Dominance Theory**

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Abusive supervision is supervisors' display of hostile verbal and nonverbal behaviors toward subordinates (Tepper, 2000). Past literature emphasized the victim's perspective on abusive supervision. Few studies consider the bystander's viewpoint on abusive supervision. Therefore, our study tries to investigate the bystander's attitude toward the supervisor who abuses other subordinate. Based on social dominance theory (SDO), we explore how bystander's gender, social dominance orientation (SDO), and supervisor's gender interact to influence the bystander's evaluation of abusive supervision. Using policy capturing approach, we recruited two hundred and thirteen university students in Taiwan to participate in the experiment. The result showed a positive relationship between the bystander's SDO and his/her evaluation of abusive supervisor. Such relationship was stronger when the bystander was male, when the supervisor was male, and when both were male. This study sheds light on the question of why people may tolerate the authority's abusive behavior toward victims.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Competition and Collaboration in Chilean Public Schools: an Analysis of Professional Networks.**

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The Ministry of Education of Chile has been promoting public policies oriented to enhance the quality and to improve educational equity. The current voucher system fosters competition between schools. School results are public. Parents have greater information available to freely decide to stay on a school or to move their children to another campus. The Ministry also promotes collaboration within schools and between schools. The main purpose of this paper is to understand these relations of collaboration and networking, along with the more visible relations of competition between schools. A qualitative study within 6 urban public schools was undertaken. Main participants were teachers and administrators. A content analysis was made with the purpose of understanding daily practices of each school. Results allow describing and characterizing how professional networks work within each school and between schools and their immediate environment during the process of designing and implementing annual improvement plans.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining the Relationship between Values, Ethical Judgment and Performance in an Iranian Company**

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Introduction: to understand the ethic concept in organizational background, we examined the relationship between values and individual variables with it, and determined its predictors in Iranian company. Method: In this investigation, 375 persons from an industrial company were selected by random sampling method, and then responded the Values Questionnaires (Schwartz, Blisky 1987; Rokeach, 1973) and ethical scenarios (Tyszka, Zaleskiewicz, 2007). Then, assessed the reliability of values questionnaires and by regression analysis predicted the Ethical Judgment and performance. Results: results from measuring the reliability were variable from .65 to .81, and factors from Schwartz and Blisky\'s values questionnaire and, Rokeach\'s values questionnaire predict the ethical judgment and performance, significantly. Conclusion: Conclusion from measuring the reliability was satisfactory, and regression model indicated that Values predict the employee\'s Ethical Judgment and performance, significantly. so we proposed the organizations to spot the values in their selection processes.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining the Predictor Factors of Burnout in Isfahan Nurses**

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**Introduction:** Burnout is the problem that nurses encounter with it and threaten them. Currently it is obvious that this matter decreases the hospital effectiveness. **Purpose:** The purpose of this article was to determine the predictor factors of burnout in Isfahan nurses. **Method:** Statistical population was Isfahan nurses and Statistical Sample was 210 nurses. The measurements were: burnout questionnaire (Maslach & Jackson 1993), job Stress questionnaire (Davis, Robbins, & Mackay, 1991), role clarity questionnaire (Sawyer, 1992), and Workload questionnaire (Spector & Jex, 1998). Data analyzed by SPSS (Version 16), and used correlation and regression methods to analyze. **Results:** Findings from stepwise regression illustrated that job stress, role clarity, and workload predict burnout, significantly. **Conclusion:** In order to decrease the nurse\'s burnout, should establish the instructional schedules in hospitals that decrease the stress and increase the role clarity, and job analysis must be provided somehow that nurses don\'t confront with workload.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Organizational Justice and Organizational Trust**

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The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between organizational justice and organizational trust. Participants were 406 elementary and secondary school teachers. Organizational Justice Scale and Organizational Trust Scale were used to collect data. The relationships between organizational justice and organizational trust were examined using correlation and the hypothesized model was tested through structural equation modeling. Results showed that organizational trust correlated positively with distributive ( $r=.38$ ,  $p<.01$ ), procedural ( $r=.43$ ,  $p<.01$ ), and interactional justice ( $r=.44$ ,  $p<.01$ ) dimensions. Results from structural equation modeling demonstrated that the model is saturated. Consequently, the fit of the model is necessarily perfect. According to path analysis results, organizational trust was predicted positively by distributive ( $\beta=.22$ ) and interactional ( $\beta=.25$ ) justice. However the path from procedural justice to organizational trust was non-significant. Distributive, procedural, and interactional justice dimensions have explained 25% of the variance in organizational trust. Results were discussed considering the previous studies.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effect of Quality of Relationship in the Use of Interpersonal Influence in Upward Influence Attempts**

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The study investigates the quality of relationship in the use of interpersonal influence in upward influence attempts. The sample was composed by 47 leaders. The results showed what key influence tactics built more effective relationships in upward influence attempts. The quality of relationship was positively affected by the use of consultation and personal appeals ( $\beta=0,116$  and  $\beta=0,129$ ). Collaboration had negative effect ( $\beta=-0,104$ ). Rational persuasion ( $\beta=0,200$ ) and legitimating tactics ( $\beta=0,115$ ) had positive effect when used by female leaders. Inspirational appeals ( $\beta=0,069$ ) and coalition tactics ( $\beta=0,082$ ) had positive effect upon the quality of relationship when used by male leaders. A significant effect of gender upon the use of tactics by the agent was observed, showing better interactions with the opposite sex. These findings have important implications for how organizations can understand leaders' use of influence tactics and the effects of these tactics upon the quality of relationship within the workplace.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Efficient and Effective Time and Stress Management among Macedonian Managers**

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationships between time and stress management skills and their personality type among Macedonian managers. Design/methodology/approach –It is argued here that Macedonian managers have efficient and effective time and stress management, which is related to their own personality type. Findings –Results show that personality type is significantly related to time management and coping responses managers use. Research limitations/implications – Limitations of this research include narrow sample, not the best representative of the population. Practical implications – This research provides implications for practice in several areas: development and sustainment of managers with excellent time management skills and development and sustainment of managers with excellent coping response strategies. Originality/value – This research contributes to the field by offering support and new findings. This study adds to the body of literature in what is considered a relatively new area of study.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The International Network for the Study and the Research on Entrepreneurship and Leadership (INSREL)**

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The International Network for the Study and the Research on Entrepreneurship and Leadership (INSREL) has among its main objective the development of studies and researches to acquire new knowledge and to support micro and small enterprises in local contexts and to promote activities that could create international dialogue in this area in an interdisciplinary perspective. There is growing recognition of the relevance of SMEs in local economies. In Brazil this entrepreneurial segment represents 25% of Gross National Product (GNP) and generates 14 million working places, i.e., 60% of the formal employment in the country and constitutes 99% of the 6 million existing formal establishments. In the international context, on the other hand, more than 90% of the formal establishments belong to this segment as well. One of the main problems in this kind of enterprises is their longevity and success which are the main themes of INSREL.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships of Followers' Collectivism and Individualism Orientations with Social and Personal Attraction towards the Leader**

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The aim of the present study was to examine the association of individuals' collectivism and individualism orientation with depersonalized social attraction and personal attraction towards the leader. In line with the social identity theory of leadership (Hogg, 1996), it was suggested that people with high collectivism orientation would be more likely to report depersonalized social attraction; whereas those with high individualism orientation would be more likely to report personal attraction towards the leader. Data was collected from a sample of 485 employees from one public and five private organizations operating in Turkey. Regression analyses revealed that, contrary to expectations, individualism significantly predicted depersonalized social attraction towards the leader ( $r = .13, p < .01$ ); whereas collectivism predicted personal attraction towards the leader ( $r = .26, p < .001$ ). The results are discussed regarding theoretical and practical implications along with suggestions for future studies.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Big Five Personality Dimensions as Predictors of Emotional Labor**

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The present study aimed to examine the effects of four of Big Five personality dimensions (Extraversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) as predictors of emotional labor. Turkish versions of Big Five Inventory (BFI: Benet-Martinez & John, 1998) and Emotional Labor Scale ( ELS: Grandey, 1999) were administered to 254 service employees. Regression analyses revealed that while agreeableness was the only personality dimension that predicted surface acting ( $R^2$  change = .02,  $F$ change (1,212)= 4.08,  $\beta$  = .14,  $p$ [le].05), deep acting was significantly predicted by extraversion ( $R^2$ change = .07,  $F$ change (1,212)= 17.62,  $\beta$  = .27,  $p$ [le].01), neuroticism ( $R^2$ change= .02,  $F$ change (1,212)= 5.22,  $\beta$  = - .15,  $p$ [le].05), agreeableness ( $R^2$ change=.11,  $F$ change (1,212)= 30.11,  $\beta$  = .35,  $p$ [le].01) and conscientiousness ( $R^2$ change= .04,  $F$ change (1,212)= 8.82,  $\beta$  = .20,  $p$ [le].01). These results indicated the importance of personality variables (especially agreeableness) for occupations that require high levels of emotional labor.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships between Affective Commitment, Personal Resources, and Organizational Support in Mexican Employee's.**

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This study consider the relationship between perception of organizational support (Eisenberger, 1986), as an environmental resource, and job self-efficacy (Bandura, 1999; Schaufeli, et al., 1996) as a personal resource (Lazarus, 1991), with Affective Commitment (Meyer, Allen and Smith, 1993). Data from 275 employees of two organizations: public (60.7%) and private (39.3%) located in Mexico City. Correlation analysis was performed between perceived organizational support (POS), job self-efficacy (JSE), and affective commitment (AC). The correlation analysis indicated that POS showed a significant positive relation with self-efficacy ( $r = 0.244$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and AC ( $r = 0.499$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). This research is important because it takes into account both POS (Rhoades, Eisenberger and Armeli (2001) and self-efficacy (Martinez and Salanova, 2006), from the approach of personal and environmental resources (Lazarus, 1991), considering that patterns of attachment may vary depending organizational requirements.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**In Search of the Key to Service Excellence - Separate or Joint Impact of LMX and Service Climate on Employees' Service Performance?**

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Service organizations are in search of the key of success to service excellence. This study aims at examining whether LMX and service climate separately or jointly affect employees' service performance. Both external and internal service performance of service employees were examined. 319 dyads with matched pairs of leaders and subordinates from 51 service teams of 9 service organizations participated in this research study. The research was conducted with multi-level analysis. Findings indicated that both LMX and service climate strongly influence service employees' service performance to both external and internal customers but no interactive effect of service was found. These findings have important implications for advancing the service quality theory and practices, and facilitating the conceptual development of relational leadership, service climate and service quality theories.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence in the Workplace: A Meta-Analysis**

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This study was designed to examine the relations between emotional intelligence (EI) and seven commonly examined workplace criterion variables. Using a meta-analytic approach, we analyzed findings from 102 independent samples, with a total sample size of 13,810, to obtain estimates of the population mean effect size of the association between EI and job performance, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, organizational citizenship behavior, leadership effectiveness, transformational leadership, and contingent reward of transactional leadership, respectively. Moderator analyses were also conducted to examine whether types of EI model and sources of criterion rating moderate the strength of these associations. Meta-analytic results show that EI had small to moderate associations with these variables. Moreover, EI models were found to moderate the EI-workplace criterion relations. These findings generally support validity of the EI construct in the workplace. Conceptual and applied implications are discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Managing Coping Skills Strategies to Decrease Work Avoidance in Mexican public middle school administrative**

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This correlational study decreased work avoidance through the intervention of cognitive-behavioral program based on Managing Coping Skills Strategies Program. This phenomenon has huge impact on employees' mental health in organizations. It was observed that when an organization is unaware of the presence of this phenomenon in their employees, it is incapable to identify causes of their low performance at work. The intervention program was applied in a sample of 10 administrative employees of a Mexican middle public school with ABA-Multiple Base Line design. Work avoidance test (Littlewood, 2007), which measure work satisfaction, wellbeing and organizational justice and it was administrated during baselines. Results suggest a negative correlation (-0.83) between work satisfaction and work avoidance, showing that Coping Strategies were a helpful tool for decreasing in a 78% and maintaining work satisfaction in the administrative of the institute. This program must be held as a common practice to increase work satisfaction.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence for Managerial Effectiveness in Businesses from the Perspective of Seven Rules of Rumi's Philosophy**

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According to Goleman's Emotional Intelligence theory, brain is an emotional architecture in itself. E.Q theory proves that firstly, self –awareness, emotional awareness and self-confidence form consciousness for the self as a personal competence; secondly self-control, conscientiousness and adaptability provide a strong base for self-regulation; thirdly commitment, entrepreneurial ability and optimism are the fundamentals of motivation, fourthly empathy, conflict management, collaboration and cooperation and leadership build social skills for the self. On the other hand, seven rules of Celaleddin Rumi's Philosophy support Goleman in a fundamental and a necessary level. In other words, the base of Goleman's E.Q theory was founded originally on Rumi's Philosophy and they have been enhancing each other strongly. For that reason, in this paper Goleman's Emotional Intelligence theory and Rumi's Philosophy will be critically evaluated and developed depending on these facts for managerial effectiveness in businesses.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating the Relationship among Effective and Cognitive Trust in Manager, Supervisor and Coworkers and Organizational Commitment in a Public Company**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship among effective and cognitive trust in manager, supervisor and coworkers and organizational commitment in a public company. **Method:** Participants were 120 employee, randomly selected, using Yang (2005) and Balfour, Wechsler, (1996) questionnaires. The data were analyzed applying Pearson correlation and regression analysis. **Result:** The results indicated that there was a significant correlation between three dimensions of organizational commitment and effective and cognitive trust in manager, supervisor and coworkers. **Finding:** The findings showed that by creating conditions that encourages various level of trust, we may expect increases in organizational outputs specially organizational commitment

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Optimal Work Experience: An Embodied Perspective**

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The concept of optimal experience seems to be inexplicably tied to the experiences of flow, engagement and involvement, which in turn are embedded viscerally in the positive bodily sensation, experience and perspective of verticality ('up'). The purpose of the study was to explore how an embodied approach may be applied for the enhancement of optimality in a work context. A mixed mode approach within the qualitative research paradigm was followed. Three modes were applied to a sample of 45 administrative workers. These modes included the Positive Projective Technique (PPT), a form of the Experience Sampling Method (ESM), and Appreciative Inquiry (AI). Results indicated that positive projections elicited by the PPT, combined with the ESM and AI, enabled participants to mentally overcome their work demands, and to envision opportunities for the organization; to collectively construct an architecture bringing the identified opportunities to fruition, providing for optimal work experience and performance

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prediction of Safety-Related Behavior among Turkish Nurses: An Application of Theory of Planned Behavior**

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This study examined the factors contributing to adherence to safety related behaviors of nurses by utilizing Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Additionally, the effect of safety climate perceptions on safety behavior was assessed. Data were collected from nurses (N=274) and their first line supervisors (N=34) in two hospitals. Participants filled out the questionnaires including scales of TPB (subjective norm, attitude toward the behavior, perceived behavior control, and intention) and safety climate perceptions. The outcome variable was the compliance to the standard precautions as rated by the supervisors. The data collection has been completed. It is expected that the TPB variables (individual level factors) explain safety compliance through intentions. Moreover, safety climate perceptions of nurses (an organizational level factor) are expected to explain an additional variance in safety compliance over and beyond the effects of the TPB variables. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation of Organizational Commitment and Personality Characteristics with Job Structure Consideration.**

