



15th European Congress of Psychology

Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 11-14 July 2017

Abstract book

Table of content

IS09 Migrants and refugees: Ethical issues and challenges for psychologists.....	3
EFPA47 The role of psychologists and psychological services within the different mental health reforms across Europe.	5
EFPA31 Family solidarity in a rapidly changing society Psychological perspectives.....	7
EFPA32 The 2016 Survey on Evidence-Based Practice in Psychology	9
TS72 Health Psychology	10
TS73 Education	13
PS21 Behavioural measurement of body perception: The case of pain and interoception	16
TS74 Interpersonal psychology	19
EFPA33 Eating disorders and EMDR: clinical application and research.....	22
EFPA34 The Role of Clinical Neuropsychologists in Europe: Results of a Survey on 30 Countries...	25
TS76 Leadership and society.....	27
TS77 Psychopathology and clinical psychology	30
TS78 Adaptation and resilience	33
KEY17 Is There A Reproducibility Crisis And Should Something Be Done About It?.....	36
KEY18 How does reading and studying in a second language differ from reading and studying in the native language?	37
KEY19 "Diagnosing" Resilience Across Cultures and Contexts: Understanding the Impact of Social and Physical Ecologies on Human Development.....	38
KEY21 Enhancing the effects of the treatment for depression in early adolescence: The role of emotion regulation.	39
TS80 Suicide.....	40
PS22 Psychotherapy and psychosocial support interventions with refugees.....	43
EFPA35 Cultural and Ethnic Diversity - How European Psychologists Can Meet the Challenges.....	46
EFPA36 Certification in sport psychology - reflections of the EFPA task force	48
TS81 Health Psychology	49
TS82 Learning and memory	52
PS23 The Future of Democracy: Readiness of European Youth for Citizenship	55
TS83 Social relationships.....	58
EFPA48 New ways in financing psychological care: a proposal from the Flemish Association for Clinical Psychologists	61
EFPA37 Voluntary euthanasia and ethical psychological practice.....	62
EFPA38 Diversity and identity: Different Psychology Organizations through Europe.....	65
TS85 Work psychology, change and resilience.....	67
TS86 Intercultural Psychology	70
TS87 Adaptation and age	73
TS88 New directions and methodology	75
TS89 Clinical psychology	78
IS10 The neuroscience of learning: how to study learning to optimally connect brain, cognition & education	81
EFPA39 Competencies in Community Psychology: Tools for addressing the greatest challenges of our time and strengthening Psychology in Europe.....	83

EFPA40 Psychology at the United Nations: Success and Next Steps in Advancing Mental Health and Well-being throughout the Global Agenda.....	85
TS90 Health and biological psychology	87
TS91 School and development	90
PS02 Evidence Based Alcohol Addiction Treatment in the Netherlands: Challenges for Psychologists	93
TS92 Society and change	96
KEY30 Not Your Grandparents' Psychology: 21stCentury Solutions to Old Problems	99
KEY31 Epidemiological research on eating disorders: a selection of recent advances.....	100
EFPA41 Psychosocial Needs of Refugees	101
EFPA42 Improving the quality of tests and testing approaches, ideas and inspirations from different countries	102
TS94 Organizational and work psychology	105
TS95 Parenting and attachment	108
TS96 Attitudes and stereotypes.....	111
TS97 New directions	113
KEY22 Will internet-supported psychological treatments help us or even replace us?	116
KEY23 Educational Neuroscience: Principles, Promises, And Pitfalls.....	117
KEY25 The impact of globalization on psychological ethics: Are we better prepared to meet the challenges that face us??	118
KEY26 Gene x environment interactions: for better and for worse	119
TS98 Clinical psychology	120
TS99 Psychopathology	123
EFPA43 How to treat clients respectfully when there is concern about their decision making capacity?.....	126
EFPA44 Community psychology competencies as a core value for European policies of inclusiveness and social transformation	128
TS100 Health Psychology	131
TS101 Cognition.....	134
PS25 Using mobile technology to understand and change behaviour	136
TS102 Gender, society and careers.....	139
EFPA49 Panel debate: How to organise and fund psychological services in health care systems?	142
EFPA46 Migration Phenomena and the Education of Psychologists	143
TS104 Work psychology and emotion regulation.....	145
TS105 Resilience and coping	148

IS09 Migrants and refugees: Ethical issues and challenges for psychologists

Migrants and refugees have been part of the human condition throughout history. However, the number of persons displaced from their homelands and living elsewhere has increased dramatically in recent times. This situation has led to an increasing number of psychologists working cross-culturally with very vulnerable populations. This, in turn, has led to many new ethical issues and challenges, including: (i) ensuring respect for the dignity of persons whose beliefs, values and worldviews may be significantly different from and possibly contrary to one's own; (ii) ensuring the development in ourselves and our students of sufficient knowledge and skills to choose, adapt, and/or develop approaches and methods that are beneficial and not harmful to the members of these populations; (iii) developing the self-awareness needed to work inter-culturally; and (iv) fulfilling the individual and collective responsibility of psychologists and psychology to contribute to the development of beneficial knowledge and social policies, including promotion of human rights and avoidance of social injustice. The objectives of this symposium are: (i) to provide a framework and promote international discussion regarding the ethical issues and challenges involved; and (ii) to explore strategies for dealing with these issues and challenges. In this symposium, one presenter will provide an overview of the different types of ethical dilemmas psychologists have experienced, at both the individual and system levels, with an emphasis on understanding the importance of the nature of the dilemmas. This will be followed by a presentation on the refugee experience, which will provide a framework for understanding that ethical responsibilities of psychologists lie at both the level of the individual client and in standing up for human rights. A third presenter will address the training issues and outline some emerging training models that help prepare psychologists for working with migrants and refugees. A discussant will provide comments and reflections on the presentations, and time will be available for audience questions and discussion.

IS09.1

Honoring our ethical principles and values: Ethical dilemmas in our work with migrants and refugees

Carole Sinclair

Independent Practice, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada

Globalization and world events have led to large scale migrations of persons from their homelands to other parts of the world. In addition to being migrants, many persons are also termed "refugees"; that is, persons who have been forced to leave their homeland due to war, persecution, or natural disaster. This presentation will provide an overview of some of the major types of ethical dilemmas that have been experienced by psychologists at both the individual and systems levels when working with migrants and refugees. This will include examples of dilemmas related to such factors as: (i) differences in cultural practices; (ii) different understandings of autonomy and privacy; (iii) paucity of evidence-based intervention models; (iv) gaps in one's own self-knowledge; (v) cultural insensitivity in the surrounding community - sometimes including other service providers; and (vi) disagreement with what are viewed as harmful government policies and actions. A differentiation will be made between dilemmas that are located primarily at the level of the psychologist and client, those that require broader systems interventions, and those that require a collective effort. Reflections will be offered regarding the importance of understanding the nature and evolution of the ethical dilemmas in order to move forward toward resolution.

IS09.2

Migration, Refugees, Ethics and Social Justice: Preparing Trainees and Workforce in Evidence-based treatment models

Carol Falender

Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, California, USA

The number of immigrants and refugees worldwide has increased to above 65 million (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, 2015), representing nearly one out of one hundred people in the world including 13 million from Syria who have been displaced from their homes. Generally, in the U.S., migration, immigration, and refugees have not been addressed generally or in multicultural or diversity intervention literature. Social justice and advocacy are often omitted from multicultural discussion in the United States. Specific models for focused training in social justice and advocacy in practicum training have been developed (Burnes & Singh, 2010) with specific competencies (Lewis, 2010) and for internship (Burnes & Manese, 2008) as well as using supervision to train social justice advocates (Glosoff & Durham, 2010), addressing the context of oppression, privilege and power within supervision, clinical work, and the client's life. Several new training models will be described to address immigrants and refugees, with attention to social justice, ethics, self-determination strategies, experiential learning, and evidence-supported intervention. Focus in the session will be on enhancing training and access to services for immigrants and refugees, describing effective practices, and outlining the ethical interface of interventions, training supervisees to be successful while enhancing the quality of life and human rights of refugees.

IS09.3

We Refugees: Ethical implications of Hannah Arendt's thoughts for psychologists today

Polli Hagenaars

EFPA Convenor, Board Human Rights and Psychology, Independent Practice, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In 1943 Hannah Arendt started her article *We Refugees* with: "...we don't want to be called 'refugees'. We ourselves call each other 'newcomers' or 'immigrants'." Refugees, she continues, are those without means and in need of help from Refugee Committees. This involuntary change to a non-chosen, imposed, identity is one of the core characteristics of a refugee. Another characteristic is an urge to forget what happened and to build an optimism that the new country will bring a good life. In this article and the many following after 1943, Arendt describes the irrationality of a totalitarian regime and the reasons to flee, the dehumanizing experiences of refugees, the hardship to get included in the new society and to form social ties, where the old and familiar ones have been cut off. She also mentions the ongoing human rights violations, even in the country granting asylum. The writings of Hannah Arendt provide a frame of reference for the challenges faced by psychologists working with refugees. She critically analyses a society where economic interests are more important than human relations. Psychologists have a double task: they have to support their refugee-clients and have the ethical obligation to stand up for the human rights of refugees.

EFPA47 The role of psychologists and psychological services within the different mental health reforms across Europe.

The purpose of this symposium is presenting the role of psychologists and psychological services within the different mental health reforms which have taken place or are taking place in different parts of Europe. EFPA's Standing Committee on Psychology and health hopes to exchange knowledge and best practices on how psychological services could be made more available to the general public. Models will be presented from 4 different countries: Belgium, Norway, Switzerland and Portugal/Spain.

EFPA47.1

Improving access to psychological services in Belgium

Koen Lowet

Belgian Federation of Psychologists, Brussels, Belgium

Access to psychological services in Belgium is poor. Recent research shows that only 5 % of the population in need of psychological services actually consults a clinical psychologist. Several reasons can be detected for this poor rate. In this talk we will consider the main issues for this poor accessibility and explore the possibilities to improve access to psychological services through the new law on mental health professions in Belgium and a preparatory study on the organisation and financing of psychological services of the Belgian Health Care Knowledge Center.

EFPA47.2

mental health reform in Portugal and access to psychology services

Samuel Antunes

Portuguese Association of Psychologists, Lisbon, Portugal

Mental health reform had, in Portugal, the aim to de-centralize mental health care and to move from a hospital centered care to a community based care. This meant closing most of psychiatric hospitals and creating community responses articulated at a primary care level. Psychologists were considered essential in this reform given the preventive nature of their intervention. However, the goal of providing a multidisciplinary intervention has not been fully achieved given the fact that there is not sufficient number of Psychologists in the National Healthcare Service as the majority of clinical Psychologists work in private sector.

Despite the significant demands for the clinical psychology consultations, the number of clinical psychologists working nowadays in the National Healthcare Service is not able to meet the demands. The Portuguese Association of Psychologists has done a big effort in order to convince the Ministry of Health to contract more psychologists to the Primary Healthcare in mental health. Together with the beginning of the service by Integrated Mental Health Care in community there was created an opportunity to contract more psychologists to work with chronic mental patients who require continuous mental health care. In this talk we will share the main difficulties meeting the demands that we face in the mental health services in Portugal.

EFPA47.3

Psychological psychotherapists working in mental health in Switzerland

Agnes von Wyl

Federation of Swiss Psychologists, Zürich, Switzerland

Until today, psychological psychotherapists in Switzerland are not permitted to work self-employed if the costs are paid by a health insurance provider. In fact, they have to work as employees of psychiatrists. We call it the delegation system. With the help of the Swiss Psychological Federation, psychological psychotherapists are trying to change this system to a so-called referral system. It means that a physician can make a referral to a psychological psychotherapist who then will be personally responsible for the patient. Because in Switzerland (as in many other countries) there are too few psychiatrists, there is an urge to change the system. Compared to a couple of years ago, psychologists have more responsibilities in psychiatric and psychosomatic clinics today. However, it is not structurally implemented; this depends on the chief physician of the clinic. It would be desirable if that could change.

EFPA47.4

The national program for mental health 1999-2008 in Norway

Ole Tunold

EFPA, Brussels, Belgium

The main purposes of the Norwegian Health Reform were to establish and strengthen municipal and local community services, to replace traditional psychiatric services and mental institutions with district psychiatric centers (community mental health centers) and outreach teams and to Change attitudes and stigma attached to mental health disorders. Some of the results were that we have seen a triplement in staffing of Community Mental Health Centers with psychologists during the reform period and that the number of outpatient consultations more than doubled. This talk will address the mental health reform and draw some intersting conclusions such as how this reform realised an evolution from institutions to local based services and normal life or the evolution from ideology to knowledge based services.

EFPA31 Family solidarity in a rapidly changing society Psychological perspectives

Rapid political and social changes in a globalised world characterise the challenges of European societies. The notion of family solidarity is of a high importance in ageing populations that demand increasing investments in health and care provision in many European societies. This symposium – linked to a COST Action on Intergenerational Family Solidarity across Europe (InterFaSol) – highlights family solidarity out of the perspective of different theoretical approaches and offers empirical findings from four European countries. Andreja Brajša-Žganec and Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovčan from Croatia highlight the importance of intergenerational support across different age groups for quality of life. Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra and Dieter Ferring from Luxembourg focus on the relationship of adult children and their parents in Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families and analyse different expectations, values and support exchanges; Katarzyna Lubiewska and colleagues analyse attachment experiences and their intergenerational transmission with respect to intracultural differences. Finally, Beate Schwarz (Switzerland) focuses the specific life situation of students having a child and investigates the relevance of family support. All studies underline the high importance of intergenerational support within families as well as its interplay with family values, value transmission, and relationship quality.

EFPA31.1

Intergenerational relationship regulation in the light of migration and ageing: The case of (young) adult children and their parents from Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families

Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Dieter Ferring

University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg

The negotiation of autonomy and relatedness in the relations between children and their parents constitutes a key topic of intergenerational relationship regulation over the whole family life cycle. In the context of migration, an acculturation gap between parents and their adult children might lead to different identity constructions and mutual expectations with regard to intergenerational solidarity and support. These differences in expectations and beliefs can affect relationship quality between the family members from different generations as well as their well-being.

In the present study, we focus on a sample of altogether N = 152 Luxembourgish and Portuguese (young) adults and their parents from immigrant and Luxembourgish families, all living in Luxembourg. Portuguese adult children were born resp. had grown up in Luxembourg.

First results show a high cohesion in both Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families; however, enmeshment and normative expectations regarding adult children's support for their ageing parents were higher in Portuguese families. The findings further suggest that ambivalence might be experienced in particular when individual striving for independence seems difficult to reconcile with norms of family obligation.

Implications for well-being of family members from both generations will be discussed taking into account an integrative model on intergenerational family relations in the light of migration and ageing.

EFPA31.2

Students with Child(ren): The Relevance of Family Support

Beate Schwarz

Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Zurich, Switzerland

Objectives: In Switzerland, only four percent of students at universities have at least one child. Students with children have to negotiate different tasks, forwarding their studies, caring for their child, some also have to earn money. This may result in heightened stress and a greater need for social support. The present study investigated whether the family is a relevant source of support for students with children by comparing it with social support of the partner and by correlating it with subjective well-being (SWB).

Method: The study based on self-reports of N= 207 students from a university of applied sciences

in Switzerland (72.5% females; mean age = 35.98, SD = 7.46) with a mean number of children of 1.63 (SD = .78; mean age = 6.20, SD = 4.94). The students reported on social support with the German version of the UCLA-SSI and on different measures of SWB.

Results: Comparisons showed that frequency of social support from family depended on age of child and sex of student. Independent from age of child and sex of the student, frequency of support from the partner is higher compared to support from the family. Social support by family was not related to life satisfaction and positive affect but positively related to negative affect and distress.

Conclusion: It will be discussed in how far support by family is a benefit or burden for the receiving adult child.

EFPA31.3

Quality of life and social support across the lifespan

Andreja Brajsa Zganec, Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovcan

Ivo Pilar Institute of social sciences, Zagreb, Croatia

Across the lifespan social support have important role in individual's subjective well-being. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between various indicators of well-being (happiness, life satisfaction and domain satisfactions) and social support given by family, friends or significant others. The study was conducted in spring 2015 within the framework of opinion pool on the representative sample of Croatian citizens. The participants were 1000 adults (52% women) divided in three age groups for the purpose of this analysis: (1) 18 to 40 years, (2) 40 to 60 years, (3) 60+ years. Instruments included one-item ratings (0 to 10) of happiness, life satisfaction, satisfaction with various domains (standard of living, health, relationships, security, future security, achievement in life, community connectedness, and future security), and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, scored for support given by family, friends and significant others. Results showed that social support was significantly related to subjective well-being indicators in all age groups, with support from family and friends being more important than support from significant others. The importance of social support for well-being of adults in different stages of their life is discussed in the view of cultural and economic determinants.

EFPA32 The 2016 Survey on Evidence-Based Practice in Psychology

EFPA32

The 2016 Survey on Evidence-Based Practice in Psychology

Remo Job¹, Torun Lindholm², Daryl O'Connor³, Barbara Schober⁴

¹*University of Trento, Trento, Italy*

²*Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden*

³*University of Leebdds, Leebdds, UK*

⁴*University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria*

The Board of Scientific Affairs has undertaken to explore the current state of affairs with regard to Evidence-based Practice in Psychology in all EFPA member states. As part of this work, the Board has adopted the following definition, an extension of the American Psychological Association's (APA) definition for all areas of psychology: "Evidence-based practice in psychology (EBPP) is the integration of the best available research with shared professional expertise in the context of client characteristics, culture, and preferences". The aim of the Symposium is to present the preliminary result of the survey, analyzing the response to the questionnaire sent to all Member Associations. The questionnaire aims at collecting data with respect to several key areas relevant for EPPB such as initial education and training, practice, organizational aspects, and continuous education in order to provide empirical data on the issue. In the Symposium, we will discuss the main findings stemming from the enquiry with respect to the pursuit, promotion, and monitoring of Evidence-Based Practice in Psychology in Europe.

TS72 Health Psychology

TS72.1

Coping Strategies and Negative Core Beliefs in Relation to Eating Disorders

Selin Karaköse Çelik¹, Mithat Durak²

¹*Isik University, Istanbul, Turkey*

²*Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey*

Cognitive theories of core beliefs in eating disorders emphasize the importance of underlying assumptions about weight, shape and eating in addition to coping strategies that patients typically use. Patients preference to use avoidant-coping strategies and not to use of problem-focused coping have been highlighted in the literature. Literature also highlight the significant role of the beliefs about self-acceptance and control over eating in eating disorders. On the other hand, coping strategies and its relation to negative core beliefs have not been examined in relation to symptoms of eating disorders. The aim of the study is to examine the possible roles of coping strategies and negative core beliefs on the symptoms of eating disorders. The study consisted of 92 people (60 female and 32 male) among ballerinas, dancer and sports professional who have been mentioned to be at risk groups for suffering eating disorders. In addition to the socio-demographic form, Eating Disorders Belief Questionnaire (EDBQ), Ways of Coping Strategies (WCQ), Eating Attitude Test (EAT-40) were used to collect data from participants. Results revealed that higher avoidant coping strategies and higher negative core beliefs about self-acceptance and control over eating are associated with higher eating disorder symptomatology. In respect to literature and the current results of our study, modifying negative core beliefs and educating to not to use avoidant coping strategies are recommended for clinicians to maximize patients therapeutic gain. The implications of the results for future research are discussed.

TS72.2

Application Of A Clinical Hypnosis Program For The Management Of Labour Pain: A Pilot Study

Ana Calero-Elvira¹, Luis Lorenzo-Ruiz¹, Héctor González-Ordi², Raquel Miguel-Muñoz⁴, Rebeca Pardo-Cebrián¹, Montserrat Montaña-Fidalgo³

¹*Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain*

²*Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain*

³*Álava Reyes Center of Psychology, Madrid, Spain*

⁴*University Hospital of Torrejón, Torrejón de Ardoz, Spain*

Objectives: One of the most universal problems is the fear of labour pain. The aim of this study is to design and implement an individual intervention program in hypnosis from a cognitive-behavioural model for low-risk pregnant women in order to normalize childbirth and provide participants with pain and anxiety management skills.

Method: The program was carried out by a psychologist during five sessions and nine pregnant women between 29 and 35 years old participated in it. A pre-post assessment of suggestibility, catastrophizing, and expectations and fear of childbirth was carried out; in addition, one week after delivery, obstetric and neonatal variables were assessed, as well as the subjective experience of the labour.

Results: There were significant changes in catastrophizing rates (33.3 % of participants) and fear of childbirth (77.8 % of participants) after the intervention, but there were no notable changes in suggestibility. The anxiety indexes were mid-low, pain indexes were high and six participants (66.6 %) did not use epidural analgesia.

Conclusion: It seems that the intervention program has been partially effective to achieve the objectives, although it is necessary to take into account the methodological limitations of the study. It is necessary to introduce many improvements in a clinical and research level in the program to enhance it and to be able to generalize the conclusions.

TS72.3

The Role of Insight and Emotional Intelligence in the Association between Depression and Language Use among Adolescence

Basak Ince, Ezgi Ildirim, Kubra Celik, Omer Faruk Simsek

Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives: Evidence indicates that inadequate functions of language use can cause increase in the gap between experience and language (GAP) which in turn leads to development of mental illness such as depression. Although the association between mental health and language use in the period of adolescence has been previously demonstrated, there is still a need for understanding which factors mediate this relationship. Existing literature suggests that individuals' emotional intelligence (EI) and insight levels are the predictors of depressive symptoms. Thus, this research aimed to investigate the possible mediatory roles of insight and EI between GAP and depression by using structural equation modeling (SEM).

Method: For the purpose of this study, five hundred and twelve high school students (218 female, 294 male) with the mean age of 15.71 (SD = .97) were recruited. Participants were asked to fill out the depression subscale of Brief Symptom Inventory, Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form, Insight subscale of Balanced Index of Psychological Mindedness and Beliefs about Functions of Language Scale.

Results: It was found that the relationship between GAP and depression was partially mediated by insight and EI. It was further found that insight makes a contribution to the EI of individuals.

Conclusion: Under the light of previous research and current findings, suggestions for prevention and treatment strategies for depression will be provided.

TS72.4

Development of a self-management intervention for kidney transplant recipients using Intervention Mapping: the ZENN-study

Denise Beck¹, Jan Willem Grijpma¹, Mariëlle Peeters², Mirjam Tielen¹, Marleen van Buren¹, Janet Been - Dahmen², Jan van Busschbach³, Willem Weimar¹, AnneLoes van Staa², Emma Massey¹

¹*Erasmus MC, Dept of Internal Medicine, Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

²*Rotterdam University of Applied Science, Research Centre Innovations in Care, Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

³*Erasmus MC, Dept of Psychiatry, Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

Objectives: Improving self-management is a way to optimize post-transplant outcomes, however effective interventions are scarce. We aimed to systematically develop a self-management intervention for kidney transplant patients.

Method: The Intervention Mapping approach was used to develop an intervention which incorporates patients' needs, theories and evidence-based methods. Kidney transplant recipients' needs were assessed by a literature review, conducting focus groups and a Q-methodological study (step 1). Based on the needs assessment change objectives were formulated (step 2). Evidence-based methods were selected and translated into practical implementation strategies which led to the development of an intervention protocol (step 3 & 4). Implementation is scheduled for 2015-2017, after which feasibility will be evaluated using pre-post questionnaires and interviews (step 5 & 6).

Results: The intervention is based on principles of solution-focused brief therapy and consists of four 15 minute sessions provided by nurse practitioners in the outpatient clinic. Patients are encouraged to develop goal setting, action planning and pursuit skills to solve self-management challenges as assessed by a 'self-management web'.

Conclusion: Intervention Mapping helped integrating patients' needs, evidence and theories in developing a self-management intervention. Patients and professionals appreciate the content of the intervention, making the intervention promising for future use.

TS72.5

Psychological intervention program for overweight and obese children from Mexico

Edith G. Pompa Guajardo, Cecilia Meza Peña

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico

We present the experience of a psychological intervention for overweight and obese children that begin with a summer camp and with one year follow up, carried out in Mexico.

Objective. Besides the intervention was multidisciplinary, we will focus on sharing the psychological intervention made from the health psychology with a psychoeducational approach.

Method. The program address aspects of health behaviors, diet, exercise, adherence to the program, stigmas of obesity and emotional factors associated to obesity. In the initial interviews, symptoms of anxiety and depression were detected, and these variables were evaluated with valid psychological instruments (test).

Results. During psychological interventions, children talked about emotions about their bodies and food, the suffering they experienced, the difficulty of expressing their affections, and how food became their refuge. Most of the children manifested the presence of unresolved conflicts.

Psychological intervention offered a space for the free expression of their affections, noting that the voracity of eating to appease their anxiety diminished. The final results show the effectiveness of psychological interventions with statistically significant differences of depression and anxiety.

Conclusions. Psychological interventions contribute to control the problem of obesity, although it is necessary to develop longitudinal studies to follow the evolution of children with this problem, in order to determine their long-term impact.

TS73 Education

TS73.1

It feels like being on cloud nine. The use of relaxation techniques in special schools for children with learning disabilities

Birgit Heike Spohn

PH Ludwigsburg, University of Education, Ludwigsburg, Germany

Little is known about the use of relaxation techniques (such as progressive muscle relaxation) in school. Those techniques are said to help children to cope with stress, to improve learning and social behavior as well as class climate (e.g., Krowatschek & Theiling, 2015; Winkler, 1998). There is a growing number of publications offering practical guidance concerning the use of relaxation techniques in school, but there are only a few empirical studies (e.g., Kaltwasser & Breitenbach, 1986) investigating the use of relaxation techniques in the field of education or special education. The paper presents a current study in which all teachers of special schools for children with learning disabilities in a federal state in Germany (Baden-Württemberg) ($n = 3552$) were questioned about the use of relaxation techniques in school using a standardized questionnaire. Variables addressed were the use of these techniques in the classroom, aspects of their use (e.g., kind of relaxation technique), acceptance, effectiveness and potential influencing factors. The results are discussed and implications for further research are drawn.

TS73.2

Parenting, Learning Environment, Motivational Beliefs, and Learning Outcomes in Romanian Adolescents

Loredana R. Diaconu-Gherasim¹, Joanna G. Hurley², Laura E. Brumariu²

¹*Department of Psychology, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iasi, Romania*

²*Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University, New York, USA*

Objectives: Previous literature shows that parenting strategies and classroom environment are among key determinants of children's learning outcomes (intrinsic motivation and academic achievement; Bandura, 2012). However, mediated pathways between parenting strategies or classroom environment and learning outcomes have been less investigated, particularly in non-Western children samples. This study aimed to evaluate, using a short-term longitudinal design, 1) whether parenting strategies and classroom environment relate to adolescents' learning outcomes (intrinsic motivation and academic achievement) and 2) if these relations are mediated by motivational beliefs (perceived competence and goal orientations) in a Romanian sample.

Method: Four hundred fifty-eight children ($M = 13.19$ years, 53.3% girls) completed questionnaires regarding parental strategies (autonomy and rejection) and classroom environment at Time 1. Adolescents' motivational beliefs (perceived competence and goal orientations) were assessed 12 months later. Learning outcomes (intrinsic motivation and academic achievement) were assessed at both Time 1 and 2 (questionnaires and final grades).

Results: Structural equation modeling analyses, controlling for Time 1 learning outcomes, indicated a very good fit for the partial mediation model ($\chi^2(22) = 52.95$, $p < .001$; CFI = .97, RMSEA = .05). This model fitted the data better than the full mediation model, $\Delta\chi^2 = 128.21$, $\Delta df = 13$, $p < .01$. The direct links between parenting and classroom environment and learning outcomes were not significant. However, we identified unique mediation paths for intrinsic motivation and achievement. The relation between both parental autonomy and classroom environment and achievement was partially mediated by perceived competence. Further, parental autonomy (but not rejection) and classroom environment were related to perceived competence; perceived competence instead was related to mastery goals, which further predicted intrinsic motivation. Finally, the link between parental rejection and intrinsic motivation was partially mediated by mastery goals.

Conclusions: Our findings highlight that both contextual factors (learning environment) and intrapersonal (motivational beliefs) are linked with learning outcomes. Identifying unique pathways from parenting and classroom environment to learning outcomes further add to the literature. Specifically, our results suggest that efforts to enhance learning outcome may benefit from

focusing on mastery goals for increasing intrinsic motivation and on perceived competence for increasing achievement.

TS73.3

The 'Boiling Point': A project for inclusive classroom teachers in Turkey

Zeynep Mackali^{1,3}, Nevin Eracar^{2,3}, Cimen Guldoker³, Burak Ismanur⁰

¹Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

²Yeni Yuzyil University, Istanbul, Turkey

³Autistics Association, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives: The 'Boiling Point' is a project of Autistics' Association, which was established in 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey. The project was carried out between February 1- August 1 2012 in Istanbul. The aims of the 'Boiling Point' Project were to support teachers' personal and professional development, to support their creativity and crisis management abilities and to raise positive awareness about physical and mental disabilities to produce healthy inclusive classrooms. **Method:** 12-week- supportive groupwork was designed for teachers who had students with developmental disabilities and "normal" students in the same class. Art therapy techniques were used during group sessions. The Maslach Burnout Inventory was used to compare pretest and posttest scores. **Results:** 14 volunteer teachers participated to the project. Significant differences were found on three subscales (for 'emotional exhaustion' $t(13)=9,660$; for 'depersonalization' $t(13) = 6,365$; for 'personal accomplishment' $t(13) = 9,447$, $p < .05$). Also the qualitative details of the project will be presented with several photographs from the group works. **Conclusion:** The quantitative and qualitative findings showed that the '*creative potential's* of the volunteer teachers were enhanced. Also, the results of the project will be discussed in terms of inclusive education in Turkey and implications for the future work.

TS73.4

Impact of an intervention program to develop social-emotional competence in university students.

Konstanze Schoeps, Usue de la Barrara, Alicia Tamarit, Silvia Postigo

University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

The development of social-emotional competence has shown benefits in multiple areas such as physical and mental health, interpersonal relationships, academic and work performance of both children and adults. The present study aims to determine the effects of an intervention program based on Mayer and Salovey's (1997) model of emotional intelligence. A total of 80 university students participated in this study ($M=21.89$; $SD=4.55$), 40 of them attended the intervention program, while the other 40 students were placed on a waiting list (control group). The intervention program comprised 5 two-hour sessions and 2 follow-up sessions. Participants completed the Trait Meta-Mood Scale (TMMS-24), Basic Empathy Scale (BES), as well as feedback reports asking for their perceived learning progress. The pretest-posttest ANCOVAs showed the program significantly increased empathy, but not emotional intelligence. Nevertheless, qualitative analyses indicated significant learning progress in all four emotional competences described by the theoretic model. In other words, students believe that they are able to perceive, express, understand and manage their emotions better than before the intervention. Moreover, they claim that they improved other related abilities like problem solving, communication skills and social relationships. Implementing intervention programs at universities, which allow students to improve their emotional skills, might be beneficial for their personal and professional future.

TS73.5

Differences between levels of internalization as perceived by parents and teachers : a quantitative study

Jenny Lee Rose, Nicolette Roman, Kelvin Mwaba

University of the Western Cape, Psychology department, Bellville, South Africa

Early childcare centres report high rates of externalizing pathology in children. However, internalization behaviours are far less likely to be considered problematic within the school context and learning environment. Children who are depressed, anxious and/or withdrawn are more likely to be met with concern much later in the system than a child acting out and externalizing their behaviour. This study is an exploration of levels of internalization as reported by both teachers and parents.

Objectives: The aim was to establish baseline levels of perceptions of internalization, as part of a larger intervention study.

Method: The Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) (1 1/2-5 years) was the psychological assessment measure used to determine these levels as perceived by the parents. The Child Behaviour Checklist – Teacher Rating Form (CBCL-TRF) was used to determine the levels of internalizing behaviours as perceived by the teachers.

Results: High discrepancies were prevalent between the two groups, with teachers missing significant behaviours of concerning pathology in a number of children. A total of 70 children were assessed. Of these, only 7 children were seen by teachers to have significant internalization behaviours, while 32 parents felt that their children exhibited sufficient symptoms of internalization to warrant clinical attention. Furthermore, significant discrepancies were observed between teachers and parents in cases where children were not positive for internalization behaviours, but exhibited several symptoms of pathology. The results from this study suggest that in 36% of children, teachers are unaware of the internalizing symptoms that a child is exhibiting. Twenty five children were considered to have internalising behaviours that warrant clinical attention, according to their parents, while these same 25 children were not observed to have any concerning behaviours by their teachers.

Results: The implications of this for future mental health of the child, is significant. Missed pathology, without intervention, often results in an exacerbation of symptoms and severity of the pathology, as time goes on. Aiding teachers in order to identify important behaviours is a critical step for alleviating this issue. Ethical clearance was obtained from the University of the Western Cape for this study.

PS21 Behavioural measurement of body perception: The case of pain and interoception

Sensory afferent signals from noci- and interoceptors are processed at different cerebral and psychological levels to produce complex perceptions of the body and bodily states. Only parts of them are consciously accessible by subjective judgment readouts such as verbal report and derived numeric or graphic rating scales. This presents theoretical, methodological and practical problems when subjective perceptual report is hindered, awareness is reduced or secondary judgment distortions are involved, e.g., in verbally incapacitated people or in placebo/nocebo trials.

The symposium aims at a broader discussion of the topic and related methodological problems raised recently in pain and neuroscience studies with the general and applied psychology community. It is hoped that the interdisciplinary discourse will shed a new light on the complex multimodal perception of one's own body and its assessment in health and disease.

In this symposium scientists with expertise in psychology and cognitive neuroscience will present experimental and applied studies dealing with these problems by nonverbal, behavioural and neuroimaging methods which are independent of conscious sensation and perception. The symposium will cover state-of-the-art research on operant discrimination and expressive emotional behaviour combined with neuroimaging approaches to assess pain and interoceptive perception mechanisms in animals and humans.

The discussion will focus on the emerging distinction between different categories and representational levels of body perception as it is operationalized by subjective reports and ratings, discriminative instrumental behaviour, expressive emotional, and purely reflexive behaviour, e.g., nocifensive reflexes, on the one hand, and concomitant peripheral psychophysiological and cerebral activation, on the other.

In this connection, recent attempts to derive "brain signatures" of "pain" and other body perceptions from functional neuroimaging maps using subjective pain reports as external criterion will be critically evaluated.

Finally, the specifics of pain as an interoceptive perception formulated in Craig's widely cited insula model and their repercussions for the advancement in theory, method and application of pain, visceral, and symptom perception measurement will be discussed.

PS21.1

Perspectives of Behavioural Measurement of Body Feelings in Health and Disease: Pain, Interoception and the Brain

Rupert Hölzl

Central Institute of Mental Health, Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience, Mannheim, Germany

Objectives. Pain and body feelings arising from deep structures and inner organs are imprecisely related to underlying physical or physiological events. Preconscious processing of afferent signals is involved, results are not clearly represented in experience, but they control open behaviour, bodily feelings and well-being to large extent. Emotional and cognitive factors have strong influence on conscious appraisal. Subjective report cannot capture the complexity of discriminative, perceptual, and evaluative stages. Operant discrimination techniques from animal psychophysics extend psychological and neurocognitive analyses to processing stages not accessible to subjective report. This improves cognitive and neurocognitive studies of perceptual mechanisms as well as the validity of diagnostic assessments of functional pain and body symptoms.

Methods. Theoretical and methodological analyses of behavioural operationalization of afferent stages from preconscious detection to verbal report and ratings of sensation quality and quantity; 2-interval forced choice signal detection tests of gut distension sensitivity with healthy subjects; psychophysical functions of heat pain perception in pain patients and healthy controls by behavioural discrimination and tracking paradigms; operant reinforcement of covert changes in self-regulated stimulus intensity.

Results: The studies on interoceptive discrimination and perception of gut distension differentiated

four levels of interoceptive signal processing with different psychometric functions: detection, location, gradation of intensity, identification of kind (somatic or visceral). The first two levels could be discriminated without awareness, the last two implied awareness. Somatovisceral summation and masking without awareness were also found on first levels.

One study on heat pain perception demonstrated behavioural discrimination of unsignalled heat changes without awareness by the subject. Two further studies showed operant conditioning of sensitization/habituation of pain sensations by differential reinforcement with contingent heat reduction or increase. Conditioning occurred without contingency awareness even when reinforcing heat changes themselves were detected.

Conclusions. Consecutive perceptual levels of interoceptive and nociceptive processing are separable by purely behavioural methods to dissociate basal discrimination from subjective sensation and operant conditioning can alter body perception without subject's awareness. This has conceptual and methodological consequences for neurocognitive studies; understanding of the development of hypersensitivities; and assessment of symptom perception in psychosomatic disorders and chronic pain.

PS21.2

Behavioural expression of pain and emotions: What the face may tell

Stefan Lautenbacher

University of Bamberg, Physiological Psychology, Bamberg, Germany

There are behavioural signals of pain and emotions, which have not yet been comprehensively studied, because the verbal signals seem to be sufficient. The most promising candidates are facial activities during pain and emotions, which allow for a fine-grained differentiation of inner states. In other words, inner states are differentially encoded in facial expressions, making the states for observers distinguishable. The code is often described by the Facial Action Coding System (FACS), which uses a neuromuscular description of facial activity. The facial encoding of pain and disgust will be presented to exemplify problems and influences necessary to be considered. Amongst the problems, most relevant are the considerable overlap of facial expressions of different states and the huge intra- and inter-individual variability of facial expressions. There are different response stereotypes, which lead to different clusters of facial expression of the same inner state. A particular problem is stoicism, with no facial activity even when individuals can be supposed to experience strong pain and emotions. The reason for facial stoicism is likely a too strong inhibitory control implemented in the pre-frontal cortex with psychosocial determinants. Furthermore, it is still unclear how much of the facial code is innate and how much is learned. As answers to these questions, studies on the facial expression of individuals blind from birth, who are unable to learn the facial expression of pain and emotions by observation, and on the efficiency of operant learning to shape the facial expression, will be presented.

PS21.3

The many faces of pain: assessing multiple dimensions of pain perception and its subjectivity

Susanne Becker

Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany

Objectives: Pain is commonly described as a subjective experience, mostly assessed by verbal ratings scales. However, pain comprises multiple dimensions that are not necessarily captured by such ratings. In addition, multiple factors including the type of the scale itself and the context in which such scale is used affect the ratings. To understand and interpret ratings of a perceptual experience, these factors have to be investigated. In addition, to mirror and understand the multidimensionality of pain, alternative assessment methods independent of verbal reports are necessary.

Method: Using an innovative combination of quantitative and qualitative methods the role of the subjective interpretation of scale anchors in the usage of scales was investigated. Changes in verbal ratings induced by a change in context (application of pain vs. no pain) in relation to this

subjective interpretation were determined. Further, behavioral discrimination was implemented as an alternative assessment method. By modulating the pain perception by rewarding stimuli, it was investigated how different aspects of the perception are reflected in this behavioral discrimination.

Results: Interpretation of scale anchors and thus the usage of scales varied greatly between individuals when describing painful experiences. Moreover, there was a surprisingly high intra-individual variance, depending on the context in which the scale was used. Participants' rating of a stimulus near the individual pain threshold was different depending on whether the stimulus was actually applied or not. Rewarding stimuli modulate the perception of pain. By using behavioral discrimination, effects on a perceptual level, reflecting the signal strength, and on a cognitive level, reflecting response biases, dissociated with this modulation.

Discussion: Verbal ratings are highly dependent on subjective factors such as previous experience and the context. Generalizations including statistical group comparisons lead not only to a loss of important information, but can be distorted by such influences. In particular in clinical contexts, verbal ratings seem interpretable only when considering the specific background of an individual and the context. However, behavioral assessments of perception appear a valuable addition or even alternative to verbal reports allowing e.g. conclusions on the modulation of perceptual processes independent of cognitive influences.

PS21.4

Assessing the influence of expectations on pain perception

Katja Wiech

University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Assessing the influence of expectations on pain perception

Objectives: Expectations have been shown to influence the way we perceive pain and are known to be critical determinants of treatment outcome. I will discuss ways to quantify this influence and to explore the neural basis of expectancy effects on pain.

Method: Computational modelling of behavioural measures related to pain (e.g., response times, decision accuracies, learning rates) can provide insights into the processes underlying the influence of expectations. I will give an overview on the currently most influential models (including perceptual models and learning models) and show how their outcome can be integrated into the analysis of brain imaging data.

Results: In addition to outlining the rationale for integrating computational models I will present results of recent neuroimaging studies which adopted such combined approach. In particular, I will discuss experimental work investigating expectancy effects on pain and pain treatment and highlight how findings from these studies have begun to change our understanding of pain perception and outcome of pain treatment.

Conclusions: Together, my presentation will (i) provide an introduction to the assessment of expectancy effects on pain using computational models in combination with brain imaging and (ii) discuss the implications of recent studies using this approach.

TS74 Interpersonal psychology

TS74.1

Male Reproductive Discount: Effects of Sexual Arousal

Hakan Cetinkaya¹, Seda Dural², Onur Güntürkün³

¹Ankara University, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey

²Izmir University of Economics, Department of Psychology, Izmir, Turkey

³Ruhr University, Department of Biopsychology, Bochum, Germany

Objectives: Although, the majority of research efforts directed at human discounting have focused on monetary choice relations, it is easy to extend usage and meaning of the future discounting in other kinds of values. We intend to investigate the “reproductive discount of the future”. In this framework, we assume that a less desired mating partner is preferred to a more desired one at the expense of imminent reproductive turnout. We attempt to examine the effects of sexual arousal on the reproductive discount of men with different 2D:4D ratios, in the pursuance of a long-term or a short-term affair, using a mating game program.

Method: One hundred and forty-two male participants rated 30 pictures of women with respect to their preference for an affair -either a long-term or a short-term. The participants evaluated either 20 landscape or 20 erotic woman pictures for beauty. Then, they were presented seven of the women pictures from the first phase, in rank ordered fashion from the least preferred to the most preferred. Participants were now informed that these seven women differed in the probability that they would agree to a relationship: The most preferred woman had the lowest acceptance probability, while the least preferred had the highest. Participants were then asked to choose one of the seven women as a mate. The level of reproductive discount was calculated as the difference scores of acceptance from their most preferred to the lesser preferred mate.

Results: Our results showed that the participants tended to lower their standards in their final decisions. Yet the amount of discount was significantly enhanced when being sexually motivated. Also, they displayed significantly higher discount scores in the short-term affair condition. Finally, the participants with lower digit ratios had higher discount scores when sexually motivated.

Conclusion: These combined results imply that men with lower digit ratios may end up with a less desired mating partner when they were sexually motivated, and thus discount their reproductive success. We believe that this is the first demonstration of an experimentally induced human mate choice discounting, as the function of mating type pursued, and digit ratio given.

TS74.2

For Better or Worse: An Exploration about the Nature of Interpersonal Emotion Regulation

Emine Yucel, Emine Inan, Yanki Susen, Derya Karanfil, Ozden Yalcinkaya Alkar

Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara, Turkey

Emotion regulation (ER) is an important notion for the psychological well-being of individuals. Nowadays, researchers have begun to study interpersonal aspect of ER. Current study was conducted to understand the unique contribution of Interpersonal Emotion Regulation (IER) strategies – Enhancing Positive Affect, Perspective Taking, Soothing, and Social Modeling – in explaining dysfunctional ER above and beyond the well-known ER strategies (i.e. suppression and reappraisal). Participants (N= 485) were given an online battery of Questionnaires of IER, ER, and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS). A hierarchical regression model was tested across various dimensions of DERS – nonacceptance of emotional responses, difficulties in goal-directed behavior, impulse control difficulties, lack of emotional awareness, limited access to ER strategies, and lack of emotional clarity. Accordingly, in addition to the variance explained by ER strategies, statistically significant variance in non-acceptance was positively explained by the IER strategies of Soothing and Perspective Taking; limited access to ER strategies by Soothing and Social Modeling; impulsiveness by Soothing; and, difficulties in goal-directed behavior by all of the IER strategies. As can be seen, ER in the presence of others might not always work for the desired outcomes, and it may go hand in hand with dysfunctional ER patterns. Findings will be discussed in the light of

related literature.

Keywords: emotion regulation, interpersonal, difficulties, social support

TS74.3

Individualism and Collectivism beliefs and Subjective Well-Being in emerging and middle adulthood

Anna Zalewska

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland

Objectives: Poland is located "in between individualism and collectivism" and both Individualism and Collectivism beliefs facilitate Polish adolescents' Subjective Well-Being (SWB). The aim of research (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) is to analyse Horizontal and Vertical Individualism (HI, VI) or Collectivism (HC, VC) beliefs, SWB indices and relations between them among Polish adults representing emerging and middle adulthood.

Method: Students aged 18-24 (N=254, emerging adulthood) and adults aged 40-55 (N= 252, middle adulthood) after giving informed consent filled in: Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism Questionnaire, and SWB measures (Satisfaction with the Life Scale, Ladder of Needs Scales, Mood Questionnaire allowing to assess frequency of Energy, Pleasure and Tension experiences).

Results: Students manifested higher scores for Individualism (HI, VI) and Energy, but lower scores for VC, Pleasure, life and needs satisfaction than adults, they do not differ from them in HC and Tension (results of ANOVAs). Results of regression analyses showed that SWB indices (except Tension) were predicted by the group and various sets of beliefs: Energy and Life satisfaction - positively by Individualism beliefs (HI, VI), Pleasure - positively by VI and negatively by HC, Needs satisfaction - positively by HI and negatively by HC, and products of the group with VC and with HI.

Conclusions: In emerging and middle adulthood HC hindered feeling Pleasure and achieving needs satisfaction, conversely as for adolescents. However VC predicted needs satisfaction in different way - positively among younger and negatively among older adults. In contrast to younger people (adolescents, students) in middle adulthood only Individualism beliefs facilitated SWB. The results are discussed in the context of differences in individualism and collectivism beliefs and their regulative functions.

TS74.4

Early maladaptive schemas and anger in male prisoners: Self-compassion as a resilience factor

Duygu Yakin¹, Seda Altun²

¹*Istanbul Arel Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey*

²*Silivri Penitentiaries Campus, Istanbul, Turkey*

Objectives: It has been proposed that early maladaptive schemas (EMS) have detrimental effects on peoples' lives. The impact of having severe levels of EMSs can get extreme when the person's coping skills are deficient. Self-compassion is hypothesized as an important predictor of the prisoners' coping with their current situation. The present study is designed to understand the role of self-compassion in the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and trait anger.

Method: 298 male prisoners between the ages of 18 and 66 (M=33,02; SD= 9, 17) held at Silivri Prison in İstanbul participated in the study. Participants responded Young Schema Questionnaire, Self-Compassion Inventory and Trait form of the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory, respectively.

Results: The data were analyzed via Hayes' procedure for parallel multiple mediation. Thus, the most effective domain of self-compassion aimed to be revealed in terms of trait anger and EMSs. Self-compassion mediated the relationship between all EMS domains (Impaired limits/exaggerated standards, disconnection-rejection, impaired autonomy/other directedness) and trait anger. More importantly, self-kindness and mindfulness domains were identified as more critical than common humanity domain of the self-compassion.

Conclusion: The relationship between male prisoners' EMSs and trait anger is weakened by becoming aware of emotions in a non-judgmental way and treating themselves with gentleness

and acceptance. Accordingly, the prisoners need to be trained to have kind and loving attitudes towards themselves rather than acknowledging adverse life events as a shared human experience in order to display lesser anger reactions associated with their EMSs.

TS74.5

Predictors of Intimacy Belief in Romantic Relationships in a Sample of Young Adults

Ceyda Öztekin

TED University, Ankara, Turkey

Intimacy belief is an important relationship belief in determining relationship satisfaction and especially commitment in adult romantic relationships. There are even studies showing that existence of higher intimacy belief acts as a buffer between attachment insecurity and commitment, reducing the detrimental effects of adult attachment insecurity. Considering the crucial importance of high intimacy belief in committed adult relationships, the present study investigated the potential predictors of intimacy belief such as gender, romantic relationship status; growth and destiny beliefs; future time orientation, and love styles. The participants were 385 volunteered university students. Love Attitudes Scale, Future Time Orientation in Romantic Relationships Scale, and Implicit Theories of Relationships Scale were administered. Multiple hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to examine the predictive powers of each variable on intimacy belief. Results revealed that being female and currently being involved in a romantic relationship predicted higher intimacy belief; and after controlling these demographics, destiny belief, growth belief, eros love attitude predicted higher intimacy belief while ludus love attitude predicted lower intimacy belief. Findings will be discussed in terms of implications on future prevention and intervention studies on relationship education.

Keywords: Intimacy belief, love attitudes, relationship education.

EFPA33 Eating disorders and EMDR: clinical application and research

During the last decades, research on Eating Disorders (ED) has been increasing, particularly regarding the role of emotion regulation and the link between these disorders and a history of traumatic life events. In fact, in the context of attachment relationships it is possible to identify relational traumas that can contribute to the development of maladaptive affect regulation strategies, which, in turn, may represent risk factors for the development of future psychopathology.