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**Abstract** The aim of current research was to investigate the relation of organizational commitment and personality characteristics with job structure consideration. 360 personnel of an company was selected by stratified random sampling method and divided to two groups ,per group include 180 participants, according to their job structure. First Group included jobs that require ingenuity and productive thought (jobs with open structure), while others were not (jobs with close structure). Participants responded to Baulfour & Wechsler (1996)`Organizational Commitment Scale and Saucier(1994)` Big Five Minimarker Questionnaire. Finding indicated that relationship between Identification commitment and Affiliation Commitment with openness to experience and Exchange Commitment with extroversion is different in two groups. Organizations can avoid of effects of low commitment by using personality characteristics in selection process.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Personality, Organizational Identification and Their Relationships with Performance of College Teachers**

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Based on a sample of 865 college teachers from 13 universities, the study used the regression analysis to test the relationship between personality and the performance for the college teachers and also the moderating effect of the organizational identification (OI) on the relationship above. The results showed that (1) the five dimensions of the big-five personality have positive relationship with OCB. (2) the extraversion dimension of big-five personality was positively related to the research performance ; Organizational identification had moderating effect on the relationship between extraversion and teaching performance. (3) the neuroticism dimension was positively related to the college teachers' research performance, but the moderating effect of OI did not exist ; (4) the conscientiousness dimension was positively related to research performance, and the moderating effect of OI on the relationship between conscientiousness and OCB existed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Work Constraint and Support on Organizational Citizenship Behaviors:  
Conscientiousness and Proactive Personality as Moderators**

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This study was aimed at exploring the effects of work demand as a work constraint and high commitment human resource management (HRM) as one kind of work support on organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) in a cultural Chinese society (Taiwan). Furthermore, in the light of the hard working virtue of Taiwan people molded by the traditional Chinese culture, we examined the potential moderating effects of conscientiousness and proactive personality traits on the relationships between the above two work characteristics and OCB. The purposive sampling method was used to conduct surveys with structured questionnaires among full-time workers in Taiwan. A total of 310 participants returned valid responses for further analysis. The results revealed that both work demand and high commitment HRM had positive impacts on OCB. Furthermore, both conscientiousness and proactive personality traits enhanced the positive relationship between work demand and OCB.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Spillover of Emotions from Work to Family : The Moderating Effects of Neuroticism and Extraversion**

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This study aimed to investigate the spillover of emotions from work to family and the moderating effects of extraversion and neuroticism. Using the 'Day Reconstruction Method(DRM)' that reconstructs the emotions of a day, we collected data concerning every episodes in a day and their concomittant emotions from a sample of 125 Korean working adults. The results of hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed the positive relationships of positive and negative emotions at work with those at home, indicating the 'positive' spillover of emotions from work to family. Furthermore, extraversion and neuroticism had significant moderating effects on the spillover of positive emotion: the spillover of positive emotion from work to family was stronger among extraverts, and weaker among neurotics. Contrary to our expectation, they had no such moderating effects on spillover of negative emotion. Some personality factors seem to have moderating effects on spillover of positive emotion.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study on the Relationships of Team Members\' Competitiveness, Team Commitment and Team Satisfaction: Focusing on Mediating Roles of Relationship Conflict**

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The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between team members\' competitiveness, team commitment and team satisfaction, and also mediating roles of relationship conflict on the relationship between competitiveness and team commitment and satisfaction. Data were gathered from 285 employees. Results of correlational analyses showed that team members\' competitiveness was significantly related to both team commitment and team satisfaction. Second, team members\' relationship conflict fully mediated the relationship between team members\' competitiveness and team commitment and partially mediated the relationship between competitiveness and team satisfaction. Third, verbal aggression and leader\'s consideration moderated the relationships between team members\' competitiveness and relationship conflict. Finally, the implications and limitations of this study and the direction for future research were discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Organizational Changes in the Austrian Armed Forces Psychological Phase-model,  
Typical Actors and Survey Results**

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Austria acted as a neutral country during the cold war. After the fall of the iron curtain and upcoming new scenarios (asymmetric war, terror,...) the tasks of the Austrian Armed Forces have changed and according to the new tasks, the structures have to be adapted. Within the last ten years several structural reforms have taken place within the Austrian Armed Forces. Some of these reforms are still going on and overlap each other. The presentation sketches a phase model of the change-process and characterizes typical actors. Some empirical results of employee surveys conducted during the reform-process in the Austrian Armed Forces are reported.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Approaches to Diversity Management in a Global Context: An Analysis of European and American MNCs' Sustainability Reports**

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The study provides an understanding on the role of having diversity and inclusion policies in the workplace and brings new perspectives to diversity issues and its relationship with sustainability practices. Methodology investigates the diversity practices amongst countries and sectors. The world's largest companies which are listed on Forbes 250 in 2010 are selected as research sample. Secondary data which is related to diversity is obtained from the firms' 'Global Reporting Initiative' adopted sustainability reports by using quantitative and content analysis method. Findings indicate that, diversity management practices and its disclosure level significantly differ among countries as well as sectors. European companies are better on disclosing GRI items and other dimensions comparing to American firms. The difference is emanated from the economic regions of corporations have substantial effects on the scores for GRI items as well as diversity dimensions. It may also be affected by their social, cultural, economic, legal environment.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Studying the Correlation of Oral Skill with Organizational Citizenship Behavior on Staffs of Kashani Hospital in Isfahan, Iran**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this survey is to study the correlation of oral skill with organizational citizenship behavior on staffs of Kashani hospital in Isfahan, Iran. **Method:** The statistical population included all the staffs of the hospital, which consisted of 158 people. The sample group was chosen using the relative categorical random sampling method. The sample size was 100 persons. They have completed the two questionnaires of relationship skills and organizational citizenship behavior. **Result:** The results showed that oral skill has an acceptable correlation with organizational citizenship behavior ( $r = 0.6$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). In other words, the more oral skill, the better and higher organizational citizenship behavior. **Discussion:** According to the results, it was suggested that the research findings such as conducting workshops for hospital staffs, should be put into action. Considering the research limitations, some applicable offers were made.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Moderating Effect of Social Support on the Relationship between Work-family Conflict and Job Performance: The case of nurses**

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Because nurses usually play dual roles in their family and work, and their time and energy are in limited circumstances, more likely to cause problems of work-family conflict (WFC). This study aims to explore the relationships WFC and job performance of nurses, and explore the moderating effects of social support on the WFC and job performance. We adopted the questionnaire survey method; 520 questionnaires were released to nurses within 2 hospitals. A total of 473 valid questionnaires were collected. The results show that: (1) different nurses working in different units have significantly different level of WFC. (2) the degree of WFC has negative influences on the job performance. (3) social support has the moderating effect on the relationship between WFC and job performance. We hope the findings will be useful for hospital managers and nursing departments, especially when they plan and execute employee counseling or employee assistance programs.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigate the Relationship between Personality Characteristics with Counterproductive Work Behavior**

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This study attempts to investigate the relationship between personality characteristics with counterproductive work behavior (CWB). The statistical population comprised of all personnel of Isfahan Power Distribution Company. The sample included 121 people, selected randomly by clustral sampling manner. To assess personality characteristics, NEO personality questionnaire was used (Costa & McCrae, 1980). Counterproductive behaviors were assessed by means of workplace deviance questionnaire (Robinson & Bennett, 2002). The reliability of these instruments has been established. In order to analyze the data Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used. Results indicated that there is a significant relationship between two dimension of personality characteristics with organizational oriented CWB and interpersonal oriented CWB. The relationship between agreeableness and organizational oriented CWB was significant at  $p \leq 0.05$  and other relationships were significant at  $p \leq 0.01$ . so our conclusions product support for Fox and Spector's stressor-strain model.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Emotional Intelligence and Job Performance Efficiency in Managers with Different Gender**

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The ability to deal with different emotions plays moderating role in burnout development risks (Maslach, Schaufeli & Leiter, 2001). That is why we can suggest this ability in managers as a crucial characteristic, connected with job performance efficiency and work satisfaction. The aim of the empirical study was to estimate the interrelations of emotional intelligence and job performance efficiency in male and female managers. The study was conducted in 114 mid-level managers (men=50, women=62) with work experience not less than 1 year. The main conclusion: the more managers are capable to deal with emotions, the more they are effective at work and the less they suffer from burnout. The obtained empirical results could be used for the following practical purposes: development of stress-management programs and including special topics in professional training.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Is Creativity Universal or Culture Specific? Culture, Personal Characteristics and Creative Ability**

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Innovation is a key driver of the competitive advantage of organizations today, and creativity is the first phase in the innovation process. Our study explores individual differences in creativity and whether these differences vary across cultures. We sampled 65 Americans, 100 Chinese, 50 Swedish and 62 Israelis in train stations in these respective countries (54% were male; age ranged from 16-66). The results revealed differences in reported personal characteristics such as creativity breakthrough and need for uniqueness. For example, China is a country high on collectivism, power distance and uncertainty avoidance. The Chinese respondents had the lowest scores on creativity breakthrough and need for uniqueness. However, when measuring actual creative performance as assessed by a creative insight task, no significant differences were found between respondents of the different countries, suggesting that people from different cultures have similar levels of creative ability. Implications will be further discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Management Conceptions and Employee Perceptions of Error Management Culture in Small Businesses**

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A well managed error-management (EM) culture is important for large and small organizations to leverage learning potentials inherent in errors. This research extends previous work in the field of EM as it systematically compares top management thoughts concerning EM with their employees' opinions of this topic. In an initial sub-sample (approximately one fifth of the aspired total sample of 40 companies) we found managers (n=12; both questionnaire and interview data) to have generally low knowledge of EM strategies despite a general agreement of its importance. Additionally, employees (n=94, questionnaire data only) reported low levels of EM culture and high levels of error strain in businesses where managers emphasized the importance of EM in the qualitative interview although lacking deeper knowledge thereof. This leads to the assertion that managerial knowledge should include conceptual models of EM culture and cultural change to be able to develop truly error friendly organizational cultures.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationships between Work Stressors and Their Consequences among Chinese Workers: Self-efficacy as a Moderator**

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The aim of the research was to explore relations between various work stressors and strain, in the cultural context a Chinese society, Taiwan Both the main effect and possible moderating effect of self-efficacy were explored. Using structured questionnaires, a total sample of 310 full-time employees in Taiwan were surveyed. Analyses revealed that for Chinese employees, different indicators of strain were significantly predicted by different sources of work stress: lack of autonomy predicted job satisfaction whereas workload predicted job performance. Self-efficacy was found to be related to strains, demonstrating a main effect. More importantly, we found that self-efficacy buffered the noxious effects of lack of autonomy on job satisfaction. Although this moderating effect needs further replication in future studies, it serves to underline the role of self-efficacy in the work stress process for Chinese employees working in the collectivistic culture.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Individual Creativity and Innovation at Work: A Meta-Analysis**

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The purpose of the present study was to systematically review the empirical evidence available about relationships between creative and innovative individual work behavior in organizations and its relevant antecedents and correlates. We define creative and innovative work behavior as the generation of new and potential useful ideas and the implementation of those ideas in organizational settings. Our meta-analysis includes a total of 92 published and unpublished field studies (experimental studies were excluded). The studies were coded by two raters resulting in mean inter-rater agreement of .97 (ICC, Cohen's kappa = .94). For the analysis, we followed Hunter and Schmidt's approach. Several factors which significantly relate to creative and innovative individual work behavior were identified and grouped into meaningful categories: personal characteristics and traits (e.g. self-efficacy), work conditions (e.g. autonomy), leadership (e.g. transformational leadership), organizational and team support, work attitudes (e.g. affective commitment), performance (e.g. job performance).

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Job-fit on Conflict Management: Mediation Effects of Work Skills & Moderation Effects of Job Type & Gender**

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The purpose of the present research was two-fold. One purpose was to re-examine the nature of conflict management behavior by reviewing the previous studies of the typological view, and to conceptualize the effective conflict management behavior providing with a behaviorally-anchored measure. The second purpose was to investigate a series of antecedents of the effective conflict management behavior and test a process model in which job-fit has a distant influence through the mediations of communication skill and task management skill. 687 males and females were sampled primarily from investigative and enterprise job types. From the SEM analyses, partial mediation effects of communication skill or task management skill were found between job-fit and conflict management. The mediation patterns were different according to job type and gender, showing the interaction effects of the two variables. Based on the findings, this study provided theoretical and practical implications for enhancing effective conflict management behavior.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Materialism, the Love of Money, and Consumer Optimism in Spain**

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This study investigates the extent to which people's money attitude (love of money) mediates the relationship between materialism and consumer optimism based on a random sample of 1,011 citizens in Spain. Our counterintuitive complete mediation model revealed that the direct, negative path between materialism and consumer optimism was not significant. Interestingly enough, an indirect path showed that high materialism led to high love of money that led to high consumer optimism. Further analyses showed that similar complete mediation models existed for men and married people but not for women and unmarried. Moreover, we found a partially mediated model for rural residents but not for their urban counterparts: For rural dwellers, high materialism led to bleak consumer optimism directly and to consumer optimism indirectly and the overall impact on consumer optimism was negative. Rural dwellers were pessimistic, whereas urban residents and unmarried people were opt

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Public Service Motivation and Job Satisfaction: Is the Love of Money a Moderator among Public Servants in China?**

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We test the theory that people's money attitude (the love of money) moderates the relationship between public service motivation and job satisfaction among public sector professionals in China. We collected data from 167 full-time public sector professionals in a MPA program. Regression results showed that public personnel's love of money moderated the relationship between public service motivation and job satisfaction. Individuals with high love of money have a significantly stronger relationship between public service motivation and job satisfaction than those without, supporting the crowding-in effect in the intrinsic motivation literature. Alternatively, for high love-of-money civil servants with a steel-rice-bowl mentality, their high job satisfaction may be explained by the best offer (output) for the minimum amount of effort (input) in the Chinese context. We discuss our counterintuitive findings in light of personal values, equity theory, public servants' institutional background, ethical organizational culture, and corruption in China.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Bi-directional enrichment of Work and Family: Antecedents, Consequence, and Moderators**

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The present study systematically examined antecedents (work resource, family resource), consequence (work satisfaction, family satisfaction, happiness), and moderators (independent self, interdependent self) of work-family enrichment (WFE) and family-work enrichment (FWE). Structured questionnaires were used to survey full-time employees, and 283 were returned. Work resources (supervisory support and flexible schedule) were mostly positively related to WFE, whereas family resources were also positively related to WFE. WFE was related to increased work satisfaction, and FWE was related to increased family satisfaction. Both WFE and FWE positively affected happiness. More importantly, interdependent self buffered the effect of work resource (flexible schedule) on WFE, while interdependent self also buffered the effect of family resources on FWE.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Moderating Effect of Power Distance in Perceived Organizational Justice (OJ) and the Relationship between Perceived OJ and Organizational Citizenship Behavior**