The main goal of the symposium is to present the EMDR working protocol on ED. Particular attention will be addressed to specific parts of the protocol in order to explain some of the essential notions regarding dynamics involved in ED pathology, such as attachment relationships and ego-states, and how to work with them. In particular, the main points explained in the four presentations will be the theoretical background regarding the onset and maintenance of ED in the light of Attachment Theory, the presentation of EMDR protocol of ED, with particular focus on attachment and ego-states dynamics and the presentation of data of a preliminary research study on the efficacy of EMDR in the treatment of ED. Research results and clinical implications will be also discussed.

EFPA33.1

Dealing with attachment issues in Eating Disorders

Maria Zaccagnino

EMDR Center for Eating Disorders, Milan, Italy

When children experience negative or traumatic events in the relationship with primary caregivers, the memories of these events tend to be stored in the brain in a dysfunctional and non-metabolized form of "mnemonic network" containing perceptions, expectations, negative emotions and bodily sensations that may be related to the traumatic attachment experiences. This condition could persist during the course of development and could negatively affect the patient's quality of life. Many researches, in fact, have highlighted the importance of relational traumas and attachment dynamics as risk or protective factors in the onset and maintenance of future psychopathology, such as Eating Disorders. The Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) treatment, in these cases, may be useful to help patients to access to traumatic memories related to attachment relationships and to process them in an adaptive way. During the presentation, will be presented the link between attachment dynamics, relational traumas and the onset and maintenance of Eating Disorder.

EFPA33.2

The impact of traumatic events in eating disorder patients

Chiara Callera

EMDR Center for Eating Disorders, Milan, Italy

In the context of psychopathology, eating disorders (ED) are considered to be those with the highest mortality rate. This finding is supported by the National Center for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion and by a number of scientific studies that have analysed the issue in great depth. In light of such findings, in recent decades the scientific community has approached the study of these phenomena with increasing interest, in order to clarify risk and precipitating factors, and placing special emphasis on all those factors that contribute to maintaining the symptomatology. The current scientific literature has identified specific categories which would seem to be more involved in the onset and/or maintenance of ED. One of this categories, individual risk factors, are related to family, economic and socio-cultural environment, certain personality traits, a typical neuropsychological functioning as well as an excessive control with the weight and body shape. In this presentation will be presented the most important aspects and risk factors frequently observed in ED patients.

EFPA33.3

EMDR and Eating disorders: the anorexia protocol

Martina Cussino

EMDR Center for Eating Disorders, Milan, Italy

In the past thirty years, research carried out in eating disorders has increasingly investigated the relationship between a life history characterized by traumatic events, in particular during infancy, and the development of eating disorders, reporting significant empirical evidences. Scientific literature stress that cognitive behavioral therapy, in particular Cognitive Behavioral Therapy-Enhanced and Family Based Treatment (Dalle Grave, Calugi, Doll & Fairburn, 2013; Fairburn et al., 2009), are the most effective approach in the treatment of eating disorders. However, they don't take into account some aspects regarding the importance of the experience of traumatic events in the onset and maintenance of eating disorders. For this reason, an integration with a method focusing on the traumatic memories (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, EMDR) has been suggested. In this presentation will be described the phases of a specific EMDR protocol, the "Anorexia Nervosa Protocol" to work with eating disorders dynamics. In particular, guidelines and some EMDR technique, such as the dissociative table at mealtime, to deal with specific needs of this clinical population will be provided.

EFPA33.4

EMDR and CBT for Anorexic Patients: a Clinical Comparative Study

Cristina Ivilotti

EMDR Center for Eating Disorders, Milan, Italy

Background: Given the high incidence of eating disorders in the general population and the serious effects that it has on the physical, psychological and cognitive functioning of the subject, during the past 30 years research has increased (Theander, 2004). Scientific literature has focused on an involvement of specific biological, cultural, behavioral and attitudinal factors in increasing the risk of developing an eating and weight disorder (Culbert, Racine & Klump, 2015). Objectives: the main goal of this pilot project was to compare the Eyes Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) psychotherapy versus Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in the treatment of Anorexia Nervosa, especially in terms of the psychological mechanisms involved. Method: The study is a pilot clinical comparative study of two active interventions: EMDR therapy and CBT; the AN patients were selected from a pool of patients who presented for treatment in a period of twelve months in a clinical center specialized in AN disorders treatment. A comprehensive battery of assessments was used to capture eating disorder symptoms and clinical presentation, general psychopathology, attachment representations and traumatic experiences. Results: Although both groups showed a significant decrease in many clinical scales both related to eating disorder and to emotional functioning, EMDR group scored significantly lower in some of these and reported changes in patients' state of mind with respect to attachment.

EFPA33.5

The TREAT - EMDR study: A randomized controlled TRial in Patients with EATing Disorders: Efficacy of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) plus Broad Form of Enhanced Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT-Eb)

Mariangela De Felice

Verona Regional Centre for Eating Disorders, University Hospital, Verona, Italy

Literature data have found high rates of trauma among people with eating disorders (ED). Case reports suggested that trauma may be considered a fundamental therapeutic target for ED. However no randomized controlled trials (RCT) have been conducted to date on this issue. This presentation will first provide data on the characteristics of EDs patients and on the prevalence

of trauma among this group of subjects in the Veneto Region. Moreover we will present the study protocol of the randomized controlled trial TREAT - EMDR (A randomized controlled TRial in Patients with EATing Disorders: Efficacy of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) plus Broad Form of Enhanced Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT-Eb) TREAT - EMDR aims to evaluating the efficacy of the addition of EMDR to CBT-Enhanced in improving clinical remission. Eighty consecutive patients attending the Verona Regional Centre for EDs, after about 6 months of CBT-E treatment will be randomized (with randomization taking into account the severity of TEs) to receive either CBT-E or CBT-E + EMDR. At the 6 months follow-up ED symptoms, as measured by the Eating Disorder Examination schedule and other clinical instruments, will be compared in the two arms. We expect that TREAT - EMDR will shed light on the most effective treatments for ED complicated by traumatic events.

EFPA34 The Role of Clinical Neuropsychologists in Europe: Results of a Survey on 30 Countries

Clinical neuropsychology is a specialty in professional psychology that is dedicated to enhancing the understanding of brain-behaviour relationships and the application of such knowledge to human problems. The specialty applies principles of assessment and intervention based upon the scientific study of human behaviour as it relates to normal and abnormal functioning of the central nervous system. The European Brain Council has estimated, based on a total cost of 798 billion in 2010, that disorders of the brain constitute the number one economic challenge for European health care, both now and in the future. There is a great and increasing need for neuropsychological services in today's society.

Despite similar health challenges, the forms of practice and the level of training in clinical neuropsychology in different countries throughout Europe is currently quite variable. The legislation is mostly clear on who is a psychologist but definitions of neuropsychologist differ. Specialist expertise areas commonly agreed and recognized by EuroPsy currently include psychotherapy and work and organizational psychology, but not neuropsychology.

The EFPA Task Force on Clinical Neuropsychology was appointed in 2015 to collect information on the current situation on the specialization training within clinical neuropsychology and on the legal and professional status of clinical neuropsychologists within the profession of psychologists in different European countries. The active members of the Task Force include Laura Hokkanen, Finland (chair), Erik Hessen, Norway (vice-chair), Sandra Lettner, Austria (secretary), and Fernando Barbosa, Portugal, Marios Constantinou, Cyprus, Erich Kasten, Germany, Sara Mondini, Italy, Bengt Persson, Sweden, Nataliya Varako, Russia, and Lauren Harper representing students of EFPA (EFPSA).

To fulfill its aim, the Task Force developed a survey that was distributed to all the national Psychological Associations and to all the national Neuropsychological Societies in Europe. The survey included three major themes: the legal status and licensure of neuropsychologists, the specialist training models, and the role of clinical neuropsychologists in health care. The survey was launched in September 2016 using an online platform. By the end of January 2017, 30 countries in Europe have submitted responses to the survey.

The symposium presents the results of the survey. Each of the three themes are discussed and comments will be presented as expressed by relevant stakeholders such as a ministry of health lawyer and a student representative. Overall, the Task Force and the symposium seek to ensure effective interventions in the field of neuropsychology everywhere in Europe.

EFPA34.1

The Legal Status and Licensure of Clinical Neuropsychologists in Europe

Sandra Lettner

Berufsverband Österreichischer PsychologInnen, Wien, Austria

The survey included questions about the regulatory legislation of psychologists, clinical psychologists and neuropsychologists in each country. The questions focused separately on the regulation of the title, practice and education of these professions.

The results indicated that 'psychologist' is a protected title by law in most European countries, 'clinical neuropsychologist' in very few. In 50% of the countries, the ministry of health is the regulatory body. The level of regulation of psychologist, clinical psychologist and clinical neuropsychologist lessens as per this order. In countries where practice of either clinical psychology or clinical neuropsychology was regulated, the law mostly forbids other professions besides psychologists practicing in the field of Clinical Neuropsychology. The few exceptions include e.g. physicians, speech therapists and other health professions in some countries.

The legislative regulation of clinical neuropsychology appears rare and builds upon the regulation of psychologists and clinical psychologist. The implications of this will be discussed from different perspectives with comments from a ministry of health lawyer.

EFPA34.2

Training Models for Clinical Neuropsychology

Laura Hokkanen

University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

The survey included questions about the minimum university degree route required to practice clinical neuropsychology as defined by official authorities in each country, the most typical university degree (if not defined by authorities), and the length in years in these degrees. Questions concerning the specialist education routes outside universities were also included, as well as questions about the organizing bodies offering relevant training programs and continuing education courses.

The results indicated that the degree required to practice clinical neuropsychology is mostly the same as that required for clinical psychologists: PhD in the UK, Master's in most other countries. The total length of degree studies varied from 3 to 10 years. If there was a commonly agreed model of specializing in clinical neuropsychology, it involved a pre-planned training program (lengths ranging from 1 month to 5 years) or a variable selection of individual courses. After universities, the second most common organizer of specialist education were the national neuropsychological societies followed by national psychological associations. A practical training period was required for specialization in most countries, the length ranging from 5 months to 5 years. In one third of the countries, there was no commonly agreed model on how to specialize in clinical neuropsychology.

The results shed light on the heterogeneity of neuropsychology training models within Europe. The pros and cons of different models will be discussed from different perspectives, including the students'.

EFPA34.3

The Role of Clinical Neuropsychologists in Health Care

Bengt Persson

Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden

The survey included questions on the type of work within clinical neuropsychology and the level of independence in that work: who conducts different types of neuropsychological assessments, is it possible for a neuropsychologist to diagnose using DSM or ICD, do independent neuropsychological rehabilitation and psychological treatment, or be the head of multidisciplinary departments. The questions also focused on which institutions offer neuropsychological services and how the services are paid for in either public or private institutions.

The results indicated that in most European countries full neuropsychological assessments are performed by clinical neuropsychologists with a psychologist's background. Cognitive screening (Mini Mental State examinations, short sport concussion testing etc.) is widely performed also by psychologists of other fields and other professionals such as neurologists, psychiatrists, geriatric doctors or different rehabilitation professionals. In 50% of the countries clinical neuropsychologists may give DSM or ICD diagnoses independently. In 80% of the countries they are independent in conducting rehabilitation and treatment. Clinical neuropsychologists work most often within adult neuropsychology, geriatric and paediatric fields being second and forensic and educational fields being less common. The work mostly involves assessment, rehabilitation, or consultation. In the public sector services are widely offered in hospitals, health centers and rehabilitation centers in all countries.

The health care needs appear similar in the European countries and neuropsychologists are well situated within the system. Discussion on the European level on the common issues will benefit the field.

TS76 Leadership and society

TS76.1

Leadership and emotions: A qualitative study within the educational system of Germany

Bastian Hodapp

Goethe-University, Frankfurt, Germany

The aim of this contribution is to clarify the importance of emotions for organizations within the educational system of Germany. There is not much research investigating the relationship between leadership and emotions (Urban, 2008; Pundt, 2015), especially within the educational system. Which emotionally challenging situations occur in the context of educational organizations? What are their causes? How do the persons leading these organizations deal with such situations? What influences do these emotional situations have on the individuals and/or the organizations? Expert interviews (Meuser & Nagel, 2013) have been conducted with leaders of institutions in the preschool, the secondary school sector and the area of adult/further education (n = 15). The data have been qualitatively analyzed following the coding processes of the Grounded Theory Methodology (Strauss, 1998). The data-based model shows which emotionally challenging situations occur, their causes and consequences, contextual influences, and how the leaders cope with emotionally stressful situations. It is the first study investigating the relationship between emotions and leadership in the educational system, using the qualitative approach of the Grounded Theory Methodology. The results demonstrate the importance and manifold connections between emotions and leadership. They can be used in the context of coaching, supervision, conflict management and leadership development.

TS76.2

The Influence of Leadership Style on Work Engagement and Team Performance

Miranda Rutenfrans-Stupar^{1,2}, Tine Van Regenmortel^{3,2}

¹*SMO Breda e.o., Breda, The Netherlands*

²*Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands*

³*Catholic University Leuven, Leuven, The Netherlands*

The current empirical study aims to increase the understanding of the relationship between leadership style, work engagement and team performance in the context of a social support organization for homeless people (SMO Breda). Nowadays, the main goal of such organizations is to provide the best support for clients in the most efficient way. In line with this, SMO Breda developed a new way of working "Further by doing". Important aspects of this intervention are creating a more autonomous culture, stimulating a leadership style (e.g. charismatic) which enhances work engagement, and improving team performance. Unfortunately, there is a substantial lack of literature and research on these topics in the social support sector. 101 employees of SMO Breda participated in this study, where self-reported leadership style, work engagement, and team performance were assessed by using validated questionnaires. Information about client satisfaction was taken out of the management dashboard. As expected, analyses revealed a positive significant relationship between charismatic leadership and work engagement, and between transactional leadership and client satisfaction. However, the positive influences of charismatic leadership and work engagement on team performance and client satisfaction were not confirmed in this study. The findings contribute to the understanding of a possible effect of "Further by doing" on the quality of life in homeless people and have important implications for other social support organizations to benchmark.

TS76.3

Effects of Leader Member Exchange on Relationship between Structural Empowerment and Work Engagement: Do We Need Different Leadership Style for Newcomers?

Irena Zukauskaitė, Dalia Bagdziuniene

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Background. Studies show, that structural empowerment of employees - access to information, support, resources, and opportunities to learn and grow in their work setting - is linked to many positive work attitudes. The direct manager's role in providing ground for the employee's power is crucial. Thus it is very important to form high quality leader member exchange (LMX) relationship from the very beginning of employee career in organization.

Objective. This study aimed to analyse the relationship between structural empowerment and employee work engagement through the mediating role of LMX.

Method. A sample of 1915 full-time employees (127 newcomers and 1788 old-timers) working in Lithuanian civil service participated in the cross-sectional study. Survey questionnaire consisted of the Structural empowerment scale (Laschinger et al., 2001), Utrecht Work engagement scale (Shaufeli & Bakker, 2003) and LMX scale (Graen et al, 1982).

Results. The newcomers see more access to opportunities than old-timers, but there were no differences in perception of other structural empowerment components. The structural equation modelling showed that the structural empowerment is related with employees' work engagement and this relationship is partly mediated by LMX in the sample of old-timers. However LMX is not a mediator between these variables in the sample of newcomers.

Conclusion. These findings show that employees are more engaged into work, if they feel being empowered, and this can be increased by high quality LMX. However, direct managers should not rely only on LMX when working in this field with newcomers.

TS76.4

Is it all ivory-tower self-indulgence?: The Necessity of Self-Compassion for Academicians

Ozge Kantas¹, Gaye Solmazer²

¹*Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey*

²*Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey*

Academicians are among the most prestigious occupational group; yet encountering with some pressures and difficulties. Regardless of what specific hassle they are struggling with, this study explored the impact of self-compassion as a trait-level buffering skill from burnout among academicians. Self-compassion was operationalized as a composition of self-kindness versus self-judgment, common humanity versus isolation, and mindfulness versus over-identification dimensions. The symptoms of burnout were emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. Investigating a sample of 185 academician from 15 different institutions, this study employed hierarchical linear modeling; where sub-skills and sub-symptoms were nested in each participant's self-compassion and burnout score. Multilevel analysis revealed that burnout was negatively associated with self-kindness and mindfulness as expected; but not with common humanity unexpectedly. Further examining the dimensional link between self-compassion and burnout, indicated that lower emotional exhaustion was predicted by higher self-kindness; lower depersonalization was predicted by higher common humanity, and lower reduced personal accomplishment was predicted by higher mindfulness. The results were discussed with referrals to existing literature; by relating the complementary nature of emotional, social and cognitive aspects of coping, in addition to implications for interventions and self-help tutorials.

TS76.5

I Feel and Act Good When You Are Humble: Examining the Effect of Leader Humility from Self-Concept Perspective

Chao Ma¹, Zhen Xiong Chen¹, Wu Wei², Chia-Huei Wu³

¹The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

²Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China

³Department of Management, Lodon School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK

Objectives: Scholars and practitioners alike have recognized that a “bottom-up” leadership approach of leader humility is an important factor affecting employee outcomes. In response to calls for more research theorising and examining effects and benefits of leader humility, we propose a moderated mediation model to delineate the effects of leader humility on some important employee outcomes, including task performance, voice behaviour, work engagement, and affective commitment.

Hypotheses: Building on cultural self-representation theory, we hypothesize that when a supervisor acts humbly, the subordinate is more likely to have a positive self-concept, including 1) stronger sense of receiving psychological resources as a social interactionist (i.e., perceived relational energy) and 2) favourable affective view of self (i.e., higher self-efficacy). As a result, this subordinate will be more likely to achieve a number of favourable employee outcomes. Meanwhile, we hypothesize that the cultural value of power distance orientation moderates the relationships between leader humility and employee's self-concept.

Method and Results: We will test the model with multi-time (Time-lagged) and multi-source (i.e., supervisors and subordinates) survey data in China. We will conduct Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and use SEM with MPlus to test our hypothesised model. In addition, we will use Hayes's (2013) analytical approach to test the moderated-mediation hypotheses.

Conclusion: Our research provides insights on leadership research and helps organisations develop effective strategy to motivate and support their workforce.

TS77 Psychopathology and clinical psychology

TS77.1

Watching yourself? Self-focused Attention in Social Anxiety Disorder

Yasemin Meral^{1,2}, Noortje Vriends^{1,4}, Javier A. Bargas-Avila³, Christina Stadler⁴, Susan M. Bögels⁵

¹University of Basel, Department of Psychology, Basel, Switzerland

²Izmir University of Economics, Department of Psychology, Izmir, Turkey

³Google User Experience Research, Zürich, Switzerland

⁴University Psychiatric Clinic, Basel, Switzerland

⁵University of Amsterdam, Child development and Education, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Objectives: We investigated the role of self-focused attention (SFA) in social anxiety disorder (SAD) in an ecologically valid way. **Method:** Women diagnosed with SAD ($n = 32$) and controls ($n = 30$) between 18 – 30 years had a video ("Skype") conversation with an attractive male confederate, while seeing themselves and the confederate on-screen. The conversation was divided in four phases: (I) *warm-up*, (II) *positive* (confederate was friendly to the participant), (III) *critical* (confederate was critical to the participant), and (IV) *active* (participant was instructed to ask questions to the confederate). Participant's SFA was measured by eye-tracked gaze duration at their own image relative to the confederates' video image and other places at the computer screen. **Results:** Compared to controls, participants with SAD showed increased SFA across all four phases of the conversation and SFA predicted increased self-rated anxiety during the conversation. In all participants, SFA varied significantly across the social tasks during the conversation. **Conclusion:** Clinical SAD is characterized by heightened SFA throughout the interaction suggesting that SFA depends on the demands of the social task. Results support theories that social anxiety disorder is maintained by SFA and imply that interventions that lower SFA may help prevent and treat social anxiety disorder.

Keywords: social anxiety disorder; self-focused attention; arousal; cognitive model; eye-tracking

TS77.2

Adaptation and Validation of SD3 in Turkey

Aysu Gokalp², Savas Ceylan¹, Oyku Kocoglu², Carnot E. Nelson³

¹Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

²Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

³University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA

Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy) has received the attention of researchers during the past 15 years. Recent research suggests by adding sadistic personality, the concept should be expanded to Dark Tetrad. The aim of the current study is to examine the validity of SD3 scale, compare the factor structure of Dark Triad vs. Dark Tetrad, and investigate the relationships between SD3 with Big Five and values.

To assess the factor structure of the SD3, we first collected data from 174 undergraduates (Study 1), of whom 67% were female and mean age was 20.18 years. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the factor structure did not fit to the data. All reverse items loaded on an independent method factor and we detected biases on some items. Therefore, we revised all reverse items, and 19 judges evaluated the item biases of SD3 (e.g., social desirability, double-barrel, etc.). As a result of these efforts, we revised the Turkish version of the SD3.

To assess the factor structure, convergent and divergent validity of the revised SD3, we collected data on Dirty Dozen, Mach IV, Levenson Psychopathy Scale, Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16), BFI Big Five Scale, Schwartz's Portrait Values Scale and Marlowe-Crone Social Desirability Scale. Data were collected from 321 participants, the mean age of the participants were 25.42 years, 69% of the participants were female, and 27.6% of them were employed. The results of the second study revealed that dark triad structure fitted to the data better than dark tetrad; the relationships between SD3 subscales were all positive and each SD3 subscale correlated highly with the corresponding DD and long versions of the measures; and the correlations between SD3 subscales and social desirability was lower than other Dark Triad measures. We also observed some differential relationships among SD3 subscales with Big Five and

values (e.g., only psychopathy was significantly related to conscientiousness, and conservation values).

The current study suggests after changing reverse items and eliminating item biases, the revised version of the SD3 is a reliable and valid scale in Turkey and researchers should be careful about potential item biases in cross-cultural research.

TS77.3

Psychometric properties of the Core Self Evaluations Scale among breast cancer patients

Zeynep Busra Cosar¹, Hanife Ozlem Sertel Berk¹, Gulay Dirik²

¹Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

²Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

Core Self Evaluations Scale is developed by Judge, Erez, Bono and Thoresen (2003). Scale measures 4 constructs which are; generalized self efficacy, self esteem, locus of control and neuroticism. This is a 5 point Likert type scale and consists of 12 items. Items 2,4,6,8,10,12 are the reversed items. Reliability analysis were conducted with four different samples and it is found that Cronbach alpha coefficient is above .80 (Judge, Erez, Bono & Thoresen, 2003). Kisbu (2006) adapted the scale to Turkish with 150 taxi drivers. According to result of this study internal consistency of the Turkish version was .70. Core self evaluations has the ability to evaluate four different constructs reliably and validly with only 12 items. So, it is thought that this scale can be used in researches with breast cancer patients. So, aim of the current study is examining psychometric properties of the Core Self Evaluations among breast cancer patients. Participants are 66 post operative breast cancer patients. Factor analysis showed that the scale has single factor with 11 items and explains 39.07% of the variance. Cronbach alpha coefficient is found as .83. Correlation analyses for construct validity showed that the scale has significant negative correlations with Locus of Control Scale, Ruminative Thinking Style Questionnaire and Helpless coping subscale and has positive significant correlations with Social Support Scale and self-confident coping subscale. Results showed that, this version of the Core Self Evaluations Scale has good psychometric properties and can be used with breast cancer patients.

TS77.4

Evaluation of depression and anxiety levels in mothers of babies' following due to premature retinopathy

Nagihan Saday Duman¹, Emel Sari Gokten², Rahmi Duman³, Reşat Duman³, Sadık Görkem Çevik⁴

¹Afyonkarahisar State Hospital, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

²Uskudar University, İstanbul, Turkey

³Afyon Kocatepe University, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

⁴Yuksekk İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Bursa, Turkey

Objectives: There are significant increases in the survival rates of premature babies parallel to rapid developments in medical technology and as the number of smaller premature babies that can survive in neonatal intensive care unit conditions increases, the frequency of complications due to prematurity also increases. The aim of this study was to investigate the depressive and anxiety symptom levels in the mothers of infants who were followed up due to premature retinopathy (ROP) and the relations between with various variables.

Method: This study included 78 premature babies' mothers who applied to the ophthalmology clinic between February - May 2016. Sociodemographic Information Form, Symptom Check List (SCL-90-R), Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, State-Trait Anxiety Scale (STAI) were given to fill to the mothers.

Results: The mean scores of SCL-90 depression, anxiety and Global Severity Index, STAI-1 and STAI-2 scores were higher in the mothers of ROP-diagnosed babies. The absence of maternal social support and the level of premature retinopathy required for treatment were determined as factors affecting maternal depression and anxiety levels. Mothers whose babies are diagnosed with ROP may have high levels of depression and anxiety.

Conclusion: The psychiatric follow-up, treatment, social support to be provided to the mother, and regular follow-up of the baby after birth are important for the mental health of the mother and the

development of the baby. Extensive research is needed to further the role of parents' mental health problems on development and treatment processes of infants with premature retinopathy.