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The purpose of this empirical research was to verify the moderating effect of power distance especially in the forming phase of perceived organizational justice (OJ) by employees in organizations. An experimental method was adapted in the study. 449 nurses were invited to participate and randomly divided into 4 groups, 3 experimental groups and 1 contrast group. To examine the moderating effect of power distance, four experimental situations were designed by high/low procedural justice and high/low distributive justice, two dimensions of organizational justice, by assigning a specific reading case to each group. Then all participants were measured by scales regarding to their perceptions of organizational justice and the tendency of organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Finally, a pair-comparison between groups was conducted. The results indicated that power distance indeed weakened the forming of perceived organizational injustice as well as the relevance of organizational justice and organizational citizenship behavior in individual level.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining the Relationships among Positive Affectivity, Social Support and Work-Family Enrichment**

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This study examined the relationships among positive affectivity, perceived organizational support, family support and work-family enrichment. Survey data were collected from 416 full-time employees. The study discovered that people with high positive affectivity (PA) may experience more work-to-family enrichment (WFE) and family-to-work enrichment (FWE). The relationships between PA and WFE/FWE were also mediated by one's perceptions of social support. In other words, the high PA persons may experience more social supports from both work and family, and in turn report higher WFE and FEW. The results showed that perceived organizational support had higher correlation with WFE than FEW, and perceived family support had higher correlation with FEW than WFE. Such results revealed that the origins of supports may have differential impacts on the two directions of enrichment. Managerial implications of the study were discussed, and suggestions for future studies were also provided.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Workplace Bullying in Academe: Findings from Universities in the Czech Republic**

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Workplace bullying has recently been recognized in international research as a relatively widespread, yet generally unacknowledged, aspect of academic life. Bullying in academe is characterized by indirect and subtle forms of negative behaviour which denigrates, threatens, or excludes targeted individuals and often coerces them to resign from their employment. This poster reports on the first comprehensive study on academic bullying in the Czech Republic. The study methodology incorporated an electronic questionnaire sent to three universities in 2010 and follow-up interviews with bullying targets and bystanders. The focus of the presentation is on the incidence and types of bullying experienced by academics and faculty (N = 1 452) at current or past positions in academic institutions, as well as on the various actions employed by the targeted individuals to respond to bullying. Based on the results, the systematic nature of bullying and its embedment in institutional functioning are discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigating the Relationship between Corporate Culture and Organizational Commitment in Public and Private Sector Nurses**

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between corporate culture and organizational commitment in public and private sector nurses in Isfahan. **Method:** Participants were 141 nurses, randomly selected from public and private sector hospitals by using Cunha & Cooper (2001) and Meyer & Allen (1987) questionnaire. The data were analyzed applying Pearson correlation and also t-test for comparing the groups that work in private or public sectors. **Result:** The results indicated that there was a significant correlation between some of dimensions of corporate culture and organizational commitment in nurses and comparison between public and private sector nurses showed that there was significant difference just in organizational commitment between public and private sector nurses. **Finding:** The findings showed that by creating a culture that encourages corporation activities could increase the employee`s organizational commitment.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Why Happier Workers are More Productive? The Mediating Effect of Organizational Citizenship Behavior**

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The aim of this research is to re-examine the thesis that happier employees have better work performance. We propose that Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) may play a crucial role in the relationship between happiness and performance. A self administered survey was conducted to collect data in Taiwan (N = 446). The results revealed that OCB was an effective mediator linking employees' happiness to their work performance. Happy employees tended to demonstrate more OCB, which in turn facilitated work performance. We thus conclude that OCB can be one mechanism explaining the superior work performance of happy employees.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Morphology of Organizational Vision**

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Objectives: to argue theoretically and to research empirically structure of organizational vision of entrepreneurs in transitional environment in Ukraine, to clarify structure of intentions, to identify differences between entrepreneur's and manager's visions. Methods: sample – owners-initiator, managing their own organization; topmanagers; methods – interview, intent-analyses, actual sentences articulation. Results: self-conception, conception of environment and organizational activity underpin the organizational vision and organizational conception. Self-conception actualize in real and imagined work of initiators (it constitute the essence of their representation). The values of security and benevolence have the main significance and conflict with values of development. Initiators tend to ignore the uncertainty trough managing of relations and recourses. Initiators and top-managers have different values and personification of results. Cognitive complexity provide more specified estimation of situation and more flexible criteria for decision making, better orientation in environmental condition, openness and adaptation to to transitional conditions

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychology of Entrepreneur in the Field of Taxation**

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Country's effective economic development is connected with such factors as freedom of entrepreneurship and state's economic activity in the field of regulations of relations. So, state's activity in field of taxation is extremely important. Research is devoted to the investigation of entrepreneur's tax behavior under existing circumstances as well as its possible changes depending on the state's influence upon certain factors. We have identified four main social groups of taxpayers: entrepreneurs in small and middle business in field of manufacturing, commerce and services. The fourth group is made up of chiefs of state enterprises. The main hypothesis is that the decisions for paying taxes may be influenced by taxpayers' internal beliefs. It will depend on the quality of state's influence upon such factors as system openness, taxpayer's positive behavior encouragement, mutual responsibility, authority's and society's respectful attitude toward entrepreneur

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relation among Leader-Member Exchange(LMX), and Percieved Organizational Suport(POS), with Organizational Health**

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Purpose: purpose of this research was to explain the simple and multiple relationship between LMX and POS with element or organizational health. Method: sample was 130 employees of assurance departments in Khozestan. Data was collected by questionnaire of Graen, Novak and Sommerkamp ( 1982) for LMX, Eisenberger etal.(1986) questionnaire of POS and scale of organizational health based on Mailes theory. Results: we did find that between LMX and POS with element or organizational health there was strong relationships( by respect  $r=45$  ,  $r=53$  ,  $p<0.01$ ), and predictions was almost average ( $r^2=30$ .  $P<0.01$ ). Discussion: organizational factors( like POS), appear more important than interpersonal interactions(such as LMX), for organizational health

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping Mechanism of Women Workers: Socio-Psychological Perspective**

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This study looked into the development of coping strategies among women workers in their work life. This was both a survey of 613 women worker in 31 industries. This study provided an overview of the various forms of coping mechanisms at work towards and against the process of globalization, which include personal and local resistance, a contextualized form of resistance is shown in the ethnography of women work in EPZ's. The everyday experiences and resistance of women workers include, among others : they develop 'self-help' strategies to alleviate their work and health burdens such as joining in-house labor unions, and staying in the office too early and then too late which is a phenomenon of "presenteeism" The study has shown that the arena of coping unfolds in the everyday choices and actions of women workers which presents a form of development in work life cycle.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Coping Skills Training to Reduce Job Stress in Female Workers in a Mexican Chemical Industry**

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This research was focused on how job stress affects the performance of sales women in a Plastics-Chemical Industry in Mexico. The objective was to establish the relationship between job stress levels and its reduction through coping strategies techniques. The research design was Quasi Experimental with one group (pre-post test). The sampling was non-probabilistic, integrated by fifty sales employees between 24 to 40 years old. The program managed was Coping Skills Training. The ECI-360 Test measured the construct Organizational Climate and flexibility, responsibility, group commitment, standards, clarity and rewards. We examined a One-way ANOVA with an  $F= 6.21$  with a Cronbach's Alpha of .05. Results showed that levels of job stress decreased during treatment. The correlation between the first and the second test was of  $-.76$ . It can be established that there was an impact in the level of stress and a decrease due to the coping skills training installed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Career Orientation and Research Performance in University Faculties: Moderating by Organization and Working Time Context**

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Taking the work adjustment from Minnesota Studies perspective, we examined the relationship between career orientation and research performance in university faculties, and the moderation role of organization and working time context. Using data collected from 2507 university faculties in Taiwan, we found that the professional career orientations related positively to research performance, while administrative career orientation related to research performance negatively. Compared to working in general universities, faculties of vocational universities will reduce their administration career orientation negative impact on performance. The policy that relief teaching loads with doing research project only increases the relationship between professional career orientation and performance. Furthermore, we found working time moderated the relationship between professional orientation and performance. It suggests that the less time faculties spend to teaching or doing research, the stronger tie between profession orientation and performance. We discussed the theoretical and practical implications of our findings.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Investigate the Relationship between Organizational Justice and Personality Characteristics with Organizational Citizenship Behavior**

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This study attempts to investigate the relationship between organizational justice and personality characteristics with organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). The statistical population comprised of all personnel of Isfahan commercial Company. The sample included 140 people, selected randomly by clustral sampling manner. To assess organizational justice, Colquitt organizational justice questionnaire (2001) was used and NEO personality questionnaire was used to assess personality characteristics(Costa & McCrae, 1980). Organizational citizenship behavior were assessed by means of OCB questionnaire (Podsakoff, Mackenzie, Moorman &Fetter, 1990). The reliability of these instruments has been established. In order to analyze the data Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used. Results indicated that there is not a significant relationship between four dimension of organizational justice with OCB but the relationship between personality characteristics and OCB was significant at  $p \leq 0.01$ .

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perceived Compensation Justice: The Weight of Justice Rules in Public and Private Sector Organizations**

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The study is aimed at exploring the relative importance or weight of distributive and procedural justice rules for the perceived fairness of pay and benefits in public and private sector organizations. 471 employees (218 from public sector and 253 from private sector) from 73 Lithuanian organizations were surveyed. The results of multiple regression analysis revealed that employees place different weight on distributive justice rules when assessing the fairness of pay and benefits in public and private sector. However no differences were found in weight of procedural justice rules for perceived fairness of pay and benefits in both sectors. The results of the study implicate that managers should pay attention to how compensation should be allocated (rules of perceived distributive justice) and how allocation process should be managed (rules of perceived procedural justice), depending on the type of compensation and on the type of organization itself.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Study of Diagnostic Possibilities of the Questionnaire "Assessing the Features of Corporate Culture"**

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Recently, many Russian organizations shown their interest in investigation of their corporate culture and identifying its influence on the efficiency of the staff. Unfortunately, at the present stage, the Russian psychological science has a poor diagnostic tool to study the characteristics of corporate culture. Therefore, the question is in developing techniques aimed in studying the peculiarities of perception of the corporate culture of the staff. The foundation of the offered questionnaire was based on the classification scheme proposed by D. Cole, and theoretical and applied development of T. Bazarov. The results of the pilot study and the data that was obtained, suggested the possibility of simultaneous coexistence of different (and even mutually exclusive) types of corporate culture in different departments of the same organization. The obtained results of the pilot study require confirmation in a larger sample and in organizations of various types.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of an Appreciative Corporate Culture on Individual Occupational Pride, Health and Work Ability**

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The development of pride in an occupational context is considered to have an impact on well-being and health as well as on work motivation and occupational commitment. It is assumed that obtaining appreciation can influence the emergence of occupational pride. The presented study is supposed to clarify in particular the contribution of appreciation from different sources such as organizational culture, superiors, society or family. For this purpose a theoretical model was developed, visualizing the relations between appreciation, pride, well-being, health and work ability. By means of both a qualitative and a quantitative study with a number of hospitals and other health care institutions this model was evaluated. The results show that especially appreciation by superiors and appreciation that occurs in the direct work environment are of great importance for work ability and well-being. The opportunities to express appreciation and enhance pride are hardly used on the level of organizational culture.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Classification of Concepts of Safety Culture**

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**Purpose:** Although many concepts of safety culture have been proposed, there is no agreed one. This situation sometimes causes confusion in both academic and practical area. The purpose of this study is to review and classify concepts of safety culture in order to solve such confusion. **Method:** Concepts of safety culture in 14 literature were classified based on the classification way for concepts of corporate culture (Iida, 1993). **Results:** The following two aspects were effective to organize the concepts. The first one is visibility, whether safety culture includes visible thing or not. The second one is viewpoint of existence of safety culture. One is that companies could be divided into ones with safety culture or ones without it. The other is that companies could not be divided in such a way and there are only differences in its strength. **Discussion:** The result would be helpful to solve the confusion especially in evaluation and enhancement of safety culture.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**National and Hierarchical Position Differences in Organizational Culture Onboard Industrial and Cruise Ships**

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The aim of this study was to develop and test the reliability and validity of a new measurement instrument aimed at examining the working conditions as perceived by offshore employees in shipping companies. The study is carried out in collaboration with Det norske Veritas (DNV). In order to construct a specific questionnaire designed for the shipping industry, semi structured interviews have been carried out with employees in shipping company industries along with key personnel within the shipping company. A total of twenty employees have participated by giving interviews. The finished questionnaire was taken by 215 employees from two different shipping companies. The results showed that the psychometric quality of the measurement instruments were satisfactory. The results showed that nationality and hierarchical position were variables influencing overall organizational culture on board the ships. The questionnaire was found to be fit for measuring the working environment on board ships.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychological Determinants and Characteristics of Young Workers Organizational Adaptation**

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Purpose: To identify culture-organizing and individual psychological determinants of young workers adaptation at enterprises. Methods of: expert evaluation, conflict situations (L.Zakharova), organizational culture (OC) diagnosis (K.Cameron-R.Quinn), personal self-definition (M.Kuhn-T.McPartland). Results: Important indicators of organizational adaptation process are types of response to managerial decisions, characteristics of value choice and personal decision, amount and types of role conflicts. Students under business-creative culture conditions have priority of professional and status self-definition, possess expectation of responsible and open managerial decisions and personal ability to take such decisions. They are more a success in adaptation to organizational conditions with the market type of OC and undergo hardship of adaptation at hierarchy-clannish culture type. Conclusions: Time frames of adaptation are the indicator of internal basic characteristics compliance accepted at a managerial paradigm. These frames are dependant mostly on the compliance level of college and enterprise OC, than on individual psychological characteristics of young workers.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Diversity in the Workplace: A Normative Study**

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An organization that encourages diversity through its practices and policies creates a favorable climate impacting a broad range of organizational attitudes, perceptions, and performance. The purpose of this study was to provide a “snapshot” of where organizations are today in achieving the principles of diversity. A sample of over 300 individuals holding Human Resource positions in a broad range of industries completed a Diversity Questionnaire containing four scales: Representation, Tolerance, Education and Training, and Diversity Outreach. Preliminary results suggest that current organizational approaches to diversity are particularly focused on compliance with legal requirements, the Tolerance scale. How a company extends itself into the community, the Diversity Outreach scale, scored lowest. Although the business case for diversity suggests significant value to organizations, our research shows that the execution of those programs is lacking. Legal compliance, not creating a diverse climate, is clearly the trend of most companies.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Sound of Organising: Music, the Implicit Dimension, and Organisational Self-Reflection**

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In organisations and social systems a complex culture guides members' actions and values (Schein 2004). This complex is barely expressible in language or mere graphic representation, as there is a deeper, implicit level. In a research project on organisational culture we develop ways to use musical thinking/language to expand reception and self-reflection and to explicate implicit knowledge (Polanyi 1962) within organisations. With a qualitative case study methodology, we investigate patterns of interaction, values, and innovation. Sample cases are two corporations and two non-profit organisations. Research methods are: semi-structured interviews, observations, narratives, visual methods, especially developed 'musical' methods. Grounded Theory Methodology (Strauss/Corbin) is used for data analysis. In order to work with not verbalisable, implicit levels of organisations, these patterns are 'translated' into music language and understood in terms of musical thinking. Research findings show: a 'musical' approach contributes to organisations' self-reflection, especially with regard to improvisation and innovativeness.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dependability of Job Performance Ratings**

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This article introduces the application of Generalizability Theory to assessing the reliability of job performance ratings. Generalizability theory are frequently used in educational sciences and psychology. Basically, Generalizability theory can be used to assess reliability in the presence of multiple sources of error and also can be applied to assess reliability in the presence of different types of sources of error. In particular, the application of Generalizability theory to measurements involving multiple raters is considered. G theory seems an ideal utility for examining multiple sources of error in job performance measurement. With this study, we applied G theory principles to the determination of measurement error in evaluations of job performance.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Managers' Evaluation System: The Case Study of the Italian Regional Public Sector**

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Starting with a review of the literature on managers' evaluation systems in the public sector, the research (financed by Sardinian Region) aims at investigating the renewed managers' evaluation system in the Italian regional public sector as an important part of the management control system (Flamholtz, Das e Tsui, 1985). The legislative decree n. 150/2009, aims to modernize the public sector increasing its efficiency and productivity, is affecting the employees' performance evaluation system as, within the end of December 2010, regions have to introduce the changes promoted by the decree. Firstly, the research, carried out through a qualitative methodology (interviews to HR directors of each regions and to managers), presents great differences among regions in each of the field investigated (how the decree has been acknowledged, evaluation methodology used, etc.); secondly, through a questionnaire administered to managers, it will aim to highlight and compare the best evaluation practices from different regions.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Career and Gender: Two Case Studies and Its Comparison**

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The aim of this study is to continue the line of research begun in 1998 (Martínez y Pallarès) where 20 subjects, 10 men and 10 women from public and private organisations, who had attained mid-level positions within their companies were interviewed to assess their professional roles. A decade later we hear in their own words their assessment of their own careers, beyond middle management, and the key elements and conditions that have defined this decade on the path. We present two case studies and the contrasts between them as a pilot to the full study. After analysis of the first series of interviews, we prepared two more in depth interviews. The content analysis, revealed: (a) organisational parallels in their careers; more than twenty years in the same organisation or a common functional role; and (b) differences in the attribution of the professional success according the gender.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Innovation and Criativity - Scale of Attitudes to Creativity**

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Developing creativity and innovation is a social and economic need, asserting itself in Europe and in the world. Modern economy emphasizes the increase of added value through better use of knowledge and innovation, requiring more and new skills, which will allow companies to address change as an opportunity. In order to address the relationship between innovative practices and attitudes towards creativity in the context of business management, the researcher developed an instrument according to Creative Investment Theory (Sternberg & Lubart, 2006). This poster is intended to show the instrument's validation, the data discussion on the psychometric analysis of the exploratory study, answered portuguese micro company managers (N = 150).

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship between Personality Characteristics with Job Stress and Job Performance in an Industrial Company.**

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**Abstract:** Aim: the aim of this research was to determine the relationship between personality characteristics with job stress and job performance in an industrial company. Method: The sample consisted of 158 workers of that company that were selected randomly and responded to research instruments. Pienaar & Rothmann`job stress (2003), Saucier(1994)` Big Five Minimarker Questionnaire, Byrne`s Task Performance Checklist(2005) and Convy`s Contextual Performance Checklist(1999) were applied to measure the variables. Correlation analysis and regression analysis were used for data analysis. Findings indicated that conscientiousness and agreeableness predict job stress and conscientiousness and openness to experience job predict performance. Conclusion: personality characteristics affects individuals` job stress and job performance. Therefore organizations and managers could use the assessment of their employee`s personality characteristics to establish a positive job performance.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of Positive Verbal Feedback on Task Performance**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of verbal positive feedback on students' performance. For this purpose, 49 university students were randomly assigned to positive feedback and no feedback conditions (25 and 24 in each). A computerized "Seesaw Logic" task was used for both groups. Participants in the experiment group received appropriate positive verbal feedback after the game based on their scores. Then all participants filled out Rosenberg's self esteem and computer use efficacy scales. The participants performed the same task after five minutes. Data were analyzed by ANCOVA. The self esteem and computer use efficacy scores were used as covariate. The results showed that, contrary to the expectations, positive feedback did not have a significant main effect on performance. However, in the no- feedback condition, subjects performed significantly better on post-tests compared to their performance on pre-tests. The results were discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Workplace Stressors among Scientific Researchers and Their Relation to Self-Reported Absenteeism and Presenteeism**

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Perceived workplace stress has been linked to increased levels of presenteeism and absenteeism among employees. Compared to other occupational groups, the presence of workplace stress among researchers is relatively understudied. Our study aims to examine the perceptions of workplace stressors among scientific researchers and their relatedness to self-reported absenteeism and presenteeism. 33 scientific researchers from a public Slovene research organization completed General form of Occupation stress index (OSI) questionnaire, Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire: General Health (WPAI:GH) and WHO Health and Work Performance Questionnaire (WHO-HPQ). According to researchers high demands and extrinsic time pressure contributed the most to the burden of stress experienced on the workplace. Significant associations were found between presenteeism and absenteeism and some workplace stressors. Results are in line with previous studies indicating that researchers are in a relatively low-strain occupation and confirming the associations of workplace stress with self-reported work productivity and sickness absence.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Impact of Employee Work Profile on Mental Health and Work Output**

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Industries like steel, coal, oil have hazardous physical demands in some jobs. Clear-cut distinctions are there in work profile of services and manufacturing segments. In this study the impact of life-orientation of an employee on work area is studied in terms of high involvement and happiness felt in job resulting in healthy mental health. In pre-tests, two dimensions of life-orientation(L.O) - enfolding and enlarging were found to be significant contributor in elicitation process of job-involvement(J.I) in an employee. Post-tests after gap of 4years were done on inter-segmental transfers. In-depth interviews were done to find happiness felt in their work pre and post transfer. Anova and regression analysis were done to see significance of life-orientation of an employee on his job-involvement in their preferred area of work. Amazing results surfaced cementing the idea that placement policies by human-resource department should incorporate the testing of L.O of fresh recruits before allocating departments.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Reducing Individual Work Distress in Professional Managers Through Stress Inoculation.**

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The main objective was to apply cognitive-behavioral programs to reduce distress at the workplace on the organizational behaviour management approach. The research design was Quasi-Experimental n=33 with a pre test and post test. Maslach Burnout Inventory - General Survey (MBI-GS) was administrated and results were analyzed with T Student at a 0.05% significance level to confirm the hypothesis and the variance analysis among three groups; in which group one was the control group, group two received brief combined coping skills training and group three received a single technique on stress inoculation with 11 subjects. The sample was composed by General Managers from 35 to 65 years old. Results demonstrated a significant decrease on their emotional exhaustion during the intervention and in the second baseline with an average of 34.6%. Pre and post tests were compared and showed a decrease in depersonalization at 26.7% and personal accomplishment increased 23.4%.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**How can Management Style Affect Perceived Organizational Justice and Counterproductive Work Behaviors?**

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The characteristics and the kind of relationships between the personnel and the management have an essential impact on perceived organizational justice and the incidence and intensity of counterproductive work behaviors (CWBs). In the current study, a sample of 112 workers and employees randomly selected from six organizations and industrial settings answered to a standardized question set including management style, organizational justice, CWB and demographic questions. The results confirmed the hypothesized relationships between perceived management style and organizational justice as well as CWBs. It also revealed the kind of relations between and among the variables which then were applied to form equations and a model in order to predict their behavior. The findings would be of the managers' interest as the perceptions would affect their personnel work behaviors.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relationship of Conceptual Skills with Job Satisfaction and Job Performance among Supervisors in an Industrial Company in Isfahan- Iran**

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of conceptual skills with job satisfaction and job performance among supervisors in an Iranian industrial company. From the list of all personnel a random sample of 50 persons was selected. To measure the conceptual skills, employees completed Soltani's (1996\1375s.c.) Conceptual Skills Inventory. To measure job satisfaction and job performance, Lee's (2000) Job Satisfaction Subscale and the results of company's job performance appraisal were also applied, respectively. The results of multivariate regression analysis showed that only job performance has significant relationships with conceptual skills ( $p < 0.05$ ).but there was no meaningful result between job satisfaction and conceptual skills and also with job performance. Considering the discussions, limitations of the study and some suggestions are forwarded.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Examining a Model for Personnel Selection in an Industrial Company**

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**Introduction:** The aim of this paper was to determine the utility of cognitive ability tests to select the personnel and compare the power of them to predict grades in job training with knowledge tests that currently using in organizations. **Method:** Data were collected from 300 personnel that coming to organization for selecting. Cognitive ability tests were used with knowledge tests and data analyzed by regression methods. **Results:** By attaining the conclusions from multiple regressions indicated that, cognitive ability tests predicted performance, and they are better than knowledge tests. **Conclusion:** In attention to the results, proposed the model that includes the cognitive ability and knowledge tests, to optimize the selection process.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Survey on the Use of Assessment Center Applications in Organizations in Turkey**

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Although there are some studies on AC applications (the level of practical applications) in Turkey, there is almost no research on AC applications in details to provide a comparison with studies abroad (different cultural environment). Thus, the aim of the research is to determine and evaluate AC features used by organizations in Turkey. Data is collected from 47 organizations from various industries in Turkey with the development of a measurement tool in the light of particularly the guideline for AC standards and data from earlier studies in European and North American countries. The research findings obtained within the general aim of the study were presented as General Features of AC, Job analysis and evaluation dimensions, Features of exercises, Additional diagnostic methods and computer usage, Features of Assessor, Types of information provided and assessment candidate usage, Features of decision making.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Phenomenon of the Political Leader in the Transition Society**

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The paper shows that success of transformation depends on psychological character of the political leaders. Using the key concepts such as personality, emotion, cognition, charisma, social identity and decision making have analyzed a psychological portrait of political leaders of Azerbaijan in the transition period. By applying the theory of charismatic leaders to the decision making in the national state building process was shown that the national political leader can impact world politics by achieving fully functioning of democratic institutions in the country. In the conclusion is noticed that investigation a phenomena of the charismatic political leaders gives an opportunity to disclose three groups of characteristic that play a key role in the consolidation of society on the way to democratization in the transition period.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Trust in Supervisor as Outcome of Organizational Justice and Leader-Member Exchange(LMX)**

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**Purpose:** purpose of this research was to study the relationship between organizational justice and LMX with trust in supervisor. **Method:** The sample consisted of 247 employees that was selected randomly. The research instrument were Niehoff and Moorman's questionnaire of organizational justice ( 1993), Graen, Novak and Sommerkamp' questionnaire of LMX ( 1982), and scale of trust in supervisor by Hartog and Koopman(2003). **Results:** finding showed that procedural justice and LMX predicted trust in supervisor. procedural justice was stronger predictor of trust in supervisor( $p < 0.01$ ). **Discussion:** Quality of LMX and procedural justice are important for trust in supervisor. It seems that fair treatment of subordinates by supervisor is an important factor in developing trust of subordinates in leaders. .

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Change Adaptation in a Romanian Organization. The Influence of the Organizational Change on the Employees Behaviour.**

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Employees, whether they are engineers, economists, human resources specialists, doctors, a.s.o , they are all people who at their turn must adapt to an economic environment and to a society in a permanent change. We believe that it is difficult to put into words the stress effects generated by the changes which occur in a company. It is impossible to improve the process when the employees don't know the long-term strategy of the company and when the strategy is changing all the time due to politic interferences. The changes generated by the multiple Government Decisions regarding the reorganization of the Romanian Energetically System (RENEL), wished to increase productivity and market competitiveness, conducted to profound formal and informal changes, especially in the collective consciousness.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Antecedents and Impacts of Productive Ageing in Retired Korean Elderly**

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We collected data about Korean elderly's productive ageing. Productive ageing was divided into four categories, 1) to have a work to do, 2) to develop oneself for careers, 3) to assist family business, 4) to volunteer social service for others. First, we developed a productive ageing scale by definition of Bass et al. (1993). Next, we collected data from 471 Korean elderly retired in their main job (male 143, female 328). Antecedent variables of productive ageing collected by us were demographic variables such as sex, education level, SES, and psychological variables such as Big 5 personality, locus of control, self-determination need, self-esteem, time perspective. Result variables were PGCMS (Philadelphia Geriatric Center for Morale Scale), job satisfaction, secure attachment. We analyzed relationships among antecedents, productive ageing, result variables, and what is the most important activity in elderly's well-being life among productive ageing activities.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Variables that Improve Group Thinking Quality in Leaderless Group Discussion**

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Purpose: the shadow of Orwelian group think theory show the dark side of this phenomenon namely viewed it as a defective process. In the current paper we integrate many variables in the Group Leaderless Discussion (GLD) in Assessment Center (AC) that shape group think. Method: GLD in AC with 113 managers were administered. Participant responds to inventories namely decision characteristics (importance), group structure (group type), and decision making context (goal definition). Two criterion variable of the research were decision quality and satisfaction with AC method. Results: decision quality was improved when importance was high and structure is low and discussion issue was eureka type task and probability of future interaction was low and managers have prior discussion of issue. There was significant relation between predictors and satisfaction with AC. Discussion: in design of AC many variables must be considered to approach high quality AC that participant satisfied with it.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Communication Set in Judgment of Managers' Behavior in Assessment Center**

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**Purpose:** According to perceptual organization of ongoing behavior, perceiver can maximize the amount of potential information they extract from ongoing behavior by parsing it into many small units of action, the purpose of the current paper was to investigate this theory in assessment center simulations. **Method:** The study included 10 role players display managerial experience and 123 managers as participant that in separate sessions interact with role players and 10 evaluators that judge and evaluate managers interactions that instruct unization process of fine grain behaviors and 10 evaluators without this instruction **Results:** Findings indicate that extract ongoing behavior into many small unit actions, decrease halo error and bias in judgment. **Discussion:** Instruction of top-down perception organization of ongoing behavior improves the quality of judgment in assessment centers.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Different Biodata for Different Outcomes**

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The purpose of the present study is to determine the type of biodata items predicting job performance and organizational outcomes. With this aim, nine open-ended questions were asked to 20 working people via face-to-face interview. The biodata items were obtained from the interviews. A total of 50 items, mostly verifiable such as school grades, number of relevant courses and people established own business in the family as well as attitude questions were obtained. The questionnaire package was administered to 70 working adults. The correlation analysis of the data showed that organizing an activity, perceived success at the previous work, participating in extra curriculum activities, perceived similarity between group projects and the activities of the present work, and perceived performance at school were significantly correlated with overall self-rated performance. Different biodata items were related to affective commitment. The results were discussed and suggestions for the personnel selection were offered.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Relative Importance of P-J Fit, P-O Fit, and Guanxi in Chinese Managers' Selection Decision**

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Despite the extensive studies of both P-O fit (person-organization fit) and P-J fit (person-job fit), there are still unexplored issues that should be examined in order to understand the role of fit in the employee selection process. Based on Chinese indigenous culture, guanxi was added into our concern that was opaque and unofficial but common in the Chinese society. This study investigates the relative importance of P-J fit, P-O fit, and Guanxi when Chinese recruiters judge the qualifications of job applicants. This paper focuses on the simultaneous impact of P-J fit, P-O fit and Guanxi when Chinese managers make selection decisions. The results indicate that P-J fit, P-O fit and Guanxi all have the unique impact on manager's hiring decisions, and P-J fit is weighted more heavily than P-O fit and guanxi.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Effects of Social Self-Efficacy and Its Sources on Career Decision-Making of Japanese University Students.**