TS77.5

Reliability and Validity Studies of Splitting Scale in Turkish Population

Bahar Köse Karaca, Mert Aytac

Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul, Turkey

The aim of the present study was to make Turkish adaptation of Splitting Scale (SS) developed by Gerson in 1984 to measure individuals' use of splitting defense mechanism with borderline and narcissistic personality disorders. This research was carried out with 298 (164 females and 134 males) nonclinical Turkish participants between 18 and 55 years old. The data was collected via internet or application of questionnaire battery to convenient sample. To reach the aim, firstly, Turkish translation was done and it was applied to 30 people to check out translation problems. After translation check, in order to determine which items worked or not in the scale, exploratory factor analysis and reliability tests were conducted. Based on the results, one item was excluded from the scale and number of items descended to 13. According to the results, Cronbach alpha for SS was .70 and the scale separated into four subscales. Furthermore, validity analyses were performed by conducting correlation analyses with Schema Mode Inventory. Accordingly, significant positive correlations were found between Schema Mode Inventory and SS ($r = .55, p < .001$). The results indicated that the scale was reliable and valid. Moreover, the results related to similarities and differences of Turkish adaptation with original scales were discussed in line with the literature.

TS78 Adaptation and resilience

TS78.1

Psychometric Properties of the Multidimensional Adjustment

Siamak Samani¹, Nadereh Sohrabi²

¹Dep. Psychology, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran

²Dep. Psychology, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran

The purpose of the study was to exam the validity and reliability of the Multidimensional Adjustment Scale (MAS). Sohrabi and Samani (2015) developed the MAS. The MAS consisted of 15 items in 5 sub-scales. Each 3-item assesses a factor (personal, academic, work, family and social). This study was design to check the factor structure of the MAS. The sample consisted of 300 high school students. The sampling method was multistage cluster sampling. All participants filled out the MAS. To check factor structure of the MAS, confirmatory factor analysis was run. The KMO index was .90 and the Bartlett's sphericity test was significant. The results of maximum likelihood factor analysis confirm a 5 factor structure for the MAS. The goodness-of-fit index was 61.8 ($P < 0.01$). These five factors compute more than 60 percent of the variance. The alpha coefficients for the extracted factors were between .71 to .86. The mean of correlation coefficient for subscales and total score of the MAS was .77 and the index for subscale with each other was .57. In sum, the results revealed that the MAS is a valid and reliable scale to assess adjustment level for adolescence.

TS78.2

Psychological distress and psychosocial adaptation of Iraqi refugees in the US: A mixed-methods investigation

Jessica Lambert

California State University, Turlock, USA

Objective: The purpose of this mixed-methods study was to better understand the psychological distress and psychosocial adaptation of Iraqi refugees resettled in the US. We evaluated exposure to pre-migration traumatic events, individual resilience, and post-migration sense of community as predictors of culturally-based idioms of psychological distress and posttraumatic stress. Subjective experiences related to psychosocial adaptation were obtained from qualitative interviews with a subset of participants.

Method: Survey data were collected from a sample of 100 adult Iraqi refugees. A subsample of participants took part in interviews lasting 30 to 45 min. Quantitative data were evaluated using path analysis. Results of the path model were triangulated with key themes that emerged from the interviews.

Results: The path model explained 34% of the variance in idioms of distress and 29% of the variance in PTSS. Degree of exposure to pre-migration trauma and stress, resilience, and sense of community were significant predictors of idioms of distress, whereas only pre-migration exposure and resilience were uniquely associated with PTSS. Qualitative data suggested pre-migration trauma affected participants' willingness to seek out social relationships following resettlement and highlighted environmental factors that influenced adaptation.

Conclusion: Taken together, results suggest that Iraqi refugees' ability to cope with life difficulties, and in some cases the degree of connection to their new communities, are important for understanding variability in psychological distress. However, past traumas, if not resolved, may be a barrier to forming social networks within new communities. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

TS78.3

Environmental norms, transport priorities and resistance to change associated with acceptance of push measures in transport

Trond Nordfjærn¹, Torbjørn Rundmo²

¹*St. Olavs University Hospital. Clinic for addiction medicine, Department of R&D, Trondheim, Norway*

²*Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Psychology, Trondheim, Norway*

The aim of the present study was to investigate the role of environmental norms, transport priorities and resistance to change for acceptance of transport push measures in an urban Norwegian public with car access. A questionnaire survey was carried out in a randomly selected representative sample of the urban Norwegian population obtained from the Norwegian population registry (n=881). Regression analysis showed that transport priorities and resistance to change added to the explained variance in acceptance of push measures, while adjusting for environmental norms in the Norm Activation Model (NAM) and demographics. Awareness of consequences and personal norms were associated with acceptance, whereas priorities of flexibility and priorities of safety and security were associated with a low acceptance of push measures. Emotional reactions to change were also related to a low acceptance. SEM supported the assumptions in the NAM theory, but a direct relation between awareness of car use consequences and acceptance of transport push measures was found to improve model fit. A short-term focus on change was also related to a low ascription of responsibility in the NAM. Campaigns aimed to promote acceptance of push measures need to consider additional factors to environmental norms. The findings suggest that people who prioritize travel flexibility and safety and security need to be focused in order to increase acceptance of transport push measures in the urban public.

TS78.4

Embracing an Indigenous Voice in Applied Psychology: Adapting Therapy for an Indigenous New Zealand Population

Simon Bennett¹, Ross Flett², Duncan Babbage³

¹*Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand*

²*Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand*

³*Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand*

Objectives: The profession of Clinical Psychology has foundational values firmly bedded in scientific models of defining best practice. In New Zealand we postulate that the applied profession has evolved little from its emphasis on models of clinical assessment and treatment prefaced on North American and European therapeutic models. Subsequently little has been done to address the specific cultural needs of indigenous populations.

Method: This presentation will address the topic of the current state of knowledge pertaining to 'best clinical practice' for indigenous populations using the case example of a cognitive behavioral therapy program that was adapted and trialed using a multiple single case study design with a sample of clinically depressed indigenous Māori population (n=16).

Results: The adapted intervention demonstrated a high level of efficacy in reducing depressive symptoms, and negative cognitions and resulted in significant improvements in key cultural dimensions.

Conclusion: Implications of the results are discussed. Discussion will then shift to *what* 'best practice' could look like for indigenous and other diverse populations should the profession embrace its inherent capacity to innovate and create. Furthermore this presentation will explore how traditional indigenous knowledge might be incorporated to add value to therapeutic exchanges in the treatment of mental health issues with Māori and other indigenous citizens of the world. A pathway forward will be mapped for ensuring that the profession embraces such developments and evolves beyond 'grafting itself to a foreign tree' and develops a clinical psychology that is responsive to the diversity encountered in clinical practice.

TS78.5

The Mediating Role of Employee Empowerment between Psychological Capital of Employees and Transformational, Authentic or Open Leadership

Tuna Uslu¹, Didem Rodoplu Sahin²

¹*Istanbul Gedik University, Istanbul, Turkey*

²*Kocaeli University, Izmit, Turkey*

Objectives: In workplaces, different external and internal situational factors affect the employees' attitudes. Despite individual differences employees create attitudes that ensure compliance with working conditions and social environment. The infrastructure of this study based on Blau's Social Exchange Theory. The purpose of the study is to hypothesize and to test a conceptual model linking effects of transformational, authentic and open leadership and social exchange theory on the attitudes and behaviors of employees by the external and internal factors. In literature, there isn't a comparison about employee's attitude and organizational approach according to democratic leadership styles. So it hasn't known that transformational, authentic or open leadership is more effective for creating positive organizational behaviors. The other aim of the study is to question the relations between organizational communication and personnel empowerment that are coordinated or not.

Method: The questionnaire distributed to employees that involved in working life actively and 168 questionnaires were collected from employees. Six options scale is presented to respondents to make an assessment of each item (1 =Never, 6 = always). Determining the reliability of factors and sub-dimensions Cronbach Alpha coefficients were used. Demographic analyses and differences tests have been tested with SPSS. Methods proposed by Baron and Kenny (1986) was adapted to the research.

Results: Transformational, authentic and open leaders are needed for creating of those conditions and improving the factors that motivate employees. Transformational leadership provides that employee feels good with his or her meaningful work and effective organizational communication environment. Authentic and open leadership also offers a new approach to management by focusing on the shared aspects of leadership roles. As a result, transformational, authentic and open leadership styles are both effective approaches on positive psychological variables. Also psychological empowerment is the key antecedent of psychological capital and it is a mediating variable between leadership styles and positive attitudes of employees.

Conclusion: Positive managerial attitudes are increasing organizational communication effectiveness, and then they are positively effective on employees' empowerment in respect. Moreover, employee empowerment is the key antecedent of psychological capital and it is a mediating variable between leadership styles and positive attitudes of employees.

KEY17 Is There A Reproducibility Crisis And Should Something Be Done About It?

KEY17

Is There A Reproducibility Crisis And Should Something Be Done About It?

John Ioannidis

Stanford University, Stanford, USA

There is a lot of debate about the presence and extent of a reproducibility crisis in psychological science and multiple other scientific disciplines. The keynote will explore the evidence that can inform this debate, collating information and evidence from diverse scientific disciplines. It will also discuss different solutions that have been proposed and/or tested and validated for improving the credibility and utility of research efforts. Finally, it will make some suggestions about less explored and unexplored areas that may better inform the debate and further strengthen research practices.

KEY18 How does reading and studying in a second language differ from reading and studying in the native language?

KEY18

How does reading and studying in a second language differ from reading and studying in the native language?

Marc Brysbaert

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

"English is becoming the lingua franca in higher education. As a result, an increasing number of students are studying in a non-native language.

This raises questions about how good non-native English speakers are at understanding English texts, how much more time they need to study such texts, and whether they remember the contents equally long after having studied them. A series of studies will be described addressing these issues."

KEY19 "Diagnosing" Resilience Across Cultures and Contexts: Understanding the Impact of Social and Physical Ecologies on Human Development.

KEY19

"Diagnosing" Resilience Across Cultures and Contexts: Understanding the Impact of Social and Physical Ecologies on Human Development.

Michael Ungar

Resilience Research Centre and Canada Research Chair in Child, Family and Community Resilience at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Halifax, Canada

"Despite a growing interest in resilience among mental health care providers, there remains a need for a theoretically sound way to think about the complex interactions that predict which children will do well when exposed to different levels of adversity. A focus on resilience helps us to understand children's individual adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies, as well as the social and physical ecologies that facilitate positive development in stressed environments.

Using findings from a series of multi-country studies and case examples of children who have been exposed to high levels of stress such as family violence, mental illness of the child or caregiver, natural disasters, forced migration, poverty, racism and other types of social marginalization, Dr. Ungar will show how we can assess childhood resilience and use that assessment to guide intervention. He will demonstrate that by "diagnosing" resilience, we are in a better position to design treatments that are sensitive to the individual, family, school and community factors that influence a child's mental health.

Seven factors common to children who cope well under adversity and avoid problems like depression, PTSD, and delinquency will be discussed.

This presentation will also explore ways we can intervene to help children cope by changing their social and physical environments."

KEY21 Enhancing the effects of the treatment for depression in early adolescence: The role of emotion regulation.

KEY21

Enhancing the effects of the treatment for depression in early adolescence: The role of emotion regulation.

Caroline Braet

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Major depressive disorder (MDD) in children and adolescents is a severe and often recurrent illness associated with impaired psychosocial functioning and increased mortality. With a low prevalence during childhood, lifetime prevalence of MDD rises to a concerning 25% during adolescence and young adulthood. Importantly, past research documented continuity of depression throughout development. CBT shows moderate to good effect sizes for the treatment of depression. Longitudinal studies of depressed youth have however shown that relapse rates reach 20% to 60% by one to two years after remission. Since MDD may impede a child's social, emotional, and cognitive development and is predictive of subsequent and more serious depressive episodes, more research on the improvement of the treatment is urgently needed.

In my presentation (1) I will first elaborate on the role of emotion regulation strategies in explaining depressive symptoms in 9 to 14 year-old young adolescents (N=400). I will test the hypothesis that, according to recent theoretical models, psychopathology results from the specific misuse of certain maladaptive emotion regulation (ER) strategies and the lack of specific adaptive strategies. Next, (2) I will show how we set up new research to explore the effects of learning ER strategies in early adolescents. In a first study 1 (N = 76), we examined whether young adolescents are able to use distraction and whether the effects of this strategy are similar to talking to one's mother. In a next study (N = 184), we compared the effects of distraction, cognitive reappraisal, acceptance, and rumination. In both studies, participants received instructions on how to regulate their emotions after a standardized negative mood induction. In general, the results indicated that distraction, but also cognitive reappraisal and acceptance, had promising short-term effects on positive and negative affect in young adolescents. These findings inspired us by developing an ER training for depressed adolescents on top of the care as usual as the findings suggest that targeting adaptive ER skills, such as distraction, acceptance, and cognitive reappraisal, may be an important strategy to prevent or treat psychological problems in early adolescents.

TS80 Suicide

TS80.1

Tumblr as a means of peer counselling for those with self-harm and suicide issues: A Qualitative Interview Study of Young Adult Tumblr Moderators

Grace Kelly, Inge Nieuwstraten

University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

Objective: The aim of the study is to understand why those who engage in self-harm and suicidal ideation set up Tumblr accounts and counsel others, and to identify barriers to going offline for help.

Method: To target the most popular blogs using relevant search terms such as 'Suicide' and 'Self-harm' through three main search engines: Google, Bing and Yahoo. Utilising email interviewing as the most appropriate method of data collection, online interviews are being conducted, to be analysed using Thematic Analysis.

Results: Preliminary findings identified themes of empathy, understanding and coping strategies, highlighting a wide range of non-adaptive patterns associated with suicide and self-harm - and how they relate to an extensive reliance on Tumblr blogs.

Conclusion: Online intervention initiatives are viewed by Tumblr users as having failed to make an impact, as these initiatives are designed by professionals without the input of the individuals at whom they are aimed. By increasing our knowledge, psychologists can make an impact: understanding and supporting those who feel this outlet is their only option and in consequence preventing them getting lost in a potentially toxic digital world.

TS80.2

Analysis of suicide cases in Lithuania: Intervention gaps and recommendations

Odeta Gelezelyte, Danute Gailiene, Paulius Skruibis, Jurgita Rimkeviciene, Egle Mazulyte, Jolanta Latakiene, Andrius Losakevicius

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Suicide rates in Lithuania have been among the highest in the world for years with studies suggesting potential contribution of such factors as avoidance to seek help and suicide stigma (Skruibis, Dadasev, & Gelezelyte, 2015). Certainly there is a great need for further investigation so as to apply the most effective and appropriate means of prevention and intervention.

The **objective** of this study was to analyse and identify specific suicide intervention gaps in the Lithuanian city of Vilnius.

Method. Initially all suicide cases (103) in Vilnius in 2016 were included. For 33 of these (9 female, 24 male, average age 54 y.), one of the close relatives agreed to participate in the study (22 female, 11 male, average age 44 y.). Semi-structured interviews (average duration 43 min.) were conducted and analysed using content analysis method.

The **results** revealed that in most of the cases people came into contact with medical system (76 %) before the suicide. Even in 67 % of the cases participants mentioned physical health problems (36 % were consulted by GP). Surprisingly, suicidality of men appeared to be related to medical issues concerning prostate (cancer, etc.). More results and recommendations will be discussed during the presentation.

Conclusion. The results suggest the need to integrate effective suicide intervention programmes into everyday medical practice as a large proportion of people encounter medical professionals before they suicide.

TS80.3

Diagnosed mental health disorders and contacts with health professional prior to completed suicide in Lithuania

Jolanta Latakiene, Paulius Skruibis, Evelina Dirmotaite

Vilnius University, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Clinical and Organizational Psychology, Vilnius, Lithuania

Objectives. To unravel tendencies of using health care services and determine the presence of diagnosed mental health disorder preceding suicide.

Method. Register study of 4856 people who died by suicide in Lithuania in from 2011 to 2015.

Results. In a month prior their death, 21% of people had contacted general practitioner (GP) and 8% – a psychiatrist. Sixty-five percent and 24% respectively if one year before death is taken into account. Twenty-five percent had a diagnosed mental health disorder in a year before suicide.

Conclusion. Prior to suicide, Lithuanians had contacted GP's and psychiatrists far less frequently than people in the United States (US), Canada, the United Kingdom (UK), Northern Ireland, Sweden or Finland. The number of people that were diagnosed with a mental health disorder is two times smaller compared to the US, Canada or Northern Ireland. We hypothesize that this might be related to a cultural context - people might avoid talking about mental health with doctors due to strong mental health stigma, also, a structure of risk factors may vary among the countries with low and high suicide rates - mental disorders might have less impact on suicide rates in Lithuania compared to the US or Western Europe. Possibly different diagnostic tools or methods between countries should also be taken into account.

TS80.4

Pain Perception, Distress Tolerance and Physiological Reactivity in Non-Suicidal Self-Injury: Possible Mechanisms and Future Directions

Ezgi Tuna, Tülin Gençöz

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is defined as the intentional, self-inflicted destruction of the body tissue without suicidal intent. Prevalence rates of NSSI in undergraduate samples are alarmingly high; some studies reporting rates up to 43% (e.g., Hasking, Monemi, Swannell, & Chia, 2008). Although research interest on NSSI has been increasing recently, we still lack an understanding of why individuals engage in self-injury. Furthermore, most of what we know about NSSI comes from studies based on Western samples.

Accordingly, the purpose of the present studies were to explore psychological and psychophysiological factors that contribute to NSSI among Turkish young adults. In Study 1, after an initial screening of university students (N = 649), participants were categorized into NSSI and control groups, and were compared on emotion dysregulation, self-compassion, self-criticism, positive and negative affect, and thought suppression. Furthermore, variables that predict membership into NSSI and control groups were also explored. In Study 2, self-injurers (n = 40) and controls (n = 40) were invited to the laboratory for an experimental session. Cold pressor test was administered to measure participants' responses to pain before and after a distress induction task (i.e., Distress Tolerance Test; Nock & Mendes, 2008). Changes in pain perception and skin conductance levels as a function of distress in self-injurers and non-injurers were compared. Skin conductance levels were recorded during the experimental tasks.

As expected, self-injurers scored higher in emotion dysregulation, negative affect, and thought suppression; and lower in self-compassion as compared to non-injurers. Groups, however, did not differ on positive affect. Furthermore, emotion dysregulation significantly predicted membership into NSSI and control groups. As for Study 2 findings, NSSI group had higher pain tolerance scores and reported more distress during the distressing task than non-injurers. Physiological reactivity as measured by skin conductance, on the other hand, did not differ between groups. Results supported the previous findings that NSSI is a highly prevalent and multidimensional condition; and highlighted the importance of attending to emotion regulation, pain tolerance, self-compassion, negative affectivity, self-criticism and thought suppression in the assessment and treatment of NSSI. Possible implications and suggestions for future studies will be discussed.

TS80.5

Results of the ibobbly app pilot trial - an mHealth intervention for suicide prevention in Indigenous Australian youth.

Joseph Tighe^{1,2}, Fiona Shand¹, Rebecca Ridani¹, Andrew Mackinnon¹, Nicole De La Mata³, Helen Christensen¹

¹Black Dog Institute, Sydney, NSW, Australia

²Men's Outreach Service, Broome, WA, Australia, ³Kirby Institute, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Objectives: The Indigenous Australian youth suicide rate is four times the rate of non-Indigenous youth. This pilot study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a self-help mobile app (ibobbly) targeting suicidal ideation, depression, psychological distress, and impulsivity among Indigenous youth in remote Australia.

Method: A two-arm randomised controlled trial of 61 Indigenous Australians aged 18-35 years was conducted in the Kimberley region of Western Australia from September 2013 to March 2015.

Suicide ideation, depression, distress and impulsivity symptoms were measured at baseline, post-test and 12 weeks. Group 1 received an app (ibobbly) which delivered acceptance-based therapy over 6 weeks. Group 2 were waitlisted for 6 weeks and then received the app for the following 6 weeks. The primary outcome was the Depressive Symptom Inventory - Suicidality Subscale (DSI-SS) to identify the frequency and intensity of suicidal ideation in the previous weeks. Secondary outcomes were the Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9), The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) and the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11).

Results: Although pre- post-intervention change on the (DSI-SS) was significant in the ibobbly arm ($t=2.40$; $df=58.1$; $p=0.0195$), this difference was not significant compared to the waitlist arm ($t=1.05$; $df=57.8$; $p=0.2962$). However, participants in the ibobbly group showed substantial and statistically significant reductions in PHQ-9 and K10 scores compared to waitlist. No differences were observed in impulsivity. Waitlist participants improved after 6 weeks of app use.

Conclusion: This is the first trial of a suicide prevention app in any population group; the first trial to focus on acceptance-based therapies for suicide in Indigenous communities, and the first published randomized controlled trial of any suicide prevention intervention in an Australian Indigenous community. This trial indicated that an eHealth app developed in partnership with Indigenous communities was accepted and promoted by the target community and improved mental health symptoms.

PS22 Psychotherapy and psychosocial support interventions with refugees

This panel presentation addresses the conference theme “Life-changing events: migration, integration, adaptation.” Humanitarian crises in the Middle East and Africa have led to an unprecedented number of displaced persons around the world. For example, more than 7.8 million people have fled the ongoing civil war in Syria and millions more have fled escalating violence and instability in sub-Saharan Africa. Most have been exposed to multiple traumatic events and are faced with ongoing stressors associated with migration and resettlement. Research has documented high rates of psychological distress among children and adults living in refugee camps and urban settings in high-income countries. Given this worldwide crisis, there is a pressing need to better understand the mental health needs of this population.

In this presentation, panelists will engage the audience in a discussion of key issues related to providing psychotherapy and psychosocial support for asylum-seekers and refugees. Panelists are researchers and clinicians with experience working with refugees and other populations affected by humanitarian crises in multiple countries. The panel will begin with a general discussion of the current state of the research on trauma-focused therapy for refugees suffering from posttraumatic stress disorder and depression. In comparison to other populations, there is relatively little research on treatment outcomes, yet a growing number of studies show manual-based treatments developed in Western contexts are beneficial in reducing symptomology among adults and children. Trauma-focused therapies have limitations, however. Not all refugees require specialized psychotherapy and trained therapists are often not available in low-resource settings. Furthermore, distress experienced by refugees is often related to difficulties adapting to a new culture, lack of social support, and limited economic opportunities. Panelists will also discuss the importance of brief-psychosocial interventions that can be implemented on a wider-scale by non-specialist providers with minimal training. An example intervention designed to foster resilience and mobilize social support among children will be discussed. This will be followed by a discussion of a women’s program that integrates income generation with psychosocial support.

Panelists will share their experiences providing psychosocial support for Syrian refugees as part of a medical mission in Jordan and providing psychosocial interventions for African asylum seekers in Israel. There will be an emphasis lessons learned and best practices for providing treatment and psychosocial support to refugees living in camps and urban locations. Efforts of the international community at the United Nations in a recent Summit on Refugees will also be discussed.

PS22.1

Trauma-focused therapy for refugees with PTSD & depression: An overview of the research

Jessica Lambert¹, Judy Kuriansky²

¹California State University, Turlock, USA

²Columbia University Teachers College, New York, USA

Objective: This panel discussion will involve a summary and review of existing treatment research with refugees. Research has shown high rates of psychological distress among this population and there is a need to better understand best practices for psychotherapy. Compared to other populations, there are relatively few randomized controlled trials of trauma-focused therapy with refugees. **Method:** A meta-analysis of the literature was conducted in 2014 and recently updated with new research. **Results:** Summary effect sizes for treatment outcomes across studies suggest large reductions in symptomology with brief evidence-based treatments developed in Western contexts. **Conclusion:** These findings are encouraging given that studies have taken place both in refugee camps and community settings, with sessions facilitated with an interpreter. However, most studies compare one active treatment to a control, so it is not clear if one therapy is more effective than another. A number of limitations to trauma-focused therapy have been noted in the literature. Not all refugees suffer from PTSD. Manualized treatments typically do not address key issues faced by many refugees including lack of economic opportunity, acculturative stress, family conflict, and lack of community support. In this panel, the current status of the research will be discussed. Limitations to trauma-focused approaches to therapy will be discussed along with the potential benefits of these models.