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This study examined the effect of social self-efficacy(SSE) and its 4 sources (Bandura,1986) on career decision-making of Japanese university students. For this purpose, 2 scales were back-translated into Japanese. : The Social Sources Scale (Betz & Smith,2000) and Scale of Perceived Social Self-Efficacy (Betz & Anderson,2001) . By conducting a questionnaire survey, the validity and reliability of these scales were confirmed. Then, we examined the relations among these scales, career decision-making self-efficacy(CDMSE) and career decision-making. Participants were 290 Japanese university students. Results were as follows : (1) "Performance Accomplishments" (one of 4 sources) effected directly on career decision-making ; (2) CDMSE mediated between SSE and career decision-making. These results suggested the effectiveness of enhancing the individual's SSE and its sources for career decision-making. While, it suggested that there were cultural differences in career decision-making. Therefore, necessity of reconsideration for the items in the Japanese scales we translated was argued in discussion.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Number, Causes and Behaviour Rule about Selections of Secretary in Organizations**

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Secretary Problem” is a sequential observation and selection game. In this game, decision maker is face with a set of  $n$  items fixed and the researchers can observe the behaviors of decision makers and the number of items read by the decision makers. In real selection, we should be more rational and the number of applicants is not fixed, it comes from recruitment. The results showed the most of subjects did not like to use the cut off rule which the subjects should read all resumes in details; they preferred using the successive non-candidate rule which subjects could delete non candidates at first; most of our subjects did not like to read more than 150 resumes; the number of recruitment was influenced by the time, recruiter’s education, quantity of sources, and quantity of job requirement; the number of resumes in recruitment could influence that of resumes read in selection.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**"Good Inside"**

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**Purpose** This study takes part into a European founded project regarding the reintegration of persons in penal execution. The main objective of the project (called "Good Inside") is to promote the social rehabilitation of prisoners through vocational training and self-employment. At early stage our project provided a survey involving 113 prisoners (81 males and 32 females) of Pagliarelli Penitentiary Institute of Palermo. The amount of our sample is about the 10% of total prison population. **Method** It was constructed a questionnaire to investigate Training/Working Experiences before detention and interests developed by the prisoners during the period of detention. The questionnaire is divided into 29 questions grouped into four sections: 1. Personal data 2. Training/Working Experiences 3. Personal interests/Future prospects 4. Family relationships **Results and discussion of the study** We administered questionnaires and we are analyzing data. The end of the study is scheduled for 19/02/2011.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Measurement Invariance in Mentoring Research: A Cross-cultural Examination across Taiwan and the U.S.**

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Workplace mentoring in the international context is an emerging research area with significant potential for global integration. However, although measurement equivalence is a prerequisite for examining cross-cultural differences, this assumption has yet to be examined in mentoring research. This study contributes to the mentoring literature by assessing the measurement equivalence of the Mentoring Functions Questionnaire (MFQ-9) across two diverse cultural settings, the U.S. and Taiwan. Results of a series of multi-group confirmatory factor analyses supported full configural invariance, full metric invariance, and partial scalar invariance across the two groups. These findings suggest MFQ-9 may provide acceptable comparisons and meaningful interpretations across cultures. Implications for future international mentoring research and managerial practice are discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Interaction of Cognitive Ability with Two Educational Approaches in Reaction Training Evaluation and Post Education Performance in One Industrial Company**

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**Abstract:** The current research investigated an interaction of cognitive abilities with two educational approaches in reaction training evaluation and post education performance in one industrial company. 150 employees of one industrial company was selected randomly in three groups (Each group contain 50 employees) of three levels of treatment namely error encouragement (experimental group number 1), error avoidance (experimental group number 2) and the control group. Participants responded to research instruments that include test from Flanagan Industrial Test Battery, General Aptitude Test Battery and training evaluation scales consist of reaction and performance after training. Data analyzing with multivariate analysis of variance and moderated regression analysis indicated that in three groups reaction and performance of high cognitive ability individuals was higher than low cognitive ability individuals and cognitive ability interacted with two way of training. It was recommend to recruit personnel for based learning.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Acquisition of Information among New Employees in Lithuania: The Role of the Mentor**

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**Purpose.** The study was aimed to discover the differences in information acquisition among new employees who had and who had no official mentors. **Method.** 373 newcomers (working 1-3 months since entry, 62.1% had mentors) filled the information acquisition questionnaire (Morrison, 1995). They were asked not only to indicate, how much different information (technical, referent, social, appraisal, normative, organizational, political) they get, but what were the sources of information (direct executive, co-workers, newcomer him/herself, mentor). **Results.** There was no difference regarding how much information new employees who had and who had no mentors acquire. Yet there was significant difference between these groups, comparing the amount of information they get from direct executives. **Discussion.** The possibilities and benefits of mentorship in organization are discussed

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Differential Profile IN THE Auto-Perception OF Socio-Emotional AND Personal Competences IN Undergraduates Spanish Students OF Economic AND Health Areas.**

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The aim of this work is to analyze the existing differences among undergraduate students belonging to the fields of health and economics, in different aspects of the emotional intelligence. Specifically, this work is establishing the characteristic profile of socio-emotional and personal competences in the mentioned fields using a representative sample of 279 undergraduate students of the University of Alicante (Spain). The evaluation instruments used to measure the emotional intelligence of the students are the TMMS-24 scale developed by Fernández-Berrocal, Extremera & Ramos (2004); and the five factors NEO-FFI scale by Costa & McCrae (1992). The results of the discriminant analysis between both groups have shown significant differences among both fields, mainly related with the emotional attention and neuroticism aspects, where the students of health field showed higher scores than the economics ones.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Entrepreneurialism as Key Competence for Tomorrow's World of Work: Main Results from an Interdisciplinary Phd Thesis on Entrepreneurial Development**

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Entrepreneurialism, in its core meaning, refers to the process of starting an innovative business. Focusing on this process, this study sheds light on the long neglected developmental aspect by studying relevant 1) competence growth across adolescence and adulthood, 2) dispositional personality traits, and 3) early stimulating environments. The theoretical basis drew from economic and psychological entrepreneurship approaches and developmental and personality research. Findings derived from the Thuringian Founder Study (N = 984 potential founders; N = 100 nascent founders; N = 531 founders). SEM revealed that age-appropriate early entrepreneurial competence in adolescence (gathered retrospectively via the Life History Calendar method) plays a central role in the competence growth process towards entrepreneurial behavior and success in adulthood. This process also appeared to be affected by dispositional traits and early stimulating environments. The results contribute to theory development on the enterprising individual and provide policy makers with empirical evidence on entrepreneurial development.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Influence of Career Development Program on Organizational Effectiveness and Employee's Career Satisfaction: Career Competency and Career Autonomy as Mediate Factors.**

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The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of career development program (CDP) on organizational effectiveness and employee's career satisfaction, using career competency and career autonomy as mediate factors. Recently, lifetime employment system has collapsed in Japan. Accordingly, employees are asked to construct autonomous career in order to enhance the ability to be employed, while companies are asked to provide employees with CDP in order to train brains and acquire competitive ascendancy. For this reason, CDP has been introduced by each company. However, survey data has been little obtained. Therefore, the influence about CDP is examined empirically. A questionnaire survey will be conducted for 300 Japanese industrial workers in coming March and the result will be reported. The expected results are as follows. (1) CDP promotes career competency; (2) career competency enhances career autonomy; (3) career autonomy enhances career satisfaction; (4) career autonomy promotes organizational effectiveness.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Perspectives of Practicing Flexible Cognitive Strategies**

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By analysing the key employee competences in contemporary organisations, we extracted the cognitive flexibility, represented by acceptance of plurality of ideas (API) as their common psychological correlate. Research goal was to determine whether it was possible to practice flexible cognitive strategies in education. Convenience sample was used: N=124 graduate students of Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade. Experimental design was test-retest. Practice effects were monitored for four school years, started from 2006/7 and finished by 2009/10. The instruments used for assessing practice effects were pre-test (APIpre Cronbach alpha 0.83) and post-test scale (APIpost Cronbach alpha 0.84) constructed by the author Bojanovic. T-test was used for determining practice effects for exercising students in flexible cognitive strategies was  $t = 88.960$  za  $df = 123$  significant at  $p < .001$ . The results suggest the possibility of professional development of employees by developing programmes of education and training.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Training Transfer Climate in Serbian Organizations**

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Training and development are of potential benefit to the individual, organization and society as a whole. The successful application of knowledge and skills acquired in training depends on several factors. Influence of work environment is achieved through the perception of employees, i.e. over organizational climate. This paper puts emphasis on the identification of those dimensions of climate that contribute most to the successful implementation of employees' knowledge acquired in one of the training. Research on a sample of 80 employees from different types of organizations (financial institutions and businesses) indicates that respondents in their work organizations have a moderate climate for the transfer of knowledge and skills with training in the context of work. Based on the emphasis of all dimensions of climate, we can conclude that dimensions support the transfer of knowledge of trainees.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Integrated Concept of Self-initiated Expatriation for the Highly-skilled: Its Personal and Organizational Predictors and Outcomes**

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The global talent shortage and increasing self-driven career management intensify the research need for self-initiated expatriates (SIE; defined as expatriates who migrate to another country to work and live on their own arrangement). The current paper introduces an integrated concept of SIE success, focusing particularly on the highly-skilled from emerging countries. SIE success is postulated to have three independent dimensions: cultural adjustment, career success and social links (career and non-job related). The described framework proposes organizational support and personal attitudes (acculturation and protean-career orientation) as predictors, work engagement, turnover intention, and life satisfaction and repatriation intention as organizational and individual outcomes, respectively, for SIE success. Data collection is conducted via online survey. Current sample size is over 100. This paper has practical implications for international companies' talent management strategies, addressing the question of how to acquire and keep the highly-skilled in the global talent war.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Supervisor and Workgroup Commitment in Explaining the Relationship between Communication with The Supervisor and Workgroup and Organizational Commitment and Turnover Intentions**

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The aim of the present study was to examine how communication variables (upward communication with the supervisor, downward communication with the subordinates, lateral communication with the peers in the workgroup each involving instrumental and interpersonal aspects of communication) predict commitment to supervisor and workgroup. Additionally, commitment to these two targets are proposed as predictors of both organizational commitment and turnover intentions. With this purpose, a model was proposed and it was tested in a sample of bank employees working in different branches of different banks in Ankara. The sample consisted of only white-collar workers working in both public and private sector banks. To test the proposed hypotheses, several hierarchical regression analyses were performed and the findings of the study are discussed in the light of the relevant literature.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Person-Job Fit versus Person-Organization Fit as Predictors of Organizational Attraction in Iranian Companies**

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**Intodiction:**This Paper examined the relationship between subjective person-job (PJ) and person-organization (PO) fit with organizational attraction. **Method:** Data were collected from 62 managers. job attraction by three items, subjective person-job fit (PJ f) by four items, person-organization fit (PO f) by four items, and Objective person-job fit (PJ f) by the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) were assessed. **Results:** Findings indicated that subjective person-job (PJ) and person-organization (PO) fit, predicted the organizational attraction, and subjective and objective person-job fit (PJ f) predicted the information Processing dimension. **Conclousion:** Findings illustrated that subjective fit is more accurate to predict the organizational attraction.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Lack of Fit between Personal Preferences and Actual Job Characteristics, and Its Associations with Work Attitudes and Life Satisfaction**

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The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of lack of fit between personal preferences and job characteristics on work attitudes and life satisfaction among Taiwanese employees. Our analyzed data from a nationwide representative sample of 1,122 individuals. Main findings are: (1). Overall lack of fit was negatively related to job satisfaction, organizational commitment, life satisfaction, and positively related to turnover intention. (2). Lack of fit between personal preferences and job characteristics along dimensions of job security, income, promotion, and interesting work predicted job satisfaction; those along dimensions of job security, income, interesting work and helping people predicted organizational commitment; that on job security predicted turnover intention; those along dimensions of job security, promotion, and interesting work predicted life satisfaction. The importance of person-job fit in the form of personal work values were discussed in a Chinese context.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Work Attitudes in Different Rewarding Systems**

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The aim of this study was to examine whether there are differences in certain work attitudes between male and female employees with different rewarding systems. The research was conducted on a convenience sample of employees of an insurance company in Croatia: 71 men and 79 women. 65 work in the office and were awarded grouply, while the remaining 74 subjects were awarded individually and do field work. The results show that the employees whose achievements are rewarded individually were more committed to the organization, estimated greater compensation equity, and accordingly, were more satisfied with rewarding, and had better relationships in the organization than the employees who are rewarded grouply. Women generally assessed poorer relationships with colleagues, and those awarded according to group performance estimated less compensation equity and satisfaction with rewarding than men in the same group. This shows that women may still be negatively discriminated in the rewarding system.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effects of Work Attachment Styles on Work-Family Harmony Text**

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this study aims to elicit the effects of main work attachment styles, such as work engagement, burnout and workaholism on work-family facilitation and work-family interference. A pilot study was administrated to 82 health care service employees to test the psychometric characteristic of each scale. Later the scales were administrated to 266 hotel employees to investigate the relationship among the variables. The regression analyses show that work-family facilitation is predicted by work engagement, whereas, burnout is strongly associated with work-family interference. Contrary to the expectations, workaholism did not yield a significant relationship with any of the work-family harmony dimensions. Structural equation modeling results support the proposed model fit of work-family balance. In other words, more favorable work attachment style, work engagement, may lead to a better work-family harmony. Findings are interpreted in discussion in detail.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Predictors of Managers' Positive Attitudes toward Their Organization**

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the purpose of this study is to examine the predictors which enhance managers' positive attitudes toward their organization. The employment survey was conducted toward manager (n=170) working on a corporation. The results of multiple regression analysis with stepwise method showed that the trust in their company and/or the trust in their working staffs were important factors on organizational attachment. Moreover, variances concerning for salary were effect on intention to change jobs and trust in their company. The perceived disclosure level of the organizational information from organization predicted their trust in their company. and the relationship between the disclosure of the information and their organizational attachment were mediated by the trust in their company. These results suggested that it would be very important to establish organization systems which make trust. Because managers' trust was related with the positive attitude toward their subordinates, the system also enhanced positive relationships with their subordinates.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationship among Current and Ideal Organizational Climates with Organizational Commitment Types and Job Satisfaction to Propose a Model for the Cultural Recreational Organization of Isfahan Municipality Personnel**

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The Purpose of This Research Have Been to Determine The Relationship of Existing and Optimal Organizational Climates with Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction to Present a Model For Cultural Recreational Organization of Isfahan Municipality. Statistical Population of This Research Consisted of 456 Persons of The Organization In 2007(1386s.C.) From Which a Sample of 187persons Were Selected By Applying Stratified Sample. To Assess The Research\ 'S Variables Used 3 questionnaires: Dessler Organizational Climate, Balfour and Wechsler Organizational Commitment and Lee Job Satisfaction Subscale From His Job Cognition Questionnaire. Reliability of The Three Questionnaires Has Been At Optimum Level. After Analysis of The Data with Descriptive and Inferential with Spss 16 Software, Distinguished That Current Organizational Climate Have Significant Relation with Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction ( $P < 0.05$ ). General Conclusion is If Organizational Climate is In Suitable Level, Can Have Important Influence on Job Satisfaction and Commitment. Therefore Management Because of Situation and Position Organizational Has Important Influence on Shaping Climate. Management\ ' Values, Believes and Behaviors Affect on Others Behavior.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Role of Conscientiousness in the Relation of Work Engagement with Job Characteristics: Confound, Moderator or Independent Predictor?**