PS22.2

Psychosocial Intervention during a Medical Mission for Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan: Experiences and Lessons Learned and Importance for the People, Psychology Professionals and the International Community

Judy Kuriansky

International Association of Applied Psychology, New York, USA

Objectives: The humanitarian crisis in Syria has left millions of adults and children displaced in bordering countries, where needs for not only health care services but associated psychosocial needs from the complex trauma are urgent. Such trauma is caused by the horrors of war, violence, loss of homes, loved ones and possessions, poverty, isolation and discrimination, fears, and uncertainty about the future. Refugee children are especially vulnerable. A psychosocial mission was undertaken to respond to reports of requests for psychological support. **Method:** A small team of volunteer psychologists joined a medical mission to provide coordinated assistance to refugees in more remote areas of Jordan not reached by other humanitarian groups. **Results:** Psychosocial intervention was provided, including integration of emotional care to those referred by attending physicians, and a workshop for children to foster stress reduction and resilience based on a model applied in other cultures. The techniques are founded on sound psychological principles, culturally adapted, and appropriate for children. The lessons learned and approach are described, and shown in video. **Conclusion:** Providing psychosocial care is essential to Syrian refugees, especially children. Adapting models useful in similar situations and integration of psychosocial teams with medical teams is valuable. The importance of psychosocial care must be emphasized in the international community, e.g., at United Nations conferences and Summits on refugees, with which the author is very familiar and has raised the issue when no such mentions are made.

PS22.3

The Burnout Prevention Program for psychosocial technicians working on hosting and integration of refugees

Samuel Antunes

Portuguese Association of Psychologists, Lisbon, Portugal

The process of hosting and integrating refugees is always a very demanding process for the technicians who support this integration from both, physical and psychological point of view. The author, in the framework of the partnership established between the Portuguese Association of Psychologists and the Portuguese Red Cross, has developed a program to support and prevent burnout of psychosocial technicians who are involved in the process of hosting and integration of refugees. This presentation aims to share the results of this three-phase program developed with 16 psychosocial technicians from the Portuguese Red Cross responsible for the process of hosting and integrating refugees entrusted to the Organization.

PS22.4

Psychosocial Support in a Medical Mission for Syrian Refugees in Jordan: Experiences and Lessons Learned

Michelin Aboukasm^{1,2}, Judy Kuriansky¹, Jessica Lambert¹, Humam Akbik¹

¹*Atlantic Humanitarian Relief, Boston, MA, USA*

²*Columbia University Teachers College, New York, NY, USA*

Objective: This presentation will summarize a graduate student's first time experience providing psychosocial support in emergency refugee settings. The presentation aims to bring awareness to the importance of collaborating and effectively training humanitarian volunteers in conducting mental health psychosocial support for Syrian Refugee women and children. **Method:** As part of the psychology team for a humanitarian/medical mission, we conducted training workshops for

trainees, provided bilingual (Arabic & English) manuals and, instructed trainees and paraprofessionals the steps to conducting group model therapeutic sessions for the treatment of fear, distrust, ruminating thoughts, and emotional and psychological distress. Results: Through qualitative observations and interviews, the current MHPSS needs and available resources were assessed and noted within government operated camps and urban makeshift camps. Conclusion: Training paraprofessionals and humanitarian MHPSS and therapeutic intervention methods was well responded amongst the trainees, and highly regarded amongst the refugees within the Jordanian government and non-government operated refugee camps. Collaborating with and training the paraprofessional humanitarian steps for conducting mental health psychosocial support, and therapeutic intervention is essential for integrating psychosocial support and mental health needs to a vulnerable and psychologically affected population. Utilizing current available resources to provide and promote mental health and psychosocial support are required steps needed to providing appropriate mental health aid.

PS22.5

Kuchinate African asylum seeking women's collective- an arts based income generation and psycho social support model.

Diddy Mymin Kahn, Aziza Kidane

ARTS - African Refugee Therapeutic Services, Tel Aviv, Israel

Objectives: African asylum seeking women have endured torture and other traumas en route to Israel and suffer from a host of trauma-related mental health difficulties. Kuchinate (which means to crochet in Tigrinya) was founded in order to offer vital support to women asylum seekers through a unique project which combines income generation through the creation of arts based products with psychosocial support. Kuchinate's goals are to i) increase resilience, coping mechanisms, self-reliance and psychosocial well-being ii) foster community building, peer support, leadership and education among the women; iii) promotion of income generating activities and developing economic empowerment among the women themselves; iv) offer support for mental health difficulties related to sexual violence, torture and other traumas; v) to increase public awareness of the issues specific to the asylum seeking community, vi) increase the capacity of stakeholder organizations to respond sensitively and effectively to mental health difficulties within the asylum seeking community.

Method: Kuchinate has set about achieving these goals by i) establishing a studio where the women gather to socialize and produce crocheted homewares. They are trained in all aspects of production, sales and marketing ii) creating events that combine cross-cultural exchange between the Kuchinate women and visitors from the broad society which is also income generating iii) providing bi-cultural psychological support services v) providing training to government and non-government organizations regarding cultural aspects of trauma identification and treatment of asylum seekers.

Results: Through this project, the women are able to reclaim their agency so that they may recover their economic and psychological self-sufficiency and become independent participants within their community in Israel.

Conclusion: Kuchinate plays a crucial role in restoring dignity and in building resilience in one of the most vulnerable populations in Israel's refugee community. The combination of income generation and psycho social support is an excellent model worth replicating in other localities where no social rights are provided to asylum seekers. The consistent experience of Kuchinate has been that psychosocial improvements can be achieved when basic and ongoing sustainable subsistence can be ensured via income generation and economic empowerment.

EFPA35 Cultural and Ethnic Diversity - How European Psychologists Can Meet the Challenges

If you think of migration to and within Europe, but also of transnational recruiting cultural diversity will ongoing increase in European societies and has already reached every field of working and living. What does that mean to psychologists in Europe? Which challenges do European psychologists meet and also had to already? This is what the EFPA Task Force Cultural and Ethnic Diversity (TF CED) is working on. Here EFPA Task Force CED members out of five different European countries (Portugal, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Denmark, and Croatia) will present topics of their work:

The EFPA symposium will take you on a journey about different challenges, and interfaces where cultural impacts become evident. So the first contribution will be towards ethnic and religious diversity in the fields of health and community services. The second will let you know more about a research programme which might help to avoid ideological misuse of psychological theories. Besides third, we will shine a light on the unprecedented number of first generation immigrants, which will approach retirement age and present two programmes regarding this. The fourth part will make clear how important it is that Psychology students learn about the differences and similarities between and among social groups, and that they have a closer look to psychosocial aspects, especially in connection to racism and sexism concerning the class belongings. And finally, follow us by an online survey to make visible how Croatia derived knowledge after the hard traumatic period of Balkan war to manage well with the recent migrant crisis.

As you see psychologists are working in all kinds of fields of working in Europe, and face -not only nowadays - culturally driven challenges. However, it can be seen as well as an opportunity to grasp: It means getting new innovative impulses, working connected over countries and learning from each other and last, but not least the profession Psychology starts reflecting on itself, like show here as well in reflecting about culturally impacts in modelling. The title of the symposium of the EFPA Task Force is taken from a just published book out of the Task Force member group (edited by Alexander Thomas) in Hogrefe. The symposium wants to show how important it is to raise awareness for intercultural issues in psychologists. Therefore Cross-cultural and Intercultural Psychology should already become part of Psychologists' bachelor study programme by teaching on an academic level - in theory and practice. By imparting intercultural knowledge Psychologists could contribute an additional value to European societal needs by spreading knowledge in all field of working.

EFPA35.1

How European Psychologists Can Meet the Challenges of Ethnic and Religious Diversity: Ethical Guidelines, Sensitive Competences and Practices with MGF

Carla Moleiro, Jaclin Freire

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa – ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal

Ethnic and religious diversity in Europe has become an increased focus in the fields of health and community services, with numerous challenges faced by psychologists including lack of specific training. Sensitive competences and practices regarding religious and spiritual diversity will be discussed (e.g. psychological intervention with immigrant children and women in Europe with MGF).

FPA35.2

Semiotic analysis of work-motivation theories: Might there be identified an ideological bias?

Luděk Kolman, Hana Chýlová

Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

The present authors tried to find out if the work motivation theories are, or are not, based on Western liberal ideology. To achieve this end, the authors used semiotic analysis. To ensure that ideological misuse of psychological theories would not happen is not easy. The authors propose a research programme, which might help to achieve this end.

EFPA35.3

Multiculturalism in Luxembourg: Challenges and Opportunities

Isabelle Albert¹, Sandy Lorente², Martine Hoffmann², Sigrid Fickinger¹

¹*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

²*RBS-Center fir Altersfroen, Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

An unprecedented number of first generation immigrants will approach retirement age. Two projects from Luxembourg are presented: the FNR-funded project on "Intergenerational Relations in the light of Migration and Ageing" with focus on the ageing Portuguese migrants, and a pilot field project focusing on bringing together elderly people with different social and cultural background by an Intercultural walking group.

EFPA35.4

Diversity management teaching at bachelor level: Psychological challenge

Rashmi Singla¹, Inger Birk Jensen²

¹*Roskilde University (RUC), Roskilde, Denmark*

²*Society Intercultural Psychology (SIP), Copenhagen, Denmark*

This interactive paper presents a model for teaching diversity management to bachelor students. The increasing diversity and inequality in European societies affects work places at all levels. Recognition of the differences and similarities between and among social groups, and reflections for policies are emphasized. The psychosocial aspects along with the macrostructures are examined, especially intersection of racism and sexism with the class belongings.

EFPA35.5

Migrant crisis management in Croatia: A survey

Iva Žekura

University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapce, Zagreb, Croatia

Croatian psychologists have learned most of their great experience in working with refugees and people who suffer after war trauma during the not so far hard period of Balkan war. This helped them in providing psychological support in recent migrant crisis. An online survey based on the sample of Croatian psychologists about estimated level of knowledge about human rights, estimation of their competences in dealing with migrant crisis, and their suggestions concerning improvement of migrant crisis management will be presented.

EFPA36 Certification in sport psychology - reflections of the EFPA task force

EFPA36

EFPA Events Certification in sport psychology - reflections of the EFPA task force

Christopher Willis

Center of Mental Excellence, Innsbruck, Austria

Objectives & Method: The EFPA task force in sport psychology will present their work during the last five years. Today there is no common European outline of specialist competencies of sport psychologists. Gualberto C., J. Tashman, L. S. & Quartiroli, A. (2014) stated that "each country has followed a specific path to define its labels and has created organizations where professionals in the field are joining forces in the advancement of the application of psychology in sport, exercise and performance settings" (p.4), and that "we see a variety of labels and titles for the practitioners in the field" (p. 4). In the most up-to-date published study, published an overview of competencies in applied sport psychology and they discussed the need to establish a culture of competence throughout the training and development of its practitioners. The criteria of an European Specialist Certificate in Sport Psychology should be based on the discussed competencies. The criteria should also be based on the business-market for sport psychologists and the different situation of sport psychology in each European country. The main goal was to define the minimum standards that European psychologists should meet in order to qualify for independent practice in the field of sport psychology.

Results & Conclusion: Furthermore this seminar will cover following topics: What are the day to day challenges of sport psychologist? What does it take to be a competent sport psychologist? Which frameworks should we use to create and sustain a culture of competence for sport psychologists? What are typical education and training routes in Europe? How can the EFPA task force develop a European Certificate in Sport Psychology in order to promote the further development of sport psychology in Europe?

References

- Fletcher D., Maher J. (2013). Toward a competency-based understanding of the training and development of applied sport psychologists. *Sport Exerc. Perform. Psychol.* 2, 265-280.
Gualberto C. J., & Tashman, L. S. (2014). *Becoming a Sport, Exercise, and Performance Psychology Professional. A Global Perspective.* Taylor & Francis.

TS81 Health Psychology

TS81.1

The Effect of the C.O.M.E Program for People with Mental and/or Drug Disorders to live a more Independent Life

Nikolaus Blatter, Harald R. Bliem, Silvia Blatter

University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

Our current long-term study (N=11) which starts in the year 2016 takes place in Vorarlberg and includes four service providers which offers a home-treatment for people with mental or drug disorders, which own a home or a lease contract. Our hypothesis, derived from „housing first"and "treatment first". The focus of the study is to evaluate if the C.O.M.E Program supports the service provider in their (daily) care-work and secondly to detect if the individual-focused care supports the clients to gain a life with more autonomy, increase permanent housing, improve a long-term mental stability and encourage them in the development of alternative assistance for mutual support.

A crucial part of the data collection is done by the assessment sheet, which includes items such as interpersonal relationships, health-care, household management skills and individual crises and is scored at least one time a week. Beside the assessment sheet there is used the "WHO-DAS 2.0" to capture changes from the perspective of the clients and from the perspective of the caregivers. To implement the Program, the first step was to introduce the service provider into the theoretical, practical aspects and the purpose of the C.O.M.E Program. The second step provided that the preliminary data can be analyzed and interpreted. So it was possible to fit on the program to make it more effective and user-friendly to support people with mental/drug disorders and social needs to live a more independent life.

TS81.2

Attachment and depression: The mediating roles of ontological well-being and emotional intelligence

Basak Ince, Omer Faruk Simsek

Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives: Attachment styles have been shown to make great contribution individuals' well-being including positive mood and depressive symptoms. Even though the relationship between attachment and depression has been demonstrated, there is still a need for understanding the mediating factors of this relationship. In this regard, aim of this study was to examine the mediating effects of ontological well-being (OWB) as a narrative construct and emotional intelligence (EI) in the relationship between attachment and depression by using structural equation modelling (SEM).

Method: For the purpose of this study, 512 high school students aged between 14 and 19 years were recruited. Participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire package including Ontological Well-Being Scale, Brief Symptom Inventory, Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment and Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form.

Results: Findings provided empirical support for that OWB and EI together fully mediate the relationship between attachment and depression. Results further showed that attachment contributes to OWB both directly and also through EI.

Conclusion: This study addressed the implications of the findings for clinical work and future research.

TS81.3

Sports Surprise: A Pilot Study of a Sports-Based Social Support Intervention for Homeless People in the Netherlands

Miranda Rutenfrans^{1,2}, Rick den Haan¹

¹SMO Breda e.o., Breda, The Netherlands

²Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands

The current pilot study assessed the influence of an innovative sports-based intervention, Sports Surprise, on social support and the sense of coherence in homeless people. Within Sports Surprise, homeless people are stimulated to play sports in a secure, protected environment of a social support institution leading to active long-term memberships of sports associations outside the institution. Within the social support sector, this approach is unique as the clients are stimulated in a more (by sports) lifelike manner to expand their network with non-homeless people outside the institution. This is contradictory to the more traditional approach where the focus lies on the improvement of social skills without actual social interaction outside the institution. This is the first (pilot) study, to our knowledge, on the effect of sports-based intervention on social support of homeless people. Six clients of a social support organization (SMO Breda) participated in this study, where the social support was assessed in a semi-structured interview that was conducted after the intervention. The sense of coherence (the ratio between health, stress and coping) was assessed before and after the intervention by using a validated questionnaire (SOC-K). Results show a positive influence of Sports Surprise on social support. However, the positive relationship between Sports Surprise and the sense of coherence was not confirmed in this study. The findings contribute to the understanding of interventions that focusses on social inclusion of homeless people which is currently an important focus of the health care program of the Dutch government.

TS81.4

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for Substance Use Problems

James Bray, Alicia Kowalchuk, Vicki Waters

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA

Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) for substance use problems is an evidence-based prevention and intervention process for the early identification and treatment of substance related problems. This workshop will present the methods developed from the Baylor College of Medicine SBIRT training program for screening, motivational interviewing and referral for substance use problems. In addition, a brief overview of addiction medicine will be discussed. The training model will be described as well as overall outcome data from the training. Online training modules and portable apps will be demonstrated to use in practice.

Bray, J. H., Kowalchuk, A. K., Waters, V., Laufman, L., & Shilling, E. H. (2012). Baylor SBIRT medical residency training program: Model description and initial evaluation. *Substance Abuse*, 33, 231-240.

TS81.5

The prevalence of Type D personality in a group of diabetic patients with comorbid presentations of coronary heart disease.

Michéle Willemse¹, Paul Rheeder², Mario Smith¹

¹University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa

²University of Pretoria, Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa

Objectives: Coronary heart disease and diabetes mellitus are global and South African national health problems. The distressed personality type (Type D) has been validated as a psychological risk factor in coronary heart disease, but the link has not been established for cases with comorbid diabetes mellitus. Distressed personality is associated with adverse prognosis in coronary heart disease. Diabetes, a chronic lifestyle disease, is often comorbid with coronary heart disease and the two diseases share risk factors. The link between coronary heart disease and distressed personality type in the Diabetic population has not been investigated empirically. This study established prevalence rates of distressed personality type and coronary heart disease, in a sample of diabetic patients at a Tertiary Hospital in Gauteng, South Africa.

Method: 104 diabetic patients were recruited. Ages ranged from 55 to 87 with varied socio-economic statuses. Distressed personality type was assessed by the Type D Scale-14. Chi-square tested for group differences. Regression analyses were performed to assess possible predictive relationships between distressed personality, coronary heart disease and diabetes.

Results: Of participants, 41.4% had distressed personality. Coronary heart disease was reported in 35.6% of the sample, and 18.3% had both coronary heart disease and distressed personality. Null findings were obtained for the incidence of coronary heart disease and distressed personality between groups based on gender, race, and age. No significant differences in distressed personality organisation were found between Type 1 and Type 2 diabetic patients. Null findings were reported for models in which distressed personality was tested as a predictor of coronary heart disease and diabetes respectively.

Conclusion: Distressed personality type prevalence was consistent with literature despite null findings based on group differences and predictive models. The results reflect the understanding that clinical outcome in coronary heart disease is multi-factorial. It is unlikely that one physiological process, such as Diabetes can explain the link between Type D and CHD when working with sub-populations.

TS82 Learning and memory

TS82.1

Positive emotion increases related brain activation and working memory performance: an fMRI study

Mariko Osaka¹, Ken Yaoi², Takehiro Minamoto¹, Miyuki Azuma¹, Naoyuki Osaka^{2,1}

¹*Center for Information and Neural networks, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan*

²*Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan*

Objectives; We investigated how positive and negative emotion influence working memory performance using fMRI. The executive control of working memory modulates emotional contents, however, its neural process remained unresolved. We compared the neural basis of executive function during working memory task with emotional contents.

Method; Using fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging), participants were required to read and remember the target word in each sentence. Three kinds of emotional valence (positive, negative and neutral) were included in the stimulus sentences.

Results; Compared with control condition, positive condition activated substantia nigra which related dopaminergic system. The enhancement in the dorsal site of prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) was also found which lead to maintain the target words and lead to the high performance of working memory. With negative emotion, on the contrary, activation of amygdala was found and the performance of dual task was decreased because of lack of working memory.

Conclusion; These findings suggest that executive control of working memory affect the brain regions which related with emotion contents. With positive emotion, the main region of executive control system such as DLPFC accelerate working memory performance well.

TS82.2

The Effect Of Stress And Warning On False Memories

Melike Guzey Yigit, Banu Yilmaz

Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

False memories are inaccurate or imaginary memories of past events. A considerable amount of research has been conducted to explore the variables that determine false memory construction, and the findings of these research revealed many factors such as presentation, delay, modality, repetition, encoding retrieval.

Objectives: The purpose of the current study was to investigate the influence of stress and warning on the frequency of false memories.

Method: In a pre-test/post-test control group experimental design, the word list derived from Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm was used to measure false memories; Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) was used for stress induction; and the manipulation of warning was carried out on both study and control groups.

Results: The results of the study showed that TSST elevated the anxiety level of the participants in the study (stress) group, and stress had a statistically significant effect on word recognition. Even though warning given after the word list decreased the frequency of false memories, it was found to have no effect on elimination of them. In addition, there was no interaction effect of stress and warning on false memories.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that stress and warning have independent effects on memory performance with regard to false memories.

Implications: The results of the study may have implications for both false memory research and clinical and forensic practice.

TS82.3

Intentional and Incidental Encoding of Emotional Words and Immediate and Delayed Memory in Young and Middle Aged Adults

Hande Kaynak¹, Suat Merve Mavral¹, Eylül Ceren Demir², Özlem Mungan¹, Rabia Sentürk¹, Hande Ezgi Atmaca¹, Nilay Garipbas¹, Asli Yörük¹

¹Cankaya University, Ankara, Turkey

²Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey

Objectives: Emotional words are widely accepted to be processed differently and recognized more accurately than neutral words. Nevertheless, the effects of the two prominent emotional dimensions (valence and arousal) for immediate and delayed memory is not well-defined. We further question the effect of encoding type (intentional, incidental) along with memory testing time (immediate, delayed). A growing literature focusing on young adults has documented advantages of negative words on memory enhancement. However, relatively little is known about emotional memory in middle aged adults. We aim to examine the effects of encoding type, testing time, arousal and valence on memory in young and middle aged adults.

Method: 264 volunteers participated: 144 young adults (mean age, 21.77 [range, 17-24] years, 74 F) and 120 middle aged adults (mean age, 54.13, [range, 45-64] years, 64 F). In the study session, the words were presented at the center of a computer screen. While one-half of the participants (intentional encoding) were asked to learn words, the other half (incidental encoding) was not. The adults under incidental encoding were instructed to count vowels simply. After either immediately or 30 minute of retention interval, memory was assessed with an old/new recognition task.

Results: A 2 (age: young, middle aged) x 2 (encoding type: intentional, incidental) x 2 (testing time: immediate, delayed) x 2 (arousal: high, medium) x 3 (valence: positive, negative, neutral nonarousing) mixed ANOVA was conducted. The results showed that young adults recognized more accurately as compared to middle aged adults. The results indicated the differences for immediate and delayed testing in age groups; demonstrating worse memory in delayed testing with increased age. Arousal differences of words showed significant effect, such that highly arousal words were recognized better in both age groups. Moreover, words encoded incidentally were recognized worse in groups.

Conclusion: Importantly, the distinction between short and long term memory is also valid for emotional words. Especially, when incidental encoding is considered, memory performance gets worse with delayed testing in middle aged adults. Our study pointed out the importance of teasing out age-related factors from the memory performance metrics, which may facilitate the false memory.

TS82.4

Curiosity, Fluid Intelligence and General Knowledge

Pia Büchler¹, Benedikt Hell², Freda-Marie Hartung¹

¹University of Applied Science Rhine-Waal, Kamp-Lintfort, NRW, Germany

²University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Olten, Switzerland

Objectives: Curiosity is a basic driver for learning and development. It has been conceptualized as a desire for new information and knowledge that motivates people to explore actively their physical and social environment. This raises the question whether curiosity facilitates the acquisition of knowledge.

Method: The present study (N=100) assessed epistemic curiosity and general knowledge as well as fluid intelligence in a student sample.

Results: The results indicate that epistemic curiosity is moderately related to both knowledge ($r = .24$) and fluid intelligence ($r = .30$). Fluid intelligence and knowledge are also moderately related ($r = .36$). In total, curiosity and fluid intelligence explained 15% of variance within knowledge. However, curiosity did not moderate the relationship between fluid intelligence and knowledge (interaction term: $\beta = -.07$, $p = .51$). Rather, fluid intelligence partially mediates the relationship between curiosity and knowledge (indirect effect: $\beta = .10$, $p < .05$).

Conclusion: The findings suggest that curiosity and fluid intelligence are closely connected and, consequently, curiosity facilitates the acquisition of knowledge.

TS82.5

The influence of phonemic awareness vs L2 vocabulary knowledge on early L2 reading skills in language minority children

Martine Poncelet, Véronique Planchenault

Psychology & Neuroscience of Cognition Unit, University of Liège,, Liège, Belgium

The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictive role of phonemic awareness abilities vs French (L2) vocabulary knowledge for reading development in language minority children. Forty-six language minority children aged 6 ;2 years participated to this longitudinal study. Their phonemic awareness and L2 vocabulary skills as well as their non-verbal intellectual abilities and letter knowledge (as control measures) were assessed at the time of their entry in first grade (T1). Eight months later, these children were administered tasks assessing their abilities to read non-words and irregular words (T2). Hierarchical regression analyses showed that phonemic awareness skills at T1 contributed uniquely to variance in abilities to read non-words and irregular words at T2 after controlling for all other predictor variables. Letter knowledge at T1 also contributed uniquely to variance in abilities to read irregular words. However, French vocabulary knowledge at T1 was not found to be an independent contributor for reading abilities at T2. These results suggest that in the first steps of reading instruction, it is particularly important to promote development of phonemic awareness skills in language minority children.

PS23 The Future of Democracy: Readiness of European Youth for Citizenship

In 1989 Fukuyama announced 'the end of history' in his famous essay. He argued that the advent of Western liberal democracy may signal the endpoint of humanity's sociocultural evolution and the final form of human government after communism bankrupted. The new system requires citizens' engagement and conscious participation. The economic crisis 2008 and the time of geopolitical changes (ISIS development, sanctions against Russia) revealed new social processes. There are politics who undermined democracy foundations (USA, Hungary, Poland). Polls show that populist parties have real chances for capturing power (France, Netherlands, Greece). Every day we meet information evoking the question about the future of democracy and citizenship condition.