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purpose: we examined the role of conscientiousness in predicting work engagement within the framework of the demands-control-support model. We tested three hypotheses: (a) conscientiousness combines additively with demands, control, and support in predicting work engagement; (b) conscientiousness moderates the effects of job demands, control and support on work engagement; (c) conscientiousness is confounded with persons' perceptions of demands, control and support. Method: our cross-sectional study employed self-report measures of conscientiousness, work engagement, demands, control and support. Participants (n = 671) represented age, race, and occupational categories. Results: hierarchical regression analyses showed that conscientiousness combines additively with job characteristics in predicting work engagement. No support for the moderating or confounding hypotheses were found. Discussion: persons with high conscientiousness are more likely to have high work engagement. Conscientiousness does not moderate or confound the effects of job characteristics on work engagement. To understand work engagement psychologists must take environmental and personality factors into account.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships between Various Person–Environment Fit Types and Employees' Mental Health: A Longitudinal Study**

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this study investigated the relationships between various person–environment fit types and employees' mental health with a longitudinal data. I collected an initial survey data from 901 employees who had been with their organizations for 6 months at most and whose current organizations were their first employers. of these respondents, only 297 responded to the second survey, 6 months after the first. The results showed person–job, person–supervisor, and person–organization fits correlated significantly with mental health, life satisfaction, and burnout on the first and second surveys. Person–job fit correlated significantly with mental health, life satisfaction, and burnout on the first survey while it had significant correlations only with life satisfaction and burnout on the second survey. Person–supervisor fit correlated significantly only with life satisfaction on the both surveys. Regression analyses showed generally person–organization fit explained more variance of mental health variables on both surveys. The implications and limitations are discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Relation of Proactive Personality to Career Success: A Mediating Role of Protean Career**

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the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between proactive personality and career success, and a mediating role of protean career on this relationship. Data were obtained from 204 employees who were working in a wide variety of organizations in Korea. Proactive personality was significantly related to career success. Protean career played a mediating role on the relationship between proactive personality and career success. Also, boundaryless career and career support from organization played moderating roles on the relationship between protean career and career success. Finally, implications, limitations, and future research were discussed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Impact of Working Hours and Personal Preference on Well-being**

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the aim of this research was to explore effects of hours of work and the role of personal preference on job satisfaction, work-to-family conflict (wfc) and overall life satisfaction among taiwanese employees. Data from a nationwide survey in taiwan were used. A total of 1,122 full-time employees were surveyed using structured questionnaires. We found that working hours were negatively related to job satisfaction, overall life satisfaction, and positively related to wfc, after effects of demographical and job-related factors were partialled out. More importantly, we found that the “fit” between preferred and actual hours of work had an effect upon the above strain variables. Specifically, people who had a fit between preferred and actual hours of work reported lower levels of wfc and higher overall life satisfaction, compared to those who had a misfit in working hours.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Relationships between the Five-Factor Model of Personality, Machiavellianism, Organisational Commitment and Job Satisfaction among Insurance Company Employees**

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presented study examined relationships between the five-factor model of personality and machiavellianism, organisational commitment and facets of job satisfaction. It seems to be exploratory regarding the relationships between “big five” personality traits (measured by the polish adaptation of the neo-ffi questionnaire) and the three components of organisational commitment measured by the polish adaptation of meyer and allen’s scale. Machiavellianism was measured by a polish version of the machiavellian personality scale by dahling et al. (2009), while job satisfaction - using the polish adaptation of neuberger and allerbeck’s jdi. Results from 51 insurance company employees were obtained. The study revealed some significant correlations: continuance commitment correlated positively with neuroticism (.335), while affective commitment revealed a negative correlation with machiavellianism (-.280). General jobsat correlated positively with extraversion (.306) and negatively – with neuroticism (-.315). Some possible explanations of these results as well as their practical implications be mentioned as well.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Determinations of the Content of Teacher\'s Job**

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the increased interest of researchers to the teacher's work is connected with intensification of workload, requirements of the professional tasks implementation and their psychological vulnerability to the development of sustainable professional and personal strain. The aim of the study was to examine the values which determine the content of teacher's job: students, colleagues or themselves. 127 teachers participated in the study. A set of diagnostic techniques were used which estimated the content of educational activity, priority values, self-esteem, subjective attitudes, emotional states. It was shown that if in the focus of teacher's attention is: (1) a student his/her state is more positive and stable; (2) orientation towards him/herself cause negative emotional state. This result was proved by content analysis of basic semantic categories of "student" and "child". The obtained data can justify the program of psychological support of professional educators.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Relationships between Spirituality and Whistle-Blowing among Nurses of Hospitals in Isfahan.**

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abstract purpose:the paper aims to study the impact of four dimensions of spirituality and spirituality care(spirituality, spiritual care, religiosity and personalized care) on whistle-blowing action. Whistle-blowing involves report of immoral, illegal, and unethical acts. On the other hand, nurses appear to be increasingly interested in spirituality in relation to the welfare of their patients. Methodology:from a total of 2260 nurses in isfahan-iran, a sample of 245 nurses working in 8 hospitals were selected randomly and were interviewed. Correlation and regressions analyses were carried out. A researcher-made demographic questionnaire and the following two scales were applied:1) mcsherry(2002) spirituality and spiritual care rating scale(sscrs), and 2) mcdonald(1994) whistle-blowing action questionnaire. Findings:from among the four dimensions, only the relationship between spiritual care and whistle-blowing was significant( $p<0/05$  ,  $r=0/11$ ). Implications:by improving spiritual care, we can promote whistle-blowing, thus illegal and immoral activities in hospitals may be reduced.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of Emotional Labor Scale for Hospitality Industry : A Japanese Investigation**

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the purpose of this study is to develop a measurement scale to assess employees' perception of emotional labor in japanese hospitality industry. To this end, we conducted a questionnaire survey to people working at funeral business, hospital, bridal business, and restaurant. The results of factor analysis from 1123 participants working at hospitality industry revealed four factors; hospitality display, surface acting, emotional dissonance, and display suppress. The internal consistency reliabilities for each factor showed an acceptable level. We also estimated relationship between each factor and outcome variables which are theoretically expected to be associated with emotional labor. As outcome variables, we chose emotional exhaustion, turnover intention, job satisfaction and job engagement. The regression analysis showed that the identified factors of emotional labor significantly affected the above outcomes. These results verified the criterion validity of the emotional labor scale that we developed.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Gender Roles in the Occupational Setting**

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this study was an investigation of 31 industries consisting of gender differentiation at the supervisory level was also looked into. In the process of carrying out the interviews and focus group discussions, the investigation of women's work included gender constructions. At the supervisory level, gender was clearly used as a screening device. The fact that women's work regardless of the technical component of the skill has lesser value is proof that work is evaluated in terms of ideological orientations related to gender construction. In the study, women supervisors noted that the males have better training opportunities. Even among the assembly line workers, the use of robotics was associated with males. Again, this shows the segregation of task between sexes, where only males could handle the big and bulky machines, while the minute office equipments were manned by the females.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Work Attitudes in the Czech Republic**

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the paper deals with the results of a survey of work attitudes in several parts of the czech republic. The survey was organized to prove or disprove a hypothesis based on previous findings. The results of two previous studies conducted by the same authors suggested that people living in the countryside may differ in their work attitudes from city dwellers. In the present survey data on more than 500 respondents were gathered. The results of the survey were factor-analysed and based on the first factor it was possible to build a scale on positive attitudes to work. The cronbach alpha of the scale is 0.85. Besides, this scale was found to differentiate between respondents from different sizes of settlements and give support to the original hypothesis.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Considering Safety Issues: How Personality Characteristics can Predict the Attitudes toward Them?**

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various studies have found the relationship between personality characteristics and attitudes. In some working environment where safety issues and considering them is critical both for the person and other people, having a tool in order to recognize the workers who do not take the issues seriously is a big step toward having a safe working environment. Considering the potential factors which may affect the behaviors, a set of variables including eight demographic variables, personality, health conditions and iq were studied in order to find their relationships with attitudes toward considering safety issues. 118 workers from an industrial setting were randomly selected and their answers to the questions and indices were then analyzed. Among the studied factors, personality characteristics were highly correlated with safety attitudes. Stepwise multiple regression analysis as well as factor analysis revealed the variables and factors which should be consider into account in order to predict those behaviors.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Examination of Relationship between Personality Characteristics and Organizational Commitment**

Sahar Jahanbakhsh Ganjeh<sup>1</sup>, Hammid Reza Oraizi Samani<sup>1</sup>, Abbolghassem Nouri<sup>1</sup>

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objective: the aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between personality characteristics (extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, openness to experience and conscientiousness) and organizational commitment. Method: statistical population of this study was all personnel of yasuj social security organization from which 120 persons were randomly selected via simple random technique and responded to costa and mccrae's questionnaire (neo-ffi) and mowdy-steers and porter's organizational commitment questionnaire (ocq). The obtained data were analyzed via multiple regressions. Results: the findings showed that the agreeableness ( $\beta=0.32$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and openness to experience ( $\beta=0.19$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) have positive and significant relationship with organizational commitment. Conclusion: individual with high agreeableness have features such as politeness, forgiveness and cooperation. They voluntary cooperate with their organization. Also, individual with high openness to experience, have features such as creativity, bravery and imagination. They are determined and ready to acceptance new experience. They help their organization with create the new ideas.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Readiness to Change and Job Satisfaction in a Case of Lean Management Application – Comparative Study**

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this current study investigates the effect of lean management system on work attitudes of workers of two manufacturing companies. “lean management” is a new concept of work processes and human relations that determines the firm’s productivity and profitability. Workers of two enterprises, the first one with lean production and the second one with old mass production paradigm, were compared in range of their readiness to change and job satisfaction (both emotional and cognitive aspect). The sample of 102 employees completed a battery of instruments such as: the job description inventory by neuberger and allerbeck, the job affect scale by burke et al. and the readiness to change by kriegel and brandt. Results revealed that individuals from lean manufacturing company were characterized by the higher level of readiness to change, positive affect at work, and higher level of cognitive aspect of job satisfaction especially with organization and management.

**Category: Work and Organizational Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessing Mobbing and Applying Cognitive Coping Strategies Against Mobbing in Mexican Female Professors of Higher Education.**

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violence, in its different presentation forms, is a phenomenon, unfortunately, more frequent and pervasive in the Mexican society and other societies around the world. The psychological or moral violence comes together and it is frequent in weak and perverse people that need to have the domain sensation and control on the other ones. This research is a quasi experimental design with an applied behavioral analysis approach. Mobbing practices were measured by an adaptation of Leyman's test and QWL test to 100 higher education female professors at undergraduate level. This research focused its findings and attention on the individual, intra and extra-organizational factors that provoke lack of coping skills in academic professionals victims of mobbing, such as: personal system of cognitive coping strategies; individual's health (indicators of social well-being), managerial competencies, excessive work load, the burnout and the environmental system.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Post-Reinstatement Work Status of Employees Who have Taken Medical Leave Due to Mental Health Disorders**

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this study aimed to clarify the relationship between the recurrence rates of mental disorders and employee activities during leaves of absence from the panasonic company to assist the department of mental health in determining which employees are most likely to continue working after reinstatement. At a preparatory interview, employees completed a questionnaire that asked them to describe their actions during their leaves of absence, then retok the questionnaire two weeks, six months, and one year after their reinstatement. The major findings were that employees who took more than three leaves of absence experience a higher rate of recurrence and that the activities that most promote continued working after reinstatement include establishing a stable sleep pattern and performing household tasks. These results suggest that the development of daily life-management skills and physical strength to cope with workload is essential for preventing mental disorder recurrence.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dmtpsych: Postgraduate Training for Research Data Management In The Psychological Sciences**

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today\'s experimental psychology research produces large amounts data, much of which is generated by or stored on computer. However, the pace of technological development means that it can be difficult to access raw data from an experimental psychology study that took place only a decade or so ago - even though it is still possible to access the raw data from sun observations made by copernicus more than 500 years ago. In the us, the national science foundation is addressing issues of data retention and reuse with guidance on how data should be made available for up to 100 years. Elsewhere funders are making data-handling a core requirement. The dmtpsych project aims to provide guidance on data management for the psychological sciences. This paper highlights the issues and the cultural change they may require, and will also outline how the postgraduates of today and the researchers of tomorrow may benefit.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Teaching Educational Psychology Using Cooperative Learning: a Qualitative Study on a Teacher Training Program**

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educational psychology as a subject is taught in almost every initial teacher training course. However, some studies suggest that the type of methods used to teach educational psychology can affect the learning of psychological theories, concepts, and processes relevant to the teaching profession. The purpose of this research was to study the impact of the use of cooperative learning (cl) when teaching educational psychology within an initial teacher training course. At the end of the semester students were asked to answer a set of questions concerning the way cl affected their learning and to characterize how they perceived this specific process of group work. Content analysis was used to analyze the students' written responses. Results showed that cl was seen as a good method of learning with positive outcomes in several dimensions. Implications for teacher training courses are discussed.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Scientific Journal on Psychology Teaching in Brazil: First Results**

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This paper presents the process of publishing the first scientific journal dedicated exclusively for the theme of education and training of psychologists in latin america, edited by the associação brasileira de ensino de psicologia (brazilian association for the teaching of psychology). We tried to indicate how the main themes presented by the authors in manuscripts submitted for publication in early volumes of the journal - such as the issue of human rights, the relations between the professionals and students of psychology with socially vulnerable groups, and the presence of psychology as a school subject in the basic education system - point out more towards a socio-political reflection on the role of psychologists in contemporary brazilian society than actually towards issues related to a scientific knowledge about the processes of teaching and learning, and the specifics of these processes in the field of psychology.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Challenges in Teaching and Studying Work and Organizational Psychology in Serbia in the Framework of the Bologna Process**

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In accordance with the bologna process and european diploma in psychology, department of psychology (university of belgrade), has been changing programs of studies over the last few years. The aim of the paper was to discuss 'bologna' challenges for work and organizational psychology (wop) university education (wop module at fourth year of undergraduate and one-year master studies). Method: in-class discussions with students, analyses of their homework assignments, practice reports, evaluations of wop courses (period 2008-2010). Bologna process puts numerous challenges: time-related (some segments of the learning process are being shortened, less time for students to follow their own interests, limited opportunities for professional maturation); related to wop as a science and practice (lack of domestic literature, research, tests, professional standards, a handful of academic psychologists, small numbers of eligible mentors for practice/internship); the meaning and purpose of the bologna first cycle (180 or 240 ects) in the education of psychologists.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Place of (Electronically-Supported) Reflective Learning in Psychology: The Student Point of View**