In the symposium current young Europeans' citizenship activity will be discussed. We assume that attitudes towards democracy determining adults' citizenship behaviors develop from early adolescence (Hess & Torney, 2005). We will present similarities and differences in teenagers citizenship behaviors coming from states with different political, economic and social background.

In research we base on citizenship model by Zalewska and Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz (2011), inspired by Kennedy's citizenship concept (2006) including three forms and 8 dimensions of citizenship: Passive Citizenship (National Identity and Patriotism), Semi-active Citizenship (Civic Virtues and Loyalty to the laws and rules) and Active Citizenship (Social, Political, Action for Change and Personal activity). Using the Citizenship Engagement Questionnaire, 4172 students aged 11-14-18 from 12 European countries were examined in research done in 2014-16. Comparison of three groups of countries - post-Soviet Union states (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), post-Soviet Union satellites (Poland, Czech, Slovakia, Hungary) and Post-Soviet independent countries (Netherlands, Slovenia, Portugal, Greece and Finland) - show that general patterns of citizenship forms and behaviors were the same. However there are big differences between these three groups of countries in the levels of all forms and six out of eight dimensions of citizenship: Loyalty (honest work and respecting state officials, laws and rules), Civic Virtues (readiness to voting and interest in public matters), National Identity (a sense of belonging to their nation, respect for national symbols), Personal (striving for independence and developing self-responsibility), Political (readiness to be a member of a political party or to run for office as an adult) and Change oriented activity (protesting or aiming to control authorities).

PS23.1

Are we really different – young people citizenship activity patterns in European countries

Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz

University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland

Based on results from 4172 students from 12 European countries we found similar patterns of their citizenship activity. Young Europeans intend to engage mostly in passive ($M=2.98$) and semi-active citizenship ($M=3.25$) - they declare high levels of patriotism, respect for symbols and a sense of attachment to their countries. They also declare an intention to vote and respect the law. The highest scores were observed for personal development ($M=3.41$) and there were low scores for social engagement ($M=2.30$). Young people declare some eagerness to work for their communities, but they are unwilling to engage in political activity ($M=1.91$) - even at the school level, they are unenthusiastic about running for a political office or protesting ($M=1.87$). This study shows the 'death of politics' that has been observed among young people for some time now. It also shows their alienation from engagement in social and communal issues. Based on k-means cluster analysis we found common profiles of young Europeans citizenship activity (the smallest difference between initial cluster centres was 4.338). All clusters differed in terms of general citizenship activity, as well as profiles of the six dimensions. Two of them are 'Activists'- Political and Apolitical. Both groups declare high levels of patriotism, intention to vote and respect for the law, readiness to engage in social and personal activity and to protest. They differ in terms of political activity - first one scored it very high while the other one significantly lower. Next two groups are 'Alienated' - 'Politicians' and 'Individuals'. 'Alienated Politicians' scored low on general citizenship activity and its five dimensions, except for political activity. 'Alienated Individualists', who have the lowest citizenship activity scores. They score average on personal activity and they have the lowest scores in all other dimensions.

PS23.2

Discussant: Reflections on the changing nature of civic engagement.

Kerry Kennedy

The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Objectives: This presentation will attempt to provide an evaluation of the papers presented. Therefore the purposes of this presentation are to: provide an overview of all the presentations; identify themes across the papers; suggest strengths and weaknesses in each of the papers of the papers; and indicate what might be future directions for research in the area.

Method: The papers will be submitted to the Discussant prior to the conference so that a considered response can be developed. In developing a response, the focus will be on the individual papers in order to provide constructive feedback to participants. As well, a thematic analysis of the papers will also be made in order to identify common and contrasting themes relating to youth participation in the different countries. Given the length of time for the Session, the Discussant will synthesize the key issues and also indicate what future directions for research can be identified based on the presentations.

Results: The results of the above analysis will be framed to address the key issues raised by the conceptual framework for this research. In this framework, young people's civic attitudes and values are classified according to the way they envisage their future civic engagement. The results will thus enable an evaluation of the effectiveness of this framework, which is relatively new in the field of youth civic engagement. It is not expected that the results across countries will necessarily be invariant because context plays an important role in influencing the construction of civic attitudes and values. Thus variation rather than uniformity across countries is expected.

Nevertheless, the robustness of the common instrument that was used across countries (and described in the session overview paper) will be evaluated in this overview presentation.

Conclusions: This session will be concluded with an assessment of how the papers presented have contributed to the literature on youth civic engagement. In particular, the questions they have raised within the different country contexts will be highlighted. Given the cross national nature of the papers to be presented in this session their contribution to comparative political research will also be assessed.

PS23.3

Are (second generation) young immigrants active citizens? - Dutch case

Marcin Sklad

Utrecht University: University College Roosevelt, Middelburg, The Netherlands

The presentation will be devoted to analysis of differences between Dutch youth of immigrant and local origin in citizenship forms and dimensions. Analysis of responses to a survey conducted with convenience sample of 377, 11-19 years old Dutch secondary education students, revealed that immigrant status differentiated significantly between students on several dimensions of citizenship, in particular on passive forms of it: national identity and patriotism. Average national identity score was significantly higher for youth without immigrant origin than for youth of non-western immigrant origin, while in respect to patriotism, both youth without immigrant origin and of western immigrant origin scored higher than children of immigrants with non-western roots. Children of western origin immigrants scored higher than other non-western originated and ethnic Dutch youth, on three dimensions of (semi)active citizenship: intention to vote, action for change and civic virtues. Results of the study confirm that patterns in which youth express their citizenship vary between ethnic and immigrant youth, in addition they also seem to vary depending on the origins of youth. The study does not support a claim that immigrant youth are less active citizens than natives: in analyzed sample the children of western immigrants turned out to be the most active citizens among young Dutch. The implications and limitations of the results will be discussed in the final part of the presentation.

PS23.4

Young people citizenship activity and death of politics - Slovenia example

Mojca Jurisevic

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Education, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Objectives: The presentation is aiming to address main research findings from the Slovenian sample in the broader intercultural context on citizenship activity.

Method: In the survey 276 Slovenian high and upper-high school students participated (49,3% female), divided by age in three cohorts, i.e. 11-12 years old (30,4%), 13-14 years old (26,1%) 17-18 years old (43,5), and by their city size in two cohorts, i.e. small size (65,2%) and big size (34,8%). All students filled out the questionnaire Citizenship Engagement Questionnaire, which was administered collectively during regular lessons. The consent of parents for the participation in the survey of the minor students was obtained previously. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Slovenian youth is mostly involved with the issues of personal development and fulfilment of their needs and talents. On the other hand, they expressed much less support for prospective political, socially responsible behaviour, and pro-active actions towards social and political enhancements in the society. The prevailing citizenship profile among Slovenian youth revealed from K-Means Quick Clusters Analysis is that of alienated politicians (i.e., 36% - the EU average is 25%), followed by three other profiles - political and apolitical activists and alienated individualists. Some differences regarding the components of citizenship activity by age, gender and city size were found too.

Conclusions: The gap between high interest of personal issues and low interest of politics in Slovenian youth citizenship activity could be explained as a specific feature of young generation or a reflection of an extensive civic knowledge and more critical stance towards the political establishment as well. In the presentation, both interpretations will be discussed.

PS23.5

Are we really similar? - citizenship in post-soviet times

Anna Zalewska

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland

Objectives: The aim of the study was to examine young people's readiness for citizenship in 3 types of countries: post-Soviet Union (SU) States (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), post-SU Satellites (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary) and Independent of SU countries (Slovenia, Portugal, Greece, Finland). The readiness was referred to Citizenship Engagement Model which includes 3 forms and 8 dimensions of citizenship: Passive (National Identity, Patriotism), Semi-active (Civic Virtues, Loyalty) and Active (Social, Political, Action for Change, Personal activity).

Method: It was assessed with Citizenship Behaviour Questionnaire (based on this Model) among 3791 students (51.5% girls), aged 11-12 (31.9%), 13-14 (34.3%) and 17-18 (33.8%) in Post-SU States (28.3%), Satellites (36.6%), and Independent countries (35.1%).

Results: Although in each type of countries general patterns of citizenship forms and behaviours were similar, the results of MANOVAs showed differences in all 3 forms and 6 out of 8 dimensions of citizenship (besides Patriotism and Social activity). Moreover, the results of Chi-squared tests showed differences in frequencies of 4 typical profiles of citizenship (revealed on the basis of cluster analysis). In Post-SU States there were more Political Activists and Alienated Politicians, in Satellites there was overrepresentation of Alienated Individualists, in Independent countries - Apolitical Activists.

Conclusions: The differences in levels of forms and dimensions of Citizenship as well as in frequencies of 4 typical profiles of citizenship showed that: 1) young people in post-SU States, in comparisons to their peers from other types of countries, manifested the lowest Loyalty and were most eager to struggle for changes and political power, 2) the young people in the post-SU Satellites were the most reluctant to engage in political activity and they had the lowest sense of belonging to their nations, in comparison to their peers from other types of countries. The differences are discussed in the context of specific socio-political experiences linked to SU past hegemony.

TS83 Social relationships

TS83.1

The psychology of travelers: the five-faceted model of transit experience and how it affects behaviours.

Nicolas Fieulaine

Institute of Psychology University of Lyon, Lyon, France

Objectives: Mobility using public transport is one of the main consequences of urbanization and a crucial lever to achieve the target reduction of carbon emission to limit climate change. In partnership with the French railways company we launched a series of studies to explore and understand the travelers experience and behaviors during their transit.

Method: Observations and surveys in 17 Station allow us to propose a five-factor model of the travelers experience, based on dimensions of Time, Space, Self, Others and Control and we then used this model to conduct experiments to change behaviors at stations and in trains. 560 travelers were surveyed using a new measure of travel experience, based on preliminary observations and group interviews.

Results: Analyses confirmed the validity of the measure, and conduct us to propose 4 main profiles of travelers. Using these results, we conducted experiments in 17 stations, involving more than 500 000 persons/day, to nudge various behaviors, such as garbage sorting (with an objective measure of quantity and quality of sorting), placement on platforms (q-with an interventional study design) or promotion of stairs use (with more than 100 000 persons impacted). The results demonstrated that the 5-facte model and the related psychological and behavioral insights can help to increase sustainable and altruistic behaviors, but also well-being and positive travel experience. Anticipation, projection in space, suggested positive identity, pro-social behaviors and feeling of choice were the main drivers of behaviors and experience.

Conclusions: Results will be discussed in light of the recent developments of Psychological distance and time perspective theory, and will suggest renewed research avenues in environmental and architectural psychology.

TS83.2

Cognitive, Emotional and Behavioral Apects of Gratitude in Close Friendship

Canan Erdugan¹, Arzu Araz²

¹*Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey*

²*Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey*

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether dispositional gratitude is predicted by best friends' helping behaviors of perceived "value", "cost" and "sincerity", gratitude to best friend and general gratitude expression.

Study was conducted with 406 participants of 230 women and 176 men through web-survey. Gratitude, Resentment and Appreciation Test-Revised, Gratitude Expression Scale, Gratitude Cognitive Evaluation Form, Gratitude Adjective Scale and Demographic Information Form were used.

Results of hierarchical regression analysis indicate that the most important variable predicting dispositional gratitude is value and sincerity of helping behaviors of best friends explaining 8% of variance. According to results, value and sincerity perceptions of best friends' helping behavior predict gratitude disposition however, cost perception of best friends' helping behavior and gratitude emotion toward best friend do not predict dispositional gratitude. Moreover, increase in gratitude expression predicts increase in gratitude disposition. People with higher dispositional gratitude perceive best friends' helping behaviors as more sincere and valuable. However, perception of "cost" about best friends' helping behavior is independent from dispositional gratitude. And as expected people higher on expressing gratitude higher in gratitude as a trait. In conclusion, cognitive aspects of gratitude consisting cost, value and sincerity perceptions, and emotional aspect of gratitude are related to evaluation of helping behaviors of best friends.

TS83.3

The Mediating Role of Early Maladaptive Schemas Between Perceived Psychological Control of the Spouse and Quality of Marriage

Zehra Cakir¹, Yeliz Kindap Tepe²

¹*Hacettepe University, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey*

²*Cumhuriyet University, Department of Psychology, Sivas, Turkey*

Early maladaptive schemas influence the marital relationship in terms of both personal and couples' distress and is also related with evaluations about the relationship. Recent studies showed that self determination theory concepts (like psychological control) would contribute understanding factors related with quality of marriage. Therefore, the aim of this research is to investigate the relations between perceived psychological control, early maladaptive schemas and quality of marriage. 213 married couples, a total of 426 individuals participated the study. Mean age of the female participants was 32.65 (SD=8.16, range= 19-62) while the mean age of the male participants was 36.85 (SD= 8.75, range= 19-62). Psychological Control Scale-Spouse Form, Young Schema Questionnaire- Short Form and Quality of Marriage Index were administered. Hierarchical regression analysis for male and female participants were conducted separately. Results for female spouses revealed that as perceived psychological control of the husband increased, impaired autonomy and disconnection schema domain scores also increased and in turn quality of the marriage decreased. For male spouses, as perceived psychological control of the wife increased, the quality of marriage decreased. The mediating role of schemas were not significant. According to the results, early maladaptive schemas have a mediating role only on female spouses' quality of marriage evaluations.

Key Words: Early maladaptive schemas, psychological control, married couples.

TS83.4

Why do people gossip? Motives to talk about other people.

Constanze Krohn, Marie Pirschtat, Georg Hauck, Freda-Marie Hartung

University of Applied Science Rhine-Waal, Kamp-Lintfort, NRW, Germany

Objectives: Gossip is a ubiquitous phenomenon. Hearing information about others enables us to learn without direct interactions and observations. Despite the important social function of gossip it has a rather negative reputation. Therefore, the present online study focuses on the reason why people gossip.

Method: To that end an online study was conducted. Participants (N = 131) were asked to think about the last time they were gossiping about another person in work as well as in private context; and why they did so.

Results: The most applicable motive was validating information about the gossip target followed by the motive to acquire new information about the gossip target. The least applicable motive was harming the gossip target. The motivational pattern was highly similar between private and work context ($r = .98$). However, people report more often to have gossiped for entertainment reasons in private context than in work context ($t(130) = 3.60, p < .001$).

Conclusion: The findings suggest that the negative reputation of gossip is not justified. In fact, it appears that people use gossip to tune their picture of other humans.

TS83.5

Collective Protest and Social Identity: A Case Study of Save the Narmada Movement in India

Ravi Shankar Ravi

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, University of Delhi, Delhi, USA

Social and political protest movements are forms of collective action that are increasingly being researched in social psychology witnessing the upsurge in these forms of action across the globe. Protest is construed and marked by a sense of disapproval and resistance. Social protest is a form of collective action to bring about some desirable changes and resist the undesirable changes in the society imposed by the ruling regime or the government. Protest actions are triggered due to violations of values and negation of rights and justice. Proactive philanthropic activism for social change is also a prominent motive to initiate or to be part of a social movement. The present study attempts to explore the social-psychological dynamics behind a protest movement against the multi-purpose Dam construction on the river Narmada in India. In-depth interviews, conversation, narratives of the activists as well as the movement documents in the forms of newspaper reports, press release and cultural productions have been taken for analysis using the theoretical framework of social identity to understand the protest processes.

EFPA48 New ways in financing psychological care: a proposal from the Flemish Association for Clinical Psychologists

EFPA48

New ways in financing psychological care: a proposal from the Flemish Association for Clinical Psychologists

Koen Lowet

Belgian Federation of Psychologists, Brussels, Belgium

Several factors, such as the economic crisis, increase in chronic disease, etc. are putting social security systems in European countries under pressure. Many countries have therefore started initiatives to rethink the way they finance care for their populations. New financial models such as bundled payments, pay for quality are more and more replacing traditional funding models such as fee for service or a fixed envelope. Recently, Belgium adopted a new law on mental health professions recognizing the clinical psychologist as a health profession. The Flemish Association for Clinical Psychologists therefore prepared a draft model on how to fund psychological care facing the difficult challenge to preserve at the same time the diversity within clinical psychology.

EFPA37 Voluntary euthanasia and ethical psychological practice

As a joint session of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) Board of Ethics and the EFPA Board of Human Rights and Psychology, we will hear presentations from both an ethics and a rights perspective on psychological practice and voluntary euthanasia. In many countries, assisted suicide or voluntary euthanasia is illegal, but in recent times, laws have been passed either decriminalising or legalising it. The objectives of this symposium are to explore the experience of psychologists who have worked in this area both in countries where it is legal and those where it is not.

The session will review psychologists' approach to this topic drawing on direct experience as well as published guidelines (see for example the Australian Psychological Society <https://www.psychology.org.au/publications/statements/euthanasia/>). We hope to consider the situation in countries where it is possible for children to request that their life be ended, and the ethical challenges this poses for psychologists who may be called upon to assess competence.

What are the ethical questions surrounding conscientious objection to participating in the counseling of older people contemplating ending their own lives? How can a psychologist distinguish between such wishes to die and being 'suicidal', and what consequences follow if this judgment is flawed.

In Europe and more globally, there is no consensus on this issue, and we will have the opportunity to explore the ethical questions this raises for psychologists working in different countries. The various ethical principles – for example dignity, respect, autonomy – have particular meanings at the end of life. In addition we will explore how a rights perspective can also help psychologists when considering how to frame this complex area of practice.

In addition we will also cover some research comparing suicide with euthanasia and the concept of a good death, and its meaning. Some death is seen as a bad death or tragedy – for example the sudden death of a young person. For an older person who has had a 'good life' their death may be seen as a 'good death'. These ideas will be explored to consider the psychological issues that are in play.

EFPA37.1

Can we ever accept a wish to die? Suicide and its link to euthanasia.

Ines Costa Maia

Porto University, Faculty of Medicine, Porto, Portugal

We consider the way we analyse suicidal behaviour and how its inherent processes of death ideation can overlap with those of euthanasia. We present a review of three main events in suicide (suicidal ideation, suicide attempt and suicide) in different populations and evaluate the implications for medical practice and risk assessment, especially in the context of euthanasia and death-assisted practices. Furthermore, we ponder upon the motives behind a wish to die and the possibility of its reversal, as well as a potential process of differentiating between individuals who would maintain their wish and benefit from termination of life. Our work aims to offer an outlook on the controversial topic of self-death and fuel discussion over concerns with regulation of assisted-death practices.

EFPA37.2

Euthanasia: Why yes or no is not the point?

Miguel Ricou

Department of Community Medicine, Information and Health Decision Sciences. Bioethics. Faculty of Medicine. University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Euthanasia is a conflict between the respect of the patient autonomy and the value of life. Due to the importance these two values generally have in one's lives, double-blind discussions are often promoted. We intended to overview the possible consequences of the choices societies are forced to make. We assume there are no magical solutions capable of corresponding to everyone's wishes or needs. It is fundamental to live aside a "yes or no decision" and to understand that an eventual answer to the euthanasia discussion will only be achieved after a hard process of carefully analysing the consequences of an active policy or of its contrary.

EFPA37.3

Euthanasia: Implications of the ethical principle of respect

Ype Poortinga

Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands

It falls within the scope of professional expertise of psychologists to counsel respectfully and competently clients who feel that their life has reached completion. In the future psychologists are likely to be confronted increasingly with requests by elderly clients to help them prepare for "self-euthanasia". Central to this presentation are the ethical principles in professional codes that prescribe how psychologists should deal and/or might deal with such requests. Respect for the dignity of the person is the most relevant principle. It will be argued that respect entails full support for a client's considered decision even if this advances self-chosen death.

The question will be raised whether psychologists are dodging their responsibility when they excuse themselves from counseling elderly clients contemplating self-euthanasia, either because of views on the sanctity of life or because of legal constraints in the country of practice. On this point the argument will be that psychologists can refer to a colleague when they feel unable to deal competently with the request of a client. However, the moral imperative of rendering services should weigh heavier than legal constraints. When a psychologist has not been transgressing the code of ethics, as judged by an adjudication committee, but is facing legal prosecution because of a client's self-euthanasia, this colleague is entitled to strong support by the community of psychologists nationally and even internationally.

EFPA37.4

Quality of dying as a standard of humanity

Vita Postuvan

Slovene Centre for Suicide Research, Andrej Marusic Institute, University of Primorska, Koper,, Koper, Slovenia

People often perceive different ways to die differently. Sudden death of a young person would often be considered as a "bad death" or a tragedy, compared to a peaceful death of an older person who accepted the near end of the life. That would be commonly perceived as a preferred way to die and studies refer to that concept as a "good death". With the development of quality of living, the need to focus on quality of dying is growing. Psychology plays an important role in this process - from developing specific competences to gaining personal strengths and integrating ethical issues in the domain.

EFPA37.5

The right to die with dignity and the medical assistance in dying: Ethical challenges facing psychologists

Janel Gautier

President of the International Association of Applied Psychology, Laval University, 2325 rue des Bibliothèques Québec, Canada

The purpose of this presentation is to explore ethical issues related to the universality of the right to die with dignity and the medical assistance in dying.

An increasing number of societies that used to value the preservation of life under all circumstances now advocate and value individual rights and the right to die with dignity (e.g., Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland). The situation raises new ethical questions and dilemmas for psychologists, particularly when they are asked to communicate a position on whether or not mature minors and people with intractable mental illness should have the right to access medical assistance in dying. How does one balance the rights of the individual with the good of the broader society? How does one align the principles of enhancing human dignity, extending compassion to all, relieving suffering, empowering the individual, promoting the health and well-being of both individual and community, and respecting diverse and often conflicting ethical perspectives? In this presentation, the ethical principles espoused in the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists are used as a framework to reflect on those questions. Those principles are: Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples, Competent Caring for the Well-Being of Persons and Peoples; Integrity in Human Relations; and Scientific and Professional Responsibility to Society.

EFPA38 Diversity and identity: Different Psychology Organizations through Europe

The organization of Psychology is very important for the development of the profession. Psychology is an activity based in confidence. The success of the psychologist work depends on the confidence that people have in psychologists. In that way, it is very important that people can see in the professional organizations of psychology, trustful institutions. In the same way, it is important to communicate in an effective way, the principles, rules and goals of psychology, so people can have fair expectations about the psychologists work.

There are different models of organizations of psychologists association's in Europe. In some countries it is mandatory to be part of the association, in others it is a voluntary decision. In some cases there are adjudication functions, sometimes there not. We pretend to discuss these and other different models in order to understand their consequences for the main goals of psychologists associations. In the same way, we will discuss psychology identity. There is a great development of psychological science, as well as an emergence of a wide range of associated activities, with an increasing misunderstanding about the roles and limits of these activities. The role of the psychologist's associations is then increasingly important, in order to help clients and other professionals to know the boundaries, the methods, the principles and the main goals of psychological interventions, avoiding misunderstandings and promoting the profession integrity.

We will have three presenters. One from Norway with the title "Keep calm, and stay relevant: the key to the success of societies access to psychologists in Norway - and the way forward" one from Croatia with the title "Croatian Psychological Association: The National Psychology Week as the way how to promote psychology." and another one from Portugal with the title "Psychology identity. The important role of the Portuguese Association and the way to the future." We pretend, after these examples, to discuss different models of organization.

EFPA38.1

Psychology identity. The important role of the Portuguese Association and the way to the future.

Miquel Ricou¹, Cristina Lobo², Amanda Franco³, Silvia Marina²

¹*Department of Community Medicine, Information and Health Decision Sciences. Bioethics. Faculty of Medicine. University of Porto. President of the Ethics Committee of the Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Porto, Portugal*

²*Universidade Portucalense, Porto, Portugal*

³*Universidade do Minho. Escola de Psicologia e Educação, Braga, Portugal*

The Portuguese Association of Psychologists (Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses), created by law in 2008, had an amazing role in the development of the psychologist profession in Portugal. We will argue that one of the most important things done was the improvement in professional identity. Walking in this path we will discuss a project about the promotion the psychology identification.

EFPA38.2

Keep calm, and stay relevant: the key to the success of societies access to psychologists in Norway - and the way forward.

Tor Hofgaard

Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo, Norway

In Norway the populations access to psychologist competence is guaranteed by several laws, including health laws in both primary and secondary care. Psychologists are by law at the same level of responsibility as psychiatrists (except for medication), and they are now the biggest profession responsible for diagnosis and treatment in mental health. This talk will be about how we got where we are, and how we work to stay relevant for the future.

EFPA38.3

Croatian Psychological Association: The National Psychology Week as the way how to promote psychology

Josip Lopižić

Croatian Psychological Association, Zagreb, Croatia

Croatian Psychological association - CPA was founded in Zagreb on March 14th 1953. CPA is organized as an association of regional psychological societies in Croatian counties. Here we will try to argue that one of the most important mission in community is promotion and marketing of psychology as a science and as the profession. This mission will be discussed through the presentation of national Psychology Week project.

TS85 Work psychology, change and resilience

TS85.1

Don't feel bad about expressing your ideas! The effects of forgiveness on promotive voice

Hsin-Hua Hsiung, Chia-Ju Lee

National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan

Promotive voice, which refers to employees' expressions of new ideas to management, is a kind of citizenship behavior that can improve organizational effectiveness and even create competitive advantages. Nevertheless, promotive voice may entail personal costs and interpersonal tensions because proposing ideas and transforming them into practice consume an individual's psychological resources and often result in colleagues' inconveniences. Previous literature suggested that forgiveness can help employees conserve psychological resources, cope with job demands, and reduce job stress, so in the current study, we propose that forgiveness is a factor influencing voice behavior. Drawing on "conservation of resources" theory, we constructed a theoretical model explaining how employees' willingness to forgive (i.e., the forgiveness trait) and their colleagues' willingness to forgive can affect the employees' performance of promotive voice. We then conducted a three-wave survey and collected data from 373 employees and their supervisors in two big travel agencies in Taiwan. Adopting a multilevel method to examine hypotheses, we found that (1) colleagues' willingness to forgive had a significant indirect effect on employees' promotive voice through the serial mediation of psychological safety and work engagement, and (2) employees' willingness to forgive had a significant indirect effect on their own promotive voice through the serial mediation of job stress and work engagement.

TS85.2

No desire or no chance to perform well? The effects of leaders' negative assumptions on employees' job performance

Hsin-Hua Hsiung, Chia-Ju Lee

National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan

Leaders' implicit followership theories (IFTs) refer to leaders' personal assumptions about the traits and behaviors of subordinates (i.e., employees). Drawing on affective events theory and empowerment theory, we propose two psychological paths—an emotion path and an empowerment path—to describe how leaders' negative IFTs can affect employees' job performance. The emotion path suggests that leaders' negative IFTs would promote leaders' adoption of abusive supervision, which in turn would increase employees' negative mood and decrease their desire to perform in-role and extra-role tasks. The second path suggests that leaders' negative IFTs would decrease leaders' empowerment of employees, in turn decreasing employees' chances to execute in-role and extra-role tasks. We tested our theoretical model using multisource data from 210 frontline service employees and their direct supervisors as well as colleagues. The results show that (1) leaders' negative IFTs had significant indirect effects on employees' in-role and extra-role job performance through the mediation of abusive supervision and negative mood, and (2) leaders' negative IFTs had significant indirect effects on employees' in-role and extra-role job performance through the mediation of psychological empowerment. The results, which support both of our proposed paths, have theoretical and practical implications discussed here.

TS85.3

Tired of organizational change: The role of age, cynicism and psychological uncertainty for change fatigue

Johannes Rank, Susanne Gerstenberg, Birgit Thomson

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Dortmund, Germany

Objectives: Two of society's greatest challenges concern the labour market participation of an aging workforce and the necessity to endure frequent and far-reaching organizational change. The present study addresses aspects of both issues by investigating circumstances under which age is related to change fatigue, a perception that too many changes are taking place. Although change fatigue has been shown to be associated with unfavorable outcomes such as exhaustion and turnover intention, little research has identified predictors of this construct. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the role of age and three psychological change-related constructs for change fatigue. Based on Socioemotional Selectivity Theory and prior research, we developed hypotheses regarding main and moderating effects.

Method: Field survey data were collected from 189 employees (average age 47 years) in a group of German hospitals. The questionnaires included multiple-item scales from established measures with satisfactory reliabilities.

Results: The experience of negative change consequences, psychological uncertainty and cynicism about change were positively and significantly associated with change fatigue. As hypothesized, age related more strongly and positively to change fatigue when negative consequences or cynicism were high.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that organizations should take measures to reduce negative change consequences and cynicism in order to protect older employees from experiencing change fatigue.

TS85.4

The moderating effect of job satisfaction on employee responses to job insecurity

Ozge Tayfur ekmekci, Pinar Bayhan Karapinar, Selin Metin Camgoz

Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

Objectives: Job insecurity which refers to the amount of uncertainty an individual feels about his/her job continuity (Greenhalgh and Rosenblatt, 1984), has been on the rise due to volatile job conditions and widespread restructuring activities in workplaces. Yet, relatively little is known about how exposure to job insecurity affects employees and their responses at work. Exit, Voice, Loyalty and Neglect (EVLN) framework of Hirschman (1970) offers four specific responses that employees can exhibit to dissatisfying conditions in their work lives. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the moderating role of job satisfaction on the relationship between job insecurity and EVLN responses of employees.

Method: Data were collected from 232 academics through a self-report questionnaire. The authors tested the hypothesized relationships using PROCESS macro.

Results: Results revealed that job satisfaction acts as a moderator on the job insecurity- exit linkage ($t = -2.02$; $p < .05$) and job insecurity- loyalty linkage ($t = -2.25$; $p < .03$). The higher levels of job satisfaction decrease the strength of the relationship between job insecurity and exit behavior, while lower levels of it decrease the strength of the relationship between job insecurity and loyalty.

Conclusion: This study contributes to current literature by linking job insecurity with the EVLN theory with a focus on the moderating effect of job satisfaction. It seems that job satisfaction can be used as a remedy to alleviate the adverse effects job insecurity. Contributing the employees' well-being could make companies more committed to ethical promises they made regarding employee-company relationship

TS85.5

Psychology of Work Intensification and Extensification among Women Laborers

Jinky Leilanie Lu

Institute of Health Policy and Development Studies, National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila, Manila, The Philippines

Objective: This study examined the association between labour intensification due to work intensification and work extensification and ill health in women in certain manufacturing work in the Philippines.

Method: This was a cross sectional study involving 23 establishments and 630 women labourers using survey questionnaire and workplace environment monitoring.

Results: Work intensification is defined as more workload for each worker, and work extensification as less deadtime or work rest and more overtime. Results of focus group discussions showed adverse work conditions, hazard exposures among women workers, fast pace of work, close supervision, and prevalent occupational illnesses. These result from both work intensification and work extensification. Workplace environment monitoring showed exposure to hazards such as noise, chemicals, poor ventilation, and poor illumination. The most prevalent health symptoms reported by the women were headache, and coughs and colds, due to work overload, and shiftwork. Burnout was a psychological response among those that experienced work overload and lesser work-rest period. This study resulted in three major analytic observations on the engagement of women workers in the new global labour market, the role of information technologies (IT) in women's work, and occupational illnesses caused by work intensification and work extensification.

Conclusion: The results indicate that work intensification and work extensification can affect the state of well-being of the women labourers.

Key Words: Work Psychology, Work Intensification, Work Extensification, Burnout

TS86 Intercultural Psychology

TS86.1

Impact of Parent-Teen Communication on Conflicts and Quality of Life of Native Israelis and Immigrants

Shulamith Kreitler, Ella Berchansky

Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel

Objectives. The objective was to examine the relations between parent-teen communication, the cognitive orientation (CO) of resilience, and the teens' quality of life (QL). The hypothesis was that the deleterious effect of conflicts on QL would be mitigated by resilience, as conceptualized in terms of the CO theory which assumes that behaviors are a function of specific beliefs concerning particular themes.

Method. The participants were 223 students, 15-18 years old, studying in the 9th to the 12th grades, of four sub-groups, defined by whether they were born in Israel or immigrated to it and by whether they studied in formal schools or in special schools for "detached" youth. They were administered the multidimensional children's QL inventory (Kreitler & Kreitler), the CO of Resilience questionnaire which assesses four types of beliefs concerning resilience, and a questionnaire assessing teen-parent communication and conflicts (number, frequency and intensity).

Results. The results showed Israeli natives scored lower in conflicts and higher in QL than immigrants. Those in formal schools scored higher in conflicts than those in special schools. Goal and norm beliefs predicted the number and frequency of conflicts. Beliefs about self, reality and goals moderated the impact of conflicts on QL.

Conclusion. The major conclusions are that promoting resilience can serve as basis for intervention program for helping teenagers involved in conflicts with their parents, especially if they have been immigrants

TS86.2

Emotion Regulation Across Cultures: Implications for Immigrant Populations

Snežana Stupar-Rutenfrans¹, Zornitsa Kalibatseva², Johnny Fontaine³, Fons van de Vijver⁴

¹*NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences, Breda, The Netherlands*

²*Stockton University, New Jersey, USA*

³*Ghent University, Gent, Belgium*

⁴*Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands*

Emotion regulation has received increasing attention due to its association with psychopathology. Yet, little is known about emotion regulation across cultures. Most of the knowledge on emotion regulation comes from studies that were conducted with white majority groups in the U.S., Western Europe, and Australia. Thus, there is a need for more theoretical development and empirical studies to understand how the experience, expression, and regulation of emotions vary across culturally diverse populations. The goals of this review (presentation) are to provide a framework for emotion regulation as a cultural process and to examine cross-cultural similarities and differences in how people understand and regulate their feelings with a special emphasis on immigrant populations. First, we define emotion regulation including the major theories and discuss its relevance to mental health outcomes and psychopathology (thereby specific emotion dysregulation with depression, anxiety, and anger will be discussed more thoroughly). Second, we elaborate in more depth on cross-cultural similarities and differences in emotion regulation. Finally, we propose an integration of theories on emotion regulation and discuss research methodology and clinical implications with specific implications for immigrants.

TS86.3

Psychological assessment of refugees in the Netherlands

Remko van den Berg^{1,2}, Nico Bleichrodt^{1,2}, Corine Sonke¹

¹NOA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

²Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Many refugees in the Netherlands have problems with acculturation. Particularly they have difficulty to find a job even though some of them are highly educated.

To facilitate the process of integration an online psychological assessment has been developed, the Person Profile Scan - Refugees (PPS-R). The PPS-R assesses level of education, work experience, language proficiency and possibilities and obstacles for entering the labor market. In addition the PPS-R assesses the degree of self-reliance, impeding factors (including possible traumatization/PTSD), job search behavior, Dutch and English language proficiency, cognitive learning ability, personality and skills. The results of the PPS-R give an indication of the distance to the labor market.

There are five different language versions of the PPS-R: Dutch, English, Arabic, Farsi and Tigrinya. Since 2016 different large cities (Amsterdam, Utrecht, The Hague) in the Netherlands use the PPS-R and the assessment has been administered to more than thousand refugees.

The objective of the study is to investigate whether there are differences between refugees of different cultural groups in the impact of migration, for example in PTSD (measured by PCL-5) and emotional resilience (measured by K10). Also for the other aspects of the assessment it will be investigated whether there are differences between different cultural groups. Overall the aim is to further validate the instrument. Therefore, the predictive validity of the instrument will be assessed using the ability to find work as a criterion.

TS86.4

Psychosocial issues of the Syrian Refugee College Students in Turkey

Özgür Erdur-Baker¹, İdil Aksöz-Efe², Onur Özmen³

¹Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

²Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey

³TED University, Ankara, Turkey

Objective: This qualitative study aims to explore psychosocial issues of Syrian refugee college students to whom given less attention among all other refugee populations.

Method: Three focus groups were conducted simultaneously. Approximately 20 Syrian students (living in Turkey at least for six months), one moderator (i.e., researcher), and two reporters attended to each group. About 1/3 of the participants were female. The sessions conducted in Turkish took about 1,5 hours. Translations from Arabic and English were also available where participants felt more comfortable to express their complex thoughts. The interview protocol focused on two main topics; problems and possible solutions of academic life and daily life of the students. Actual text (i.e., participants' states), written answers of the participants, and notes of the reporters as well as the items recalled by the moderators were analyzed.

Results: The content analyses revealed four main themes impacting their psychosocial well-beings; language problems, economic problems, stereotypes and stigmatization, and law related problems. For the daily life struggles, the negative and alienating attitude of the Turkish citizens against Syrian people was the most common problem along with being separated from family members who remained in Syria. Some of the participants compared their experiences in Turkey before and after the war. As a result of this issues, participants reported psychological difficulties such as depressive mood, anxiety, sleep problems, and sadness.

To conclude, Syrian refugee students had major psychosocial issues which impacts their adaptation to academic and daily life. Therefore, culture sensitive psychosocial intervention programs for Syrian university students need to be developed.

TS86.5

Experiences of Caste based Stereotypes in Higher Education: Role of Politicized Collective Identity

Divya Padalia, Arvind Mishra

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

There is abundant empirical support to suggest that stereotypes can affect members of nearly any stereotyped social group (Aronson et al. 1999). A critical look at the stereotype threat theory (Steele and Aronson, 1995) suggests a passive model of the subject wherein targets of stereotypes are shown to respond fatalistically to instructions and tasks. However, there is enough empirical and anecdotal evidence that individuals sometimes choose to reject the stereotypes applied to them. This observation forces us to pay attention to understanding how negative stereotypes are experienced by participants outside the laboratory, including consideration of their extra-experimental identities, their understandings of the politics of success or failure in that specific contexts, and the negatively stereotyped domains itself. The present research aims to challenge this view and argues for the need to view stereotypes and stereotype threat theory as 1) a group level phenomenon, 2) as ideological and political in nature, and 3) as a phenomenon that can garner varied responses on a continuum of disadvantage or absolute resignation to resistance. The present study explores the everyday experiences of students in institutions of higher education (IHEs) and their responses to negative stereotypes about caste and academic performance. Using a preliminary survey and in-depth interviews, this study tries to understand the dynamics of negative stereotypes about caste in IHEs. Specifically, the process in responding to, coping with or managing such identity threats is highlighted. Results show politicized collective identity and its correlates as explanatory variables for resisting negative stereotypes.

TS87 Adaptation and age

TS87.1

Life meaningfulness and ways of psychosocial coping of people with disabilities and chronic illnesses in the Republic of Tatarstan

Nailya Salikhova, Nailya Ismailova, Galina Semenova-Polyah

Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia

The present article provides insight into the interrelation between life meaningfulness of people with disabilities and chronic illnesses and ways of coping at different levels of health loss. The research is based on the idea that meaning in life is an important coping resource when people have serious health related problems. The present paper sought to test the hypothesis that the level of life meaningfulness is associated with ways of coping.

The study involved 439 people with disabilities related to various chronic somatic diseases (aged from 18 to 73 years, mean age 40.3). Participants were divided into several groups according to the degree of health loss and the predominant area of dysfunction in everyday life activity (communication, self-care, movement, professional occupation).

The authors analyzed the associations between level of life meaningfulness and different ways of coping such as coping strategies, psychological defenses, and type of compensatory behavior using linear regression, controlling for gender and clinical variables.

The authors concluded that people with disabilities use different ways of coping that depend on level of life meaningfulness. The study demonstrates that the associations between level of life meaningfulness and different ways of coping depend on the predominant field of dysfunction rather than the degree of health loss.

The findings can be used in psychological interventions to enhance the quality of life of individuals with disabilities.

TS87.2

Giving birth as a life changing event: Maternal attachment and mothering from pregnancy to 5 years after birth

Miri Kestler Peleg¹, Karni Ginzburg²

¹*School of Social Work, Ariel University, Ariel, Israel*

²*Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel*

Objective: Giving birth, and the transition to motherhood, in general, are life changing events that encompass intensive caring for another, and thus may activate adult attachment. The proposed presentation examines changes in maternal attachment patterns since pregnancy until five years after giving birth and their implications for mothering, among first-time and experienced mothers.

Method: A sample of 601 Israeli women were followed at the third trimester of pregnancy (T1), five months (T2), and five years after giving birth (T3), 38.9% of them were first-time mothers. Participants completed questionnaires assessing maternal attachment, maternal behavior, and maternal competence.

Results: Avoidant attachment decreased from T1 to T2, but increased from T2 to T3, while anxious attachment remained stable. In regard to relationships between attachment patterns and mothering, both patterns and their strengthening following the transition to motherhood predicted lower levels of competent mothering. Avoidant attachment and its strengthening predicted lower levels of supportive-positive mothering while anxious attachment and its strengthening predicted higher levels of harsh-negative mothering. These findings were observed among first-time as well as experienced mothers.

Conclusions: The findings emphasize the changes in attachment patterns in light of the life changing event of giving birth, and the role of attachment in shaping mothering, years after giving birth.

TS87.3

The role of psychological autonomy with acceptance of aging in Japanese elderly

Yuko Fukase, Norio Murayama, Hirokuni tagaya

itasato University, Sagamihara, Japan

Objectives: Previous research on psychological autonomy has focused on self-reliance. However, as aging is inevitable, the acceptance of aging might be a more stable factor that reflects the status of quality of life (QOL). This study examined factors that affect the acceptance of aging as a part of psychological autonomy.

Method: We conducted questionnaire surveys for Japanese community-dwelling elderly. The questionnaires consisted of the psychological autonomy scale, the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale, and the Life Satisfaction Index. The psychological autonomy scale was composed of self-reliance and acceptance of aging. Participants were 572 elderly, of which 293 younger elderly and 279 older elderly.

Results: The acceptance of aging was related to age, which is consistent with other studies. However, there was no positive relation between acceptance of aging and QOL. Especially, in the younger elderly, QOL was negatively affected by acceptance of aging and positively affected by self-reliance.

Conclusion: The acceptance of aging for Japanese healthy elderly may be not present issue but future issue, because Japan is the country with the longest life expectancy and our participants were very healthy physical and social condition. Furthermore, for Japanese younger elderly, it's too early to acceptance of own aging, acceptance of aging might course a temporary loss of confidence and self-reliance is important for their QOL.

TS87.4

The Other Side of The Coin: Posttraumatic Growth and Related Factors In Older Adults Experience Spousal Bereavement

Basak Oksuzler¹, Gulay Dirik²

¹*Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey*

²*Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey*

Objectives: Spousal bereavement is inevitable experience for older adults. Although, spousal bereavement may lead to negative effects it may also lead to posttraumatic growth (PTG) in elderly. Studies revealed that psychosocial resources such as self-esteem, religious coping, and social support are related with PTG level of bereaved person. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the level of PTG and related factors in older widows/widowers within the scope of Conservation of Resources Theory (COR). **Method:** For this purpose, 161 widows/widowers living in nursing homes were included. The age ranged between 65 to 96 ($M = 78$, $SD = 7.07$). Participants completed Socio-demographic Information Form and five self-report scales. To examine whether PTG varies according to gender independent samples t-test and to determine predictors of PTG hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. **Results:** Results showed that widows reported significantly higher level of growth both PTG and the all subscales than widower. The regression analysis showed that religious coping, perceived social support from friends and significant others and duration of living nursing home were positively related to PTG. In other words, using religious coping, higher level of perceived social support were associated with higher level of PTG.

Conclusion: As a conclusion, it can be beneficial that interventions should focus on perceived social support and coping process for facilitating PTG in bereaved person.

TS88 New directions and methodology

TS88.1

DataWiz: An Assistant for Data Management in Psychology

Martin Kerwer, Ronny Boelter, Erich Weichselgartner

Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information, Trier, Germany

Due to requirements of science funders, the open access movement and the demand for more transparency in research methodology psychological research data is becoming increasingly widespread. In the fall of 2016, the German Psychological Association (DGPs) has published Guidelines for Data Management in Psychological Science. The Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID) is developing a software based assistance system coined DataWiz, in order to help researchers deal with the new demands and to integrate research data management into their everyday scientific workflow DataWiz does not only help researchers manage, but also document, archive and share their research data. The system provides procedural support and a knowledge base (which can be accessed independently on the Web). The knowledge base addresses important facets of data management such as obtaining informed consent from research participants or funders' data plan requirements. The procedural component assists in importing data from external statistics systems or in depositing data to established data archives. Additional features, such as documenting, versioning and cleansing data, help in the long run the understanding and interpretation. DataWiz can be installed locally or can be used as a service (SaaS). Its source code is continuously updated at GitHub. Release of the final version is expected at the end of 2017. A pilot version will be available at the congress.

TS88.2

Reactions to Feedback: Effects of Feedback Sign, Self-Esteem, and Task Centrality

Elis Güngör^{1,2}, Reyhan Bilgiç²

¹Atılım University, Ankara, Turkey, ²Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

The main purpose of the study is to examine the effects of feedback sign, self-esteem, and task centrality on affective and accuracy reactions to feedback. The study used a 2 (feedback sign) x 2 (self-esteem) x 2 (task centrality) experimental design. 106 research assistants (Mean age = 27.47, SD = 2.65), who were randomly assigned to either positive or negative feedback condition, read four different vignettes that include performance feedback for a specific task (two central tasks, two peripheral tasks), and they were asked to react to feedback in the stories. Finally, they completed a domain-specific self-esteem scale.

Results revealed that individuals showed more positive affective and accuracy reactions to positive feedback than negative feedback. Additionally, individuals with high self-esteem accepted positive feedback more than low self-esteem individuals, while low self-esteem individuals accepted negative feedback more than high self-esteem ones. The study also showed that task centrality affected the acceptance of feedback. Individuals tended to accept feedback for central tasks more than peripheral tasks both for positive feedback and negative feedback. Lastly, high self-esteem individuals mostly accepted positive feedback for central tasks. The present study contributed to the literature by introducing task centrality concept. The interaction of the variables on affecting feedback acceptance has implications for human resource practices as well as educational settings.

TS88.3

Quantum probability theory and psychological mechanisms of decision - making in criminal proceedings.

Bartosz Wojciechowski

University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

Objectives: The aim of our study is to analyze cognitive processes and decision making under uncertainty through the quantum cognition assumptions, taking on the example of the criminal proceedings. Two quantum principles - *complementarity* and *superposition* were used to explain the way humans make judgments under uncertainty. In quantum cognition mathematical principles from quantum theory are used as framework to explain human cognition. It is a coherent set of formal tools used to explain empirical findings in psychology and previous research shows that quantum models outperform traditional models in fitting human data. Cognitive processes are based on multi-dimensional vector spaces (called Hilbert spaces) in which the so - called state vector is assumed to correspond to the relevant cognitive state.

Method: A total of 120 participants were asked to complete a written test in which they have assessed evidence and assigned probabilities to suspects' guilt. Subjects judged probability of suspects guilt with or without the interim rating and probability of committing single crime or two crimes conjoined. Some participants were asked to express only their overall judgment referring to the whole case and other rated each part of the same case's summary.

Results: Main effect of statements' order and intermediate judgment confirms that legal decisions are made in the superposition state. Main effect of single versus conjoined guilt probability confirms that conjunction fallacy can influence legal decision making.

Conclusions: Mathematical principles from quantum theory are good framework to explain human cognition, judgment and decision making in legal settings.

TS88.4

Cellphone dependence, perceived stress, depression and self-esteem among young adults

Mikiyasu Hakoyama, Jeanne Chaffin, Bruce Covey

Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

Cellphones have become an indispensable device in modern life, especially for young adults. Multi-functionality of recent smartphones has expanded the use of cellphones, especially in the past decade. Based on an IRB approved online survey conducted in a midsize university in the Midwest, US, the current study examined young adults' (N = 1,659, M age = 19.38, SD = 1.71) use of cellphones and its subsequent influence on their socio-emotional states (stress, depression and self-esteem). The survey included numerous questions related to the use of cellphones and social networks such as Facebook and Instagram. A 22-item mobile phone dependence scale was used to assess the participants' cellphone dependency. A 5-item depression scale, a 10-item perceived stress scale and the 10-item Rosenberg self-esteem scale were used to assess participants' socio-emotional states. Most of the respondents (86.7%) owned a cellphone for more than 5 years; 96.5% of the cellphone owners were smartphone users. Path analysis revealed that age at initial cellphone ownership and fear of social isolation for not being a texting user predicted cellphone dependency, which subsequently predicted self-esteem; the latter relationship was mediated by levels of perceived stress and depression. The final path model explained 46% of the variance in self-esteem among men and 37% among women. Implications of the results for young cellphone users and limitations of the current study are discussed.

TS88.5

Assessing Sexual Behaviors among Users of a Gay Sex Mobile Application

Jesus Sanchez

Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, USA

OBJECTIVES: Based on an empirical study of the uses of Grindr (a mobile-based application for gay, bisexual, and curious men looking for dates and friends) in South Florida, this study shows how proximity awareness is used in the male homosexual community so that it both supports and enacts a particular use scenario involving the repetition of fleeting sexual encounters with strangers. To date, no study has examined the characteristics of Grindr users in South Florida, their use of this app, and its potential for HIV education and prevention.

METHODS: This community-based study sought the input of 24 Grindr users to gain specific knowledge about their app-using activities through focus group interviews. These focus groups sessions were used to develop an online survey to collect data among a convenience sample of 160 Grindr users.