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A two-year action research project evaluated e-pdp (electronically-supported personal development planning) as a means of enhancing learner development within an undergraduate psychology curriculum at an English university. E-pdp was embedded in three ways: (a) microtasks aimed at developing information literacy in years 1 and 2, (b) logs of learning activities also in years 1 and 2 (on counselling exercises and group work) and (c) e-portfolios submitted at the end of each academic year in which the students assessed their experiences and development across all units. In-depth interviews with students and a sample e-portfolios were analysed qualitatively based on grounded theory. The results, and our own experiences as academic practitioners, served as the basis for a discussion of the place of reflection in learning. Some sources of resistance to engage in reflective writing and construct e-portfolios are also discussed.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Assessment of the Current State of Psychology Education in Turkey**

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Currently, there are over 40 psychology departments in turkey. The interest towards psychology, especially the applied areas are on the rise. This has increased the demand for psychology education in turkey drastically over the last decade. Sixteen new departments were founded in the last 10 years. More than 10.000 students study in these departments as undergraduates. There were over 700 graduate students in psychology departments in 2005. The numbers might have doubled since then. Owing to these rapid increase and improvement in psychology education, the aim of the current study is to assess the current state of psychology education in turkey. An internet survey developed by the researchers is used to reach every psychology department in turkey. An understanding of the current state will be an invaluable tool in improving the quality of psychology education further.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Dmtpsych: Postgraduate Training for Research Data Management in the Psychological Sciences**

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Today's experimental psychology research produces large amounts data, much of which is generated by or stored on computer. However, the pace of technological development means that it can be difficult to access raw data from an experimental psychology study that took place only a decade or so ago - even though it is still possible to access the raw data from sun observations made by copernicus more than 500 years ago. In the us, the national science foundation is addressing issues of data retention and reuse with guidance on how data should be made available for up to 100 years. Elsewhere funders are making data-handling a core requirement. The dmtpsych project aims to provide guidance on data management for the psychological sciences. This poster highlights the issues and the cultural change they may require, and will also outline how the postgraduates of today and the researchers of tomorrow may benefit.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Outcomes of Bologna Process Implementation in Slovakia: Reflection of University Teachers at Psychology Departments**

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After adopting bologna standards in slovakia, three-level structure of education (bachelor-master-doctorate) replaced the previous system using two levels (5-years of master and 3/5-years of doctorate study). This brought the division of 5-years master study of psychology into 3-years bachelor and 2-years master study. The poster presents the results of the survey focused on the question how university teachers evaluate advantages and disadvantages of this division. 26 psychology teachers answered anonymous online survey after receiving an e-mail invitation. The results showed that overall evaluation of this division was negative. The teachers saw the benefits of this step (e.g. flexibility of study, comparability with international levels etc.), but the disadvantages predominated over the advantages. The main problems mentioned by teachers were: increasing amount of teachers' work, bachelor degree in psychology is not recognized on the slovak labor market, discontinuity in education etc. The authors discuss possible factors related to this negative evaluation.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Motivation for Tuition and Career Development in the Field of Psychology of Students from Varna Free University**

Valeri Stoyanov<sup>1</sup>, Galya Gercheva<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Karagyaurova<sup>1</sup>, Rositsa Stoyanova<sup>1</sup>

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The present study investigates the leading motives for choosing psychology as a university subject and the intentions for career development in the field of psychology. 301 psychology students from Varna Free University participated in the study. Among the leading motives for choosing psychology stand out the perspectives for career development in the various fields of social life that could be found in Bulgaria today. Consulting psychology, educational psychology and organizational psychology were found to be leading fields for realization. Further, it was revealed that some students choose psychology due to personal problems that they want to understand and solve. There is a group of students who enrolled to study psychology on the insistence of their parents or friends. Part of the last two mentioned categories of students hardly see their own career in the field of psychology.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Accounting for the Regularities of the Expert's Knowledge Structure in Teaching Psychology to the College-Level Students.**

Eleonora Nosenko <sup>1</sup>, Iryna Arshava <sup>2</sup>, Inna Arshava <sup>2</sup>

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This presentation demonstrates various techniques of developing ( in the course of teaching psychology) the cognitive structures of the learners, accounting for the regularities of the expert's knowledge structure, replicating of which guarantees successful acquisition and retention of knowledge. The expert's knowledge structure is claimed to be universally represented by three knowledge bases : a declarative (conceptual), a procedural ,and an executive one. A thesaurus-oriented approach to developing the declarative knowledge base,suggested by the authors of this presentation, is illustrated by the hierarchical and idiographic descriptions of the key concepts of psychology. Examples of teaching materials for the development of the procedural knowledge illustrate the use of information-transfer technique for stimulating multiple mental representation of knowledge in the imagery, symbolic, spatial, verbal, metaphoric and categorial forms.professionally-focused cases characterise the formation of executive knowledge

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Teaching Psychology in High School: What Students can Learn to Their Lives?**

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The proposal of this work is to present the partial results about a research developed with psychology teachers who taught in public high school (secondary) in são paulo state, brazil. The research was started in 2008 and has as aim collect data about psychology teachers and their pedagogical practices. The project was proposed considering the withdrawal of psychology out of high school curriculum, low information about psychology teacher practices in basic education, with inexpressive academic works about them and the need to obtain data to support psychology teaching degree. Until the moment 13 psychology teachers was interviewed. Based on collected data, the research intents to identify some common and particular aspects on their practices, some daily difficulties and mainly the information about contents and methodology. At last, it proposes a discussion about some contributions offered by psychology to young people education.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Experience of Flow in Case of Teachers**

Annamaria Kadar<sup>1</sup>, Agnes Bodoni<sup>1</sup>

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Purpose. The personality and professional knowledge of the teacher helps the students learn in an enjoyable way. The intrinsic work motivation of the teacher also contributes to the development of the flow in their students. In our research we investigated the rate of flow and anti-flow, like anxiety, boredom, apathy experienced by the students of pedagogy at the university. Methods. We used the hungarian flow-questionnaire (oláh, 2004). Results. The university students had a higher rate of flow than high school students of former researches. The age of the students turned out to be of high importance. It appeared also as important where they did their internships: in kindergarten or in schools. The students working in kindergartens had less flow Experiences Than Their Colleagues. Discussion. The Next Step of our study should be to match the flow experiences of the teachers with those of their students.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Portugal, a Country of Psychologists? : Reassessing The Situation 4 Years Later**

Vitor Coelho<sup>1</sup>, Patrícia Brás<sup>1</sup>, Vanda Sousa<sup>2</sup>

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This study presents the evolution in the number of people who possess a university degree of psychology in portugal from 1995 to 2010. It also tries to analyse some difficulties and challenges ahead for the profession in this country. This study summarizes three studies carried out in 2000, 2004 and 2010 based on answers provided by 38 portuguese universities and institutes that have psychology degrees. Between 2000 and 2010 the number of people who possess a psychology degree in portugal more than doubled, from 8172 to 20872. The number of university degrees in psychology in the same period has increased from 23 to 38. The growth and sheer number of people who possess a psychology degree in portugal is impressive when compared to other european countries. This situation presents challenges and difficulties, as it requires a strong professional association to deal with the complexities emanating from the present situation.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Construction and Validation of Instructional Units for Basic Psychological Processes Learning**

Eduardo Peñalosa<sup>1</sup>, Sandra Castañeda<sup>2</sup>, Fernando Austria<sup>2</sup>

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Effective teaching of basic psychological processes poses significant challenges to the training of competent psychologists. In this paper, we present a methodology for the construction of instructional units for face-to-face and virtual educational environments. Results of the application of these instructional units are also presented. The construction process was conducted in five stages: 1) cognitive task analysis, 2) instructional design, 3) construction of instructional units, 4) validation by judges and 5) piloting. Analysis and design phases were carried out with the support of experienced teachers; in the validation procedure, 10 subject-matter experts collaborated; piloting was conducted by delivering the courses to a sample of psychology students. Statistical analysis of allowed confirming contents validity. Piloting allowed adjusting contents by means of a calibration procedure. The construction of these materials offers the possibility to conduct studies aiming to understand the influence of various factors on the learning of basic psychological processes.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Problem Based Psychology Learning**

Ana Cristina F. Almeida<sup>1</sup>

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The European Diploma In Psychology and The Recent Integration of The Higher Education System In a Model of Qualification In European Space Defines a Standard of Skills Required for Psychologists' Practice. Considering The Importance to Approach The Curriculum to Professional Training, Bringing The Study Issues Into Plans of Action and Research, We've Studied The Impact of The Methodology Used (Problem-Based Learning Or Project-Based Learning) In Cognitive Dimensions, Motivational and Socio-Emotional Learning. By Surveying Students of The 3rd Year of The Course of Psychology, Enrolled In An Optional Curriculum Unit Referred to Problem-Solving, and Using Instruments and Procedures of Questionnaire and Observation of Learning Outcomes (Ability to Identify Problems, Planning Resolutions, Explore Resolution and Verification Strategies, Through Self-Observation and Self-Registration), Content and Processes of Learning, We've Concluded That The Impact Was Positive and Highlighted In Cognitive Learning, Autonomy and Skills Training, In Particular, Social and Interpersonal Skills.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Improving Self-Reflective Skills of Graduate Students in Clinical Supervision Courses**

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Presentation will focus on the use of software that provides a systematic and reliable means of enhancing the clinical students' awareness of their counseling skill development. Students are required to record counseling sessions, analyze their specific behaviors by tagging non-verbal and verbal events as identified in a coding grid developed specifically for clinical skill development. Extensive review of the tape via the software helps students identify those skills which they do well and those needing improvement. Data relating to success of methodology is gathered from both self-evaluation as well as clinical site supervisors during internship demonstrating improvement in all skill areas. Implications for use of technology in developing rapid improvement in student counseling skills will be discussed.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Using Process-Experiential Therapy Techniques for Developing Emotional Intelligence at First Year Undergraduate Psychology Students**

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The paper presents the results of a twelve weeks training program for first year undergraduate psychology students that had the purpose to enhance their emotional intelligence. We suppose that the skills that the psychology graduate should have in order to be successful in his career are related with emotional intelligence. The paper will prove that process experiential therapy training program enhances professional competencies in undergraduate psychology students. The research is a pre-posttest experimental design on 62 psychology students aged 18 to 22. Aspects enhancing professional competencies were assessed using the emotional intelligence questionnaire, the neo-personality inventory and the emotional distress profile. To test for changes in these dimensions between the two experimental moments, the paired sample t-test was used. Statistical data analysis revealed significant improvements ( $p > 0,05$ ; moderate to high size effects) in terms of emotional intelligence, positive emotions, and changes on some facets of neo pi-r dimensions.

**Category: The Teaching of Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Difficulties in the Implantation of a Curriculum Based in Competences and Abilities**

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This study considers the difficulties in the implantation of a curriculum organized in accord the proposals of curricular lines for teaching psychology that foresaw two emphases of formation: public health and work. This curriculum was centered in competences and abilities. It was analyzed the perception of professors about theirs practical and the contribution of disciplines that they taught, including the supervised period of training, for reaching the competences and abilities anticipated. It was used a scale likert type, with four options of answers about the contribution of the disciplines in the professors' perceptions. Conclusion: the great difficulty to be surpassed in the implantation of that curriculum is to sensitize the professors for exercising the self-evaluation of their practical- high number of that refused self-evaluate. 2. Professors considered that many answers as "could contribute" can be explained for the absence of practical activities in their class.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties of the Lithuanian Version of the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (Psdq): Criterion-Related Validity**

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This research study sets out to explore the criterion-related validity of the parenting styles and dimensions questionnaire (psdq; robinson et al., 2001). Psdq is a 32-item instrument originally developed to assess the parenting behaviour of parents of 4-12 year olds and to measure the three parenting styles according to d. Baumrind's model (1967). The translated instrument was completed by one 183 parents (mostly mothers) of non-clinical elementary school-aged children. The correlational analysis supported the expected relation between parenting styles and parental gender, birth order position and education. However, no statistically significant connection between parenting styles and parental age, number of siblings in the family or specific child's gender, age, birth order position was found. The results of research study suggest that the psdq lithuanian version has satisfactory criterion-related validity though further studies are necessary for replicating the results with a more balanced gender representation and larger sample.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**An Application of the Generalized Partial Credit Model on Rating Scale Scorings**

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Quality of Life (Qol) is Sometimes Measured By Incorporating Importance Ratings Into Satisfaction scale using multiplicative scoring (Multiplying Importance Weights and Satisfaction Ratings). However, This Method Has Been Criticized to Have Undesirable Psychometric Properties (Trauer & Mackinnon, 2001). As Far As We Know, None Has Adopted Item Response Theories (Irt) In Domain Scales That Allow Individualized Test Versions Based on Perceived Item Importance. In This Study, We Applied The Generalized Partial Credit Model (Gpcm) to a Qol Scale Scoring and Evaluated Four Different Standards of Item Selection: Items Rated as (A) “Very Important” Or Above; (B) “Some What Important” Or Above; (C) “Not Very Important” Or Above; and (D) All 46 Items. We Found That Condition (B) Provided Reasonable Total Number of Items Counted and Showed Very Close Estimates with Condition (D) and Traditional Multiplicative Scoring. In Summary, The Scoring Based on The Gpcm Provides Promising and Theoretically Valid Results.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Does Rorschach Test Distinguish Iranian Schizophrenics from Patients with Bipolar Affective Disorders?**

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The aim of present study was to study whether rorschach test is enough strength to distinguish schizophrenia (schz) and bipolar affective disorder (bad) according to exner comprehensive system. The sample composed of 20 schz and 20 bad patients, who were hospitalized in psychiatric clinics in shiraz, Iran. All patients completed rorschach test and their answers were scored according to exner comprehensive system. The scores of participants on four main criteria including location, determinants, content and the popularity of answers were registered. The mean scores were compared using independent t-test. The differences between patient groups were only on two items of determinants including fm (animal movement) and fv (form-vista), and ad (animal details) and art (two items of contents) significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, the results of this research demonstrated that rorschach test, at least exner comprehensive system, could not distinguish schz from bad easily.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Romanian Ces-D Scale: A Promising Instrument for Clinical and Non-Clinical Use**

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Since its inception, the center of epidemiologic depression scale (ces-d; radloff, 1977) has been a widely used instrument for screening of depression symptoms in the general population, as well as in the clinical context. Also the ces-d was the focus of empirical investigation, translation, and adaptation across the globe and was shown to have good psychometric properties. Until now there has been no empirical attempt to translate and adapt the instrument in Romania. For this study, the ces-d was translated into Romanian using the ‘translation, back-translation’ method (brislín, 1970). The translated version was then tested using butcher & gur’s (1974) bilingual test method and followed international test commission requirements (hambleton& patsula, 1999). Additionally, reliability was assessed using test-retest method and cronbach’s alphas for internal consistency. The results showed a suitable translation and a good reliability of the instrument.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Recording of a Normative Sample and Verification of the Quality of the Anxiety Screening for Kids (Ask)**