RESULTS: Our results confirm a dramatic shift in terms of the importance of online spaces over more traditional physical meeting spaces among men who have sex with men (MSM). Mobile-based applications facilitate the mixing of sexual networks which may have previously been separated by residency, age, identity or sexual practices. Moreover, these applications influence MSM tourism, functioning as a common way for MSM travelling from Europe to meet other MSM in South Florida.

CONCLUSION: There is a need to increase our understanding of how mobile-based applications are being used and their effect on sexual health, behaviors, and networks in the MSM community. These applications continue to increase their reach and offer considerable potential for public health promotion.

TS89 Clinical psychology

TS89.1

Features of negative emotional states experienced by Ukrainian volunteer psychotherapists in their work with victims of psychotraumatic events in Ukraine

Gelena Lazos

G.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology of the National Academy of Educational Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

Objectives. To find out the characteristics of and factors behind Ukrainian volunteer psychotherapists' negative emotional states resulted from the work with victims of psychotraumatic events.

Theoretical bases: the concept of traumatic countertransference (Y. Danieli, J. Herman, D.A. Neuman, S.J. Gamble, J.P. Wilson); concepts of and studies on psychotherapists' negative emotional reactions/states as a result of their work with traumatized individuals: secondary traumatic stress (C. Figley, L. McCann, L.A. Pearlman, S.R. Jenkins, B.H. Stamm), burnout (H.J. Freudenberger, C. Maslach, C. Cherniss)

Method. ProQOL Professional Quality of Life (Stamm, 2009), Life experience Questionnaire (LEQ), Silencing Response Scale (Baranovsky, 2011), Features of Work With Trauma Victims (Lazos, 2015). The sample was made up of 67 volunteer psychologists / psychotherapists.

Results. The volunteer psychologists / psychotherapists who worked with trauma victims were found to have high levels of burnout and STS which correlated with the respondents' history of trauma experience ($r = 0.247$, $p \leq 0.05$), minimal hours of trauma psychotherapy (less than 50 hours) ($r = 0.307$, $p \leq 0.01$), short professional experience (less than 3 years) ($r = 0.205$, $p \leq 0.05$), emotional involvement in crisis situations in Ukraine ($r = 0.285$, $p \leq 0.01$). 20% of the volunteer psychologists / psychotherapists with very high levels on LEQ stopped their volunteer work. 89% of the volunteer psychologists / psychotherapists who were emotionally involved in crisis situations in Ukraine had mid-level compassion satisfaction with their volunteer work with trauma victims.

Conclusion. The obtained results were used in creating special psychological trauma prevention programs and psychologists' / therapists' psychological support programs

TS89.2

Factors related to the intention to provide first aid in emergency situations: insight from the Theory of Planned Behaviour

Carla De Stefano^{1,2}, Massimiliano Orri³, Jean Marc Agostinucci^{2,4}, Catherine Pradeau⁵, Aurelie Avondo⁶, Louis Soulat⁷, Frederic Lapostolle²

¹Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UTRPP, (EA4403), F-93430, Villetaneuse, France

²AP-HP, Urgences-Samu 93, Hopital Avicenne, Université Paris 13, 93000 Bobigny, France

³CESP, Faculty of Medicine – Paris-Sud University, UVSQ, INSERM, Paris-Saclay University, 94805, Villejouf, France

⁴French Red Cross, Seine Saint Denis District, Aulnay-sous-Bois, France

⁵Samu 33, CHU Bordeaux Hospitals, Hospital Pellegrin, Bordeaux, France

⁶Samu 21, CHU Dijon, Hospital Le Bocage, Dijon, France

⁷Samu 36, CHU Châteauroux, Châteauroux, France

Background: In France, adolescent first-aid training is similar to the adult training. Lack of consideration of age-specific factors may undermine the efficacy of these training and negatively influence the intention to rescue in emergency.

Objective: To explore the factors related to the intention to provide first aid in emergency among adolescents.

Methods: 420 high school students (6th grade, 13 years) without first-aid training participated in the study. According of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) adapted to the adolescents, were measured: a) knowing how to rescue, b) personal value, c) family and social norms, d) norms approval, e) sense of control, f) emotional control, g) self-efficacy. Associations between these variables and the intention to rescue were modeled using structural equations models.

Results: The TPB model well fitted our data (CFI=.902; RMSEA=.039). Knowing how to rescue

($\beta=.19$; $p<.036$), Norms approval ($\beta=.24$; $p<.001$) and Self-efficacy ($\beta=.63$; $p<.001$) had direct positive effects on the intention to rescue. Indirect effects were found between Family and social norms and intention to rescue via Norm approval ($\beta=.12$; $p<.014$), and between 'Sense of control' and intention to rescue via Self-efficacy ($\beta=.23$; $p<.040$).

Conclusion: Emotional, cognitive, and environmental factors specific to adolescent students play a key role in the intention to provide first aid, and were well explained by the TPB. Adapting the existing training is necessary to optimize learning.

TS89.3

Self-care as predictor of negative consequences of helping clients

Margita Mesárošová

Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, Slovakia

Background: Self-care is a necessary condition for the effectiveness of practicing helping professions which is connected with negative effects, such as perceived stress, burnout, compassion fatigue, and secondary traumatic stress. Objective: The present study aimed to investigate the impact of self-care on preventing the negative consequences of helping clients perceived by helping professionals themselves. Methods: A total of 745 helping professionals from social service institutions completed Self-Care Scale (Lovaš, Hricová, 2014), Job Satisfaction Survey (Spector, 1997), Professional Quality of Life Scale (Stamm, 2010), and Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach and Jackson, 1981). Results: Structural equation modeling indicated that self-care is a predictor of exhaustion, depersonalization, secondary traumatic stress and compassion fatigue. Conclusions: Self-care activities performed by helping professionals significantly influence negative consequences of helping clients including burnout and compassion fatigue. The present study can contribute to the creation of intervention program for helping professionals.

TS89.4

The Effect of Woman's Lifestyle on Attitudes Toward Rape and Rape Victims

Fatma Yasin Tekizoglu, Melis Celik Ok

Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Rape is a common social problem As society does not view rape as a serious trauma and exhibits negative attitudes towards victims of rape, the victims experience "secondary trauma" and feel themselves much less powerful, stigmatized and embarrassed. Godenzi states that rape victims are punished twice. Accordingly, the first punishment for victims is rape and the second one is that they are regarded as accomplice or even criminal. At this point, it is important to investigate the causes of the accusatory attitudes of society towards rape victims. In this study, it is aimed to shed light on one of the causes of accusatory attitudes towards rape victims by examining the effect of the lifestyle of women, a variable which has not been examined in the literature. It is expected that assessments of women with or without traditional gender roles will be different in our country, where Islamic culture prevails. Several researches have shown the tendency to accuse rape victim; however, there is no research investigating the effect of the rape victim's lifestyle on attitudes toward rapes. Starting from this point, the purpose of this study is to examine the effect of religiosity, political view and woman's lifestyle on attitudes toward rape victims and rape myths acceptance. It is planned that the sample consists of 400 university students. The data collection instruments were selected as Illinois Rape Myths Acceptance Scale (IRMA) and Rape Empathy Scale (RES). Additionally, two rape scenarios which woman's lifestyle was manipulated, was generated by researchers. Participants will randomly assign to one of two groups and each group will receive one rape scenario. Then, they will fill out IRMA and RES. Results that indicate some significant differences will discuss in terms of main purposes of the study.

TS89.5

Understanding fathers' and clinicians' needs and preferences

Patrycja Piotrowska, Lucy Tully, David Hawes, Matthew Burn, Meryn Lechowicz, Daniel Collins, Frances Houwing, Mark Dadds

University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Research has previously shown the effectiveness of a range of interventions and parenting programs addressing children's conduct problems, especially in early childhood. Fathers are largely underrepresented in these programs and their rates of engagement remain very low. The Like Father Like Son Project aims to investigate a range of innovative strategies for enhancing engagement of fathers in evidence-based parenting interventions for childhood conduct problems. This includes better understanding of fathers' and practitioners' needs and preferences in relation to parenting programs in order to design more effective interventions. This presentation will report on the findings of a National online survey for fathers and clinicians/practitioners who work with fathers, as well as findings from father focus groups. This presentation will report on the findings regarding fathers' attitudes to parenting programs and their perceptions of barriers and facilitators to participation in such programs. It will also report on clinicians' experiences in working with fathers; their skills and confidence; their perceptions about barriers and facilitators to father engagement; and previous participation in training programs for father engagement. These findings directly informed the development of an online parenting program and a training program for clinicians in father engagement, which are also part of the Like Father Like Son Project.

IS10 The neuroscience of learning: how to study learning to optimally connect brain, cognition & education

Cognitive neuroscience research has increased our understanding of the learning and developing brain significantly. However, at the same time, applying insights gained using techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is accompanied by several challenges and uncertainties. These challenges limit and complicate applicability of neuro-imaging findings in the educational practice, and may also raise unrealistic expectations as well as feed skeptical views. Ongoing interactions between disciplines and between research and practice are essential, to create a realistic view on how neuroscientific insights in learning processes can and can't be meaningful for education.

The objective of this symposium is to provide a state-of-the-art overview of how cognitive neuroscience research can be meaningful for the education practice (incl. professional learning). Van Attevelde's presentation will make a case for including practitioners in designing and interpreting scientific studies of learning, to optimize the connection to the practice and encourage realistic expectations. Bekkering will provide an overview of major brain-based learning concepts (Hebbian & reward learning, embodied cognition, and predictive coding) and critically discusses their application. The last two presentations demonstrate how empirical studies from cognitive neuroscience can be meaningful for education. Peters starts from previous findings of enhanced striatum activity to rewards, which are typically interpreted negatively (e.g. risk taking and negative health outcomes). Her fMRI work shows that elevated activity in reward-related areas actually predict better learning performance, suggesting that enhanced striatum activity in adolescents provides a unique window of opportunity for learning. Fischer demonstrates how learning processes can be studied with eye-tracking and facial analysis, techniques that are more portable and therefore offer interesting advantages compared to e.g. fMRI.

IS10.1

promising directions in the neuroscience of learning

Nienke van Attevelde

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Neuroimaging enables exploring the living human brain with unprecedented accuracy. Not surprisingly, these techniques raise high expectations as well as skeptical opinions. A realistic overview of limitations and possibilities will be provided, with a focus on how to include end-users in the research to optimally connect neuroscience and education.

IS10.2

increased striatal activity in adolescence benefits learning

Sabine Peters

Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

Enhanced striatal activity in adolescence may not only be a vulnerability, but could also provide a unique window of opportunity for cognitive learning and adaptation. Our longitudinal fMRI findings suggest that enhanced striatum activity in adolescents is indeed adaptive for learning. Implications for learning in school settings will be discussed.

IS10.3

Brain-based learning: Just another hype in education or a great future?

Harold Bekkering, Frank Leoné

Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Three major brain-based learning concepts derived from cognitive neuroscience research are Hebbian & reward learning, embodied cognition, and predictive coding. It will be discussed whether and how these concepts are applied in education, and a recently developed canvas as a tool to implement brain-based education in the classroom will be presented.

IS10.4

Do we betray errors beforehand? Using eye-tracking and automated facial analysis to gather insights on learning from errors

Christoph Fischer¹, Torben Töniges², Christian Harteis¹, Britta Wrede¹

¹*Paderborn University, Bielefeld, Germany*

²*University of Bielefeld, Paderborn, Germany*

As the eyes are crucial sensors for information processing and the face reflects emotional reactions, both are relevant sources for investigating of learning from errors. Eye-tracking and facial analysis was used to study if learning from errors requires an emotional reaction, and if looking behavior and face expression presage committing an error.

EFPA39 Competencies in Community Psychology: Tools for addressing the greatest challenges of our time and strengthening Psychology in Europe.

EuroPsy guidelines do note that “psychologists have also expanded their work into social settings, contexts of practice such as social or community psychology or psychology of social interventions” (Lunt, Job, Lecuyer, Peiro & Gorbeña, 2014; pp. 43; 21). Results from our Survey demonstrate that European Community Psychology is able to support this perspective in the educational system and research interests.

The Standing Committee on Community Psychology Symposium will report from the quantitative and qualitative capacity at different educational levels, in various psychological disciplines and in research traditions in selected European countries. This report shows that 42 % of all European countries do have Community Psychology in their educational system. Community Psychology is represented in 4 universities with BSc, 8 with MSc and 5 with PH.D. programs, and 6 with postgraduate training.

An example from professional Community Psychology in Clinical Health Psychology will be described in a clinical context, focusing on the patients coping, health promotion, resilience and empowerment. The importance of a bio-psycho-social model in clinical practice and understanding of somatic conditions is underlined. In Norway, where psychology has a relatively high position and where economic- and health- inequalities are small, the Psychological Association is working with policy makers to include Community Psychologists in Public Health and prevention programs.

The EuroPsy Guidelines define goals, knowledge, skills and attitudes for different educational lines and practice in psychology. General competences which are important for all fields of psychology like self-management, information handling, communication, teamwork, and academic competences are further enhanced by a consideration of competences in the field of Community Psychology. This symposium brings together professionals from four European countries, drawing on their different expertise and long-lasting contacts with the growing European network of Community Psychologists.

Critical Community Psychology is a development which is not only treating the most important phenomena like social injustice or the loss of community but is also a perspective for different fields of psychology to find new ways to be related to a value driven kind of Psychology without losing the principle of objectivity.

Conclusion; The level of acceptance, influence and perspectives from Community Psychology Competencies in other areas seem to have been increasing in Europe.

EFPA39.1

Community Psychology training and competencies in a European perspective.

Bernd Rohrle

*Reutlingen-Sickenhausen, P: Verdistr. 8 *72768, Germany*

The educational profiles of different universities and countries show differences by incorporating community psychology in social, clinical and school psychology, offering it as Critical psychology, Health psychology or Community Development. Core competences in community psychology are reported and discussed. Possible exchanges in research on community psychology across different countries and universities is an open road ahead.

EFPA39.2

The influence of Community Psychology on other psychological areas.

Borrik Schjodt

Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

Taking into account the historical and political differences between Norwegian and European Community psychology, this presentation gives a case of interest for other countries. How was it possible for Community Psychologists to move from being in opposition, to an influential and accepted position? These psychologists have had an impact on government health policies, and are increasingly employed as an instrument to follow up these policies in Municipalities.

EFPA39.3

Community Psychology visions and competencies.

Caterina Arcidiacono

University of Naples, Federico II, Via Porta di Massa 1, 80135 Naples, Italy

This presentation describes community psychologists' competencies in Europe and their role in the Higher Educational Institutions (HEI), emphasizing their ecological and systemic perspectives that allow to deal with individual psychological issues framed in social and cultural domains (Arcidiacono, 2017). It also describes some particular competencies that characterize the interventions of community psychologists in various domains.

EFPA39.4

Mapping the field in Europe and creating Community Psychology Competences and Competencies.

Rebecca Lawthom

Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, UK

In increasingly difficult and turbulent post Brexit times, we need community psychology. This is a psychology which adopts a social justice framework and engages beyond individuals with communities to achieve social change. This presentation will discuss our Survey findings in light of the EuroPsy as an orientation and instrument for quality management in European countries.

EFPA40 Psychology at the United Nations: Success and Next Steps in Advancing Mental Health and Well-being throughout the Global Agenda

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In a monumental paradigm shift at the UN, mental health and well-being for all was included as a target in the new sustainable development agenda. Huge and historical steps have been accomplished on the global stage since these goals have been adopted. For the goals to be reached, however, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and psychologists. The purpose of this symposium is to highlight new opportunities for the science and practice of psychology and how psychologists can be involved. Steps psychologists can, and need, to take to maximize the positive impact of their own work on the betterment of the lives of people everywhere in the world will be presented. The interlinkage between mental health and well-being with the other SDGs (e.g., regarding decent work, poverty eradication, supporting migrants and refugees) will be described. Topic areas psychologists need to address (e.g., getting support for programmes on the ground that show can serve as best practices and be scaled up, establishing indicators so that progress can be tracked, continued advocacy) will be outlined.

EFPA40.1

Call to Action for Psychologists in Achieving Mental Health and Well-being in the Global Agenda

Judy Kuriansky^{1,2}

¹IAAP Representative to the United Nations, New York, USA

²Columbia University Teachers College, New York, USA

Psychologists around the world can celebrate that mental health and well-being is in the new global Agenda 2030 and that psychosocial recovery is in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Now, it is important to take the next steps that require advocating on the local, national and international level, and promoting gold standard interventions that psychologists are doing, to get recognition, to expand their application and replication, and to scale them up. This presentation shows the essential steps in such advocacy that all psychologists can do, as well as efforts to promote local NGO projects. Events at the UN promoting excellent examples work from developed and developing countries that interlink mental health and well-being to the other goals of the global agenda will be presented. New advocacy efforts for a United Nations resolution will be outlined, to engage psychologists in getting this passed. The outcomes of recent global conferences of importance, with relevance to mental health and wellbeing, will be described, including the disaster risk reduction conference in Mexico, the Global Dialogue on Happiness, and others. An important initiative by the Psychology Coalition of NGOs at the UN that collates colleagues' projects will also be described, encouraging participants' involvement to contribute their work to this matrix. Videos will be shown.

EFPA40.2

European psychologists and the Sustainable Development Goals

Telmo Mourinho Baptista^{1,2}

¹President, European Federation of Psychologists Associations, Brussels, Belgium

²President, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisboa, Portugal

European psychologists need to be better acquainted with the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, and the role that psychological knowledge and practice can have in achieving them. We are still in need of the dissemination of the goals at different levels (e.g., to individual professionals, to psychological organizations, and to local and regional governments). Goal 3, "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages," is of particular interest for psychologists, especially the aspects that deal with the promotion of mental health and well-being. However, the contribution of psychology extends beyond Goal 3, and psychological knowledge and practice can be very useful to develop many other goals.

The role of the European psychological organizations is to encourage and promote the work of multiple stakeholders. We need to develop strategies that bring together people and organizations across Europe. By getting together, psychologists will not only contribute for the SDGs, but will also make the profession more influential in achieving a better world for all.

EFPA40.3

IAAP at the United Nations Office in Vienna - What IAAP Can Do to support Drug and Alcohol Treatment According to the Global Goals

Wolfgang P. Beiglboeck

IAAP Representative to the United Nations in Vienna, and the University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Although Vienna is one of the smaller UN offices as regards its size and the number of staff based here, it is nevertheless a centre of considerable importance. It is not just UNIDO, IAEA and a host of other important agencies that have their headquarters here, but also, for example, UNHCR - a small institution in terms of numbers, but one which, in times like these, is having to play an increasingly vital role. Last but not least the head office of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime is situated there. This presentation describes what IAAP can do in one of the smaller UN centres in general and how to promote drug prevention and treatment at the UN from a psychological perspective. During the last months, the Viennese UN-team started to establish a cooperation with UNIDO, too. First results of these consultation between IAAP and UNIDO will be presented too.

EFPA40.4

Youth ngo representation at the un: advocacy and implementation of the sdgs

Alexandra Margevich

IAAP Youth Representative to the United Nations, New York, USA

The voice of youth is being emphasized at the United Nations, especially with regard to the new Global Agenda, which many high level officials reiterate is crucial given that youth will inherit the world and that their energy and efforts on the ground is crucial to achieve the goals. This presentation describes the participation of youth at the UN and specific implementation of a project that addresses mental health and well-being. Advice for other youth who want to be involved will be given and a video will be shown.

TS90 Health and biological psychology

TS90.1

Characterization of self-defining memories in opiate-dependent patients.

Marie-Charlotte Gandolphe, Jean-Louis Nandrino

University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France

Objectives: Autobiographical memory consists of memories of personal history and plays a major role in the construction of sense of self. A particular type of personal memories has been described as more relevant in the development of identity: The Self-defining memories (SDMs). In spite of difficulties in the retrieval of specific autobiographical memories, SDMs have never been studied in opiate-dependent (OD) patients.

The objective was to explore SDMs in OD patients and to characterize them according to their level of specificity, themes, emotional valence and integration of meaning.

Method: Two groups of participants (n=25 OD patients and n=25 non-dependent individuals) were submitted to the Self Defining Memory test of Singer. The global cognitive functioning was assessed with the MoCA test.

Results: Our results showed no differences in the global cognitive functioning of our two groups. SDMs of OD patients were characterized by 1) low specificity, 2) low integration, 3) a lower frequency of positive memories 4) a lower frequency of topics related to success and a higher frequency of topics related to substance use and relationships.

Conclusion: The results underline the construction of a particular form of SDMs in OD patients that cannot be explained by cognitive impairments. This difficulty to access specific and positive memories, the disruption in the integration process and the disponibility of memories related to substance use may impact the ability to maintain a sense of identity in OD patients.

TS90.2

Resilience after a neurological pathology, what impact on the cognitive abilities of brain-injured patients?

Naomie Castor, Farid El Massioui

Université Paris 8, Saint-Denis, France

Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine resilience in patients with traumatic brain injury and stroke. As traumatic brain injury and stroke both have a recovery potential, we investigate cognitive recovery in this context. Given the involvement of resilience in physiological recovery and of positive emotions in enhancing cognitive capacities, we hypothesised that resilience could be related to cognitive abilities and recovery following traumatic brain injury and stroke.

Method: We recruited 49 adults who suffered from TBIs and 42 from strokes. Resilience degree and cognitive performances were assessed twice, with a mean interval of 6 months between both evaluations. To measure the degree of resilience, we used the French version of Connor and Davidson's resilience scale (CD-RISC 25, 2003). Our version contained 25 items each rated on a 5-point scale (from 0 "not at all true" to 4 "true most of the time"), giving a total score ranging from 0 to 100; the higher the score, the greater the resilience of the individual. Cognitive performances were rated using the French version of the Barrow Neurological Institute (BNI) scale. This tool consists of several tests belonging to one of the six following subscales: language, guidance, attention and concentration, visuospatial functions, memory, and emotional. The score of the subscales totals is 41.

Results: Our results show an identical degree of resilience and cognitive capacities in our participants. An improvement in cognitive abilities was observed, as was a correlation between these abilities and resilience. The greater the resilience, the higher the patient's cognitive performances.

Conclusion: Resilience appears to influence cognitive abilities and participate in recovery. The higher the level of resilience, the greater the cognitive capacities of participants; in other words, more resilient individuals show better cognitive performances. These results lean towards the hypothesis that resilience could impact cognitive abilities. These results provide support for a study which has indicated that higher resilience is related to faster recovery. Resilience could explain the

importance of psychological aspects in cognitive functioning and might be more considered in the cognitive rehabilitation.

TS90.3

Sexuality in cancer patients: a study on female sexual dysfunctions in women with breast cancer

Maria Moschetto, Hector J. Soto Parra

Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Policlinico Vittorio Emanuele- unita operativa di oncologia, Catania, Italy

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer among women. The diagnosis and treatments of BC negatively affect quality of life (QoL) and sexual functioning (SF). Cancer treatments, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormone therapy, can directly affect body image, disrupt relationship closeness and sexuality. The beauty of the breast is an important aspect to femininity, self estimate and self confidence in women. Sexuality appear less important than the short and long-term adverse effects of treatment in cancer patients. Sexual Dysfunction is when at least one aspect of sexual response cycle does not function properly. It may be libido, arousal or orgasm that is involved.

Objectives. The purpose of the present study was to assess to determine the QoL levels of patients with BC during chemotherapy (A) and follow-up (B) and to find out the problems that affect their QoL and SF.

Method. The data were collected using the '36-Item Short Form Health Survey' (SF-36), a set of generic, coherent, and easily administered quality-of-life measures and the 'Female Sexual Function Index' (FSFI) a multidimensional scale for assessment of sexual functioning .

Results. Overall QOL for this sample (N=60) was moderate and treatment procedures caused important problems that had a negative effect on physical, psychological, social aspects of QoL. In addition, the main causes of sexual dysfunctions were in group A lack of arousal (2.33) and lubrication (2.42) while in group B lack of sexual desire (2.62) and arousal (2.35). The real impact of psychological aspects of therapy on female sexual functions should be prospectively studied.

Conclusions. Evaluation of the above variables in BC women is actually the only way to allow them to face a relevant aspect of their QoL, most of the times neglected both by health professionals and themselves too. Importance of data will suggest hospital institutions to consider sexual it as a key point in cancer rehabilitation.

TS90.4

The relationship of Type A Behavior with Life Satisfaction: The Mediating Role of Self Compassion and Emotion Regulation

Derya Karanfil, Özden Yalçinkaya Alkar

Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara, Turkey

Type A Behavior Pattern (TABP) has introduced by Friedman and Rosenman (1974) who observe susceptibility of aggressive, ambitious, competitive individuals for developing coronary heart disease. Based on the pathogenic impact of TABP in every part of person life, the current study aimed to examine association between TABP and life satisfaction. In this regard, the current study examined whether the association between Type A behavior pattern