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In German-speaking countries there is a lack of adequate tools to measure anxiety in the age group of six to nine year olds; there are only area-specific procedures to be found. Within the scope of this dissertation project the anxiety screening for kids (ask) is to be checked in regard to its quality. At this time there are records from n=426 elementary school children, their parents and teachers. This spring a record of a clinical sample is planned. First results of the evaluation show a satisfactory reliability and an adequate retest-reliability after 3 months. The discriminative validity showed the expected correlations (neuroticism and empathy were measured). The results of the convergent validity (angst and anxiety) confirm the quality of this new instrument. The test was also used for the evaluation of a prevention program: high short-termed and long-termed effects were measured; so the Ask seemed to be a change-sensitive instrument.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Psychometric Properties of the Russian Version of the Self-Description Questionnaire-II (Sdq-Ii)**

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The purpose of this research was to introduce the russian version of the self description questionnaire ii (sdq ii) and to determine its psychometric properties. The sdq-ii is an australian self-concept instrument with 102 items. It was designed by herbert marsh (1988). It is based on the shavelson, hubner, and stanton (1976) hierarchical and multidimensional model and measures 11 different dimensions of self-concept. This study presents the various steps followed in the adaptation of this instrument. The sample consisted of 208 participants from latvian schools aged from 14 to 16 years (boys – 45,2%, girls – 54,8%). All the sdq-ii scales had high internal consistency and test-retest reliability. The factorial structure of the russian version of the sdq-ii is discussed.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development of an Iat of Risk Measure: Exploring Its Reliability and Predictive Validity.**

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Risk propensity has been traditionally measured by questionnaires. Although most of these instruments have an acceptable level of reliability and validity, they present several limitations that should be taken into account. First, introspective access is limited. Second, though people can have access to their feelings, thoughts or past behaviors, they might fake. That is, questionnaire answers are susceptible to self-presentation biases. In order to try to improve risk propensity assessment, a new complementary instrument is proposed: the implicit assessment test of risk (iat-r). Concretely the iat (greenwald, mcghee, & schwartz, 1998) was adapted to measure risk tendency by assessing associations of the self with risk versus security categories. In a first study, the iscr showed good internal consistency and adequate temporal reliability. In a second study, it presented significant correlations with explicit risk tendency measures. Finally, iat-r measure predicted behavior in a decision making setting, whereas self-report measures didn't.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Anxiety in Childhood: Genderspecific Differences Depending on the Method of Recording**

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To the terms of the dissertation project “recording of a normative sample and verification of the quality of the anxiety screening for kids (ask)” a parallel web version of the original self-rating paper version was created. The purpose of this study was to check the equivalence of both recording methods. Interesting was also if there were gender specific differences. At this time 68 children answered the online version, 426 the paper version. First explorative results indicates that girls shows more anxiety than boys in the paper version, but in the online version this reverses. Maybe boys could tell more open about their anxiety if using a medium like internet. Altogether the measures of the paper version are higher than the measures of the web version. This implicits that the direct situation in the classroom (paper version) maybe produces anxiety. To check this influence a parallel paper and web based recording in the classrooms is planned for February 2011.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Effect of the Spatial Positioning of Items on the Reliability of a Questionnaire Measuring Consumers' Affect**

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The objective of the study was to determine the impact of the correspondence between the embodied spatial orientation of participants and the spatial positioning of items on the reliability of a questionnaire measuring consumers' affect. An experimental research design and quantitative research approach was utilised to achieve the research objective. A sample of 1 825 participants completed an online questionnaire. Participants were randomly assigned to one of six layouts of the questionnaire. Each item consisted of a continuum with two bipolar adjectives. The items were the same for each layout but the positioning of the adjectives in each item was different for every layout. The results indicated that the reliability of a questionnaire will be higher when there is congruence between the spatial orientation of participants and the spatial positioning of items. The findings may contribute to the improvement of questionnaire layout design for consumer and marketing research purposes.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Identifying Differential Items Functioning in State Exams of Evaluation of Media Education Quality in Colombia.**

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This study aimed to identify differential item functioning (dif) in items from the state exam of evaluation of media education quality in Colombia, taking native examinees as focal group and using procedures that had shown high sensitivity and specificity with size groups very different. Mantel-haenszel's odds ratio and difficulty difference procedure were used for identifying items with dif in several tests applied in 2006 (n=410548) and 2007 (n=67703). We obtained 20 random samples using bootstrapping procedure in order to assess the methods stability. Items with dif were identified and descriptive statistics of dif detection rates were obtained through the samples and compared between procedures. The possible effect in the results related with the ability distributions differences between groups and model fit were evaluated. These results contribute to identify possible sources of cultural bias and improve development procedures of tests when the evaluated groups sizes are highly different.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**A Study of Quality of Life, Life Satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence Among Students**

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The purpose of the present study is to explore the relationship of quality of life, emotional intelligence and life satisfaction among students of sistan and baluchestan university. The sample size of this research consists of 104 students (51male & 53 female) that were selected through accessible sampling. Quality of life scale, emotional intelligence scale and life satisfaction scale were used to collect the data. Results of pearson correlation coefficient revealed that emotional intelligence had a significant positive correlation with quality of life ( $r=.454$ ,  $p>.001$ ), but emotional intelligence were not associated with life satisfaction. Also results demonstrated that quality of life had a significant correlation with life satisfaction ( $r=.402$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The results of t-test revealed that female students showed higher mean scores on quality of life and life satisfaction in comparison to their male students but there were no significant difference between two groups in emotional intelligence scores.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices among Adults Aged 55 to 84 Years in Lithuania**

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Intelligence measures are frequently used to study “normal” and pathological cognitive decline in late adulthood. Raven's coloured progressive matrices (cpm) is designed for testing non-verbal reasoning abilities of children and elderly people. The objective of study was to examine the psychometric properties of cpm among 55 – 84 years old people in Lithuania. Quota sample of 102 people was collected in a way to meet Lithuanian elderly population proportion according to gender and educational level. A split-half reliability of 0.86 was calculated. An item analysis confirmed good content validity of the test: the general trend was observed in all age groups - the more difficult the item, the less the correct answers. The significant correlation between age and cpm score ( $r = -0.47$ ) confirmed expectation that raw scores of elderly should decrease with age. It was found that educational level of the elderly had a significant effect on non-verbal ability.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Romanian Ces-D Scale: A Promising Instrument for Clinical and Non-Clinical Use**

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Abstract since its inception, the center of epidemiologic depression scale (ces-d; radloff, 1977) has been a widely used instrument for screening of depression symptoms in the general population, as well as in the clinical context. Also the ces-d was the focus of empirical investigation, translation, and adaptation across the globe and was shown to have good psychometric properties. Until now there has been no empirical attempt to translate and adapt the instrument in Romania. For this study, the ces-d was translated into Romanian using the 'translation, back-translation' method (brislín, 1970). The translated version was then tested using butcher & gur's (1974) bilingual test method and followed international test commission requirements (hambleton& patsula, 1999). Additionally, reliability was assessed using test-retest method and cronbach's alphas for internal consistency. The results showed a suitable translation and a good reliability of the instrument.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Development and Validation of the Personnel Multiple Reasoning Test for the Selection of Blue-Collar Workers in the Manufacturing Sector**

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Cognitive ability is one of the most significant predictors of job performance and cognitive ability tests are widely used for personnel selection purposes (Hough & Oswald, 2000). Based on job-analytic information on various blue-collar jobs of a corporation operating in the manufacturing sector, we developed a 150-item nonverbal reasoning test consisting of the 5 sub-dimensions of sequential reasoning, matching, analogy, construction, and spatial rotation. Item analysis was conducted on the test data collected from 300 blue-collar employees and criterion-related validity of the refined test was assessed using supervisory job performance ratings. Additionally, convergent validity of the test was assessed by examining the correlation of test scores on the newly developed test with scores on the WAIS-R and the Raven Standard Progressive Matrices tests. Findings of the study and implications for personnel selection in blue-collar occupations are discussed.

**Category: Tests and Testing Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Irrational Beliefs Inventory: Psychometric Properties and Cross-Validation of its Arabic Version**

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This study's main objective was to translate the Irrational Beliefs Inventory (IBI-50) by Koopmans et al. (1994), and investigate its factor structure, reliability, and validity, to determine adequacy for application in Arab culture. The scale was translated and administered to 385 students for the main analysis, and a second sample (n=314) for cross-validation. All participants were undergraduate students from United Arab Emirates (UAE) University. Principal Component Factor Analysis with varimax rotation revealed the same five factors indicated in the original Dutch study. However, only 35 items were adequate to represent the five constructs of the IBI when applied in Arabic. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the subscales of the 35 items are within the .70 for four of five subscales, and .77 for the overall scale. Correlation coefficients revealed that subscales were not highly correlated, indicating they are independent. Positive correlations with the GHQ and BDI were good validity indicators.

**Category: Ethics Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Enhancing Professional Competencies for Cultural and Ethnic Diversity**

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In the context of a national “diversity and youth policy” project” funds have been made available to the nip and the association of pedagogues (nvo). The policy emphasizes the personal development of young immigrants and safeguarding this development when under threat. The funds are meant to enhance the intercultural competences of the nip/nvo members, and to provide supporting tools and methods. To realize this nip/nvo will develop in 2011: 1. a toolkit, including intercultural guidelines adding to the ethical codes, as well a set of instructions for supervision. 2. An overview of culture-sensitive diagnostic literature and its implications. 3. An initiative to orient academic programs in psychology more towards changes in society. 4. a strategy for motivating colleagues to introduce and implement multicultural tools in their work context, especially in youth care institutions. This presentation will report on the initial phase of the project.

**Category: Ethics Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Intercultural Effectiveness Training**

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This paper presents the intercultural effectiveness training, an interactive multi-media training programme that trainees can follow individually or in groups. The aim of the programme is to enhance students' competencies to deal with persons of other cultures. It is developed at the University of Groningen by van oudenhoven. The IET consists of 28 filmed situations with frequently occurring intercultural problems. Participants indicate how they would react. On the basis of their pattern of reactions, trainees receive individual scores on open-mindedness, cultural empathy and social initiative. These are three key intercultural competencies. In addition, they are informed about their general level of intercultural effectiveness. Furthermore, they receive an extended explanation about how they could effectively deal with the the intercultural problems presented. The explanation should preferably be discussed in small groups.

**Category: Ethics Track**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Social Issues Family Issues an Investigation into the Effective Family Factors Contributing to Child Abuse**

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An investigation into the effective family factors contributing to child abuse (education organization<sup>15</sup>, Tehran) purpose: in this research the effective family factors on the child abuse are identified .then on this basis with a preventive outlook, scientific and applied tactics are presented. Method: the research method of this study is a case control kind. The statistical society is comprised of two groups. This information is gathered by systematic interviews. For data analysis and testing the hypothesis independent samples t test and chi – square ( ) were used. Results there is statistically significant difference between abuser parents and non abuser parents on factors of violence experience in their family, rate awareness of child growth period trait, rate access to social supports, social isolation and number of family members but there wasn't significant difference between two group parents in self confidence and social class.

**Category: Psychology and Law**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**The Psychological Aspects of Internet Sex Offending: Entering the World of Child Sex Offenders**

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The advent of the internet has escalated the problem of sex offending against children by increasing the accessibility of available materials with anonymity while providing a possible stepping stone to actual contact offences. It is therefore, essential to have a better understanding of the psychological profile of men who access indecent images online. The research investigated whether there were differences between those who access indecent images online but do not commit contact offences with those who commit actual sex abuse of children and those who commit both offences. The groups were compared across a range of demographic, background, offence, and psychopathological characteristics. The study also aimed to provide a better understanding of the offence process of offenders with diverse characteristics and multiple offences. All data was collected in London offender management service. Results have tent to support to a number of previous findings within the area of internet sex offending.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Hybrid**

**Effects of Emotional Valence and Tridimensionality of Visual Stimuli on Brain Activation: An Fmri Study[Pm]**

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Brain responses can vary according to the emotional valence of stimuli. These changes are essential in the study of emotions. Due to the ecological potential of virtual reality and its applications it is also important to observe if these brain responses to emotional stimuli can be modulated by the quality of the images. With the help of fmri we searched for the activation of brain regions (specifically amygdalae), when participants were presented with stimuli of different emotional valence (neutral, pleasant, unpleasant) and visualization type (2d, 3d). After the fmri participants were asked to evoke the objects (stimuli) that were present in each scenario and to fill the sam form, which allowed measuring the subjective valence and intensity for each stimuli. This study might enable us to clarify brain mechanisms involved in the processing of emotional stimuli and the potential contributions of vr in this domain.

**Category: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience**

**Presentation Type: Hybrid**

**Psychometric Characteristics of the Portuguese Version of the Ineco Frontal Screening**

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The ineco frontal screening (ifs), developed by the Buenos Aires institute of cognitive neurology, is a brief, sensitive and specific test for the detection of executive dysfunction in neurodegenerative pathology. The present work aims to adapt and to establish the psychometric properties of the ifs Portuguese version. Our sample is arranged in three groups as follows: control group (cg) formed by 12 healthy individuals; fronto-temporal dementia behavioral variant group (ftd) (n=13) and Alzheimer's disease group (ad) (n=6). The ifs was administrated to the three groups as well as the mini mental state examination (mmse). The ifs revealed a good internal consistency. Considering a cut-off of 19 points, the ifs sensitivity was 100% and specificity 99,4% in differentiating controls from patients with dementia. With a cut-off of 8 points, the ifs sensitivity was 83,3% and specificity 46,2% in differentiating ad from ftd patients.

**Category: Environmental Psychology**

**Presentation Type: Hybrid**

**3266 / Situation Perception: How do we Perceive the Frequency, Valence, and Activation of Big Five Situations?**

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besides person factors, situations are important in explaining people's behaviors, but nonetheless research on situations is not far progressed. Situations can be composed of different characteristics (e.g., physical stimuli; needs and feelings; behaviors), and it is investigated (n = 126) for three different situation parameters (frequency of occurrence; positive vs. Negative feelings during situations; activation level during situations) of big five relevant situations (a) how they interrelate, (b) which hierarchical situation structures emerge, (c) which percentages of perceiver, target, and relationship components there are, and (d) how situation perceiver effects are associated with perceivers' big five (neo-ffi: costa & mccrae, 1992; firmi: denissen & penke, 2008). Findings indicate that situation perception needs to be distinguished for different (a) traits, (b) characteristics of situations, situation parameters, and response formats, and (d) perception parameters, and it is discussed how an integrative account of a "situation" (in a person-situation transaction) may be reached.

**Keywords:**

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**Category: Human Development**

**Presentation Type: Poster**

**Prevalence of Daily Stress In a Sample of Spanish Children**

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Daily Stress Can Have Important Negative Repercussions for The Child'S Development. High Levels of Daily Stress are Related to Socio-Emotional Difficulties and School Maladjustment. The Present Study Aims to Explore The Prevalence of Daily Stress In Middle and Late Childhood. The Children'S Daily Stress Inventory Was Used (Originally In Spanish Inventario De Estrés Cotidiano Infantil, Ieci; Trianes, Blanca, Fernandez-Baena, Escobar, & Maldonado, In Press). The Sample Included 6,078 Students (3,122 Boys and 2,956 Girls) Aged between 8 and 13 (M = 10.56; Sd = 1.21). Findings Indicated That Boys and Girls Reported Similar Levels of Daily Stress. High Levels of Daily Stress Were Found In 9% of the Sample. These Results Emphasize The Need to Study Daily Stress At The Middle Childhood and to Implement Educational Programs for Coping At School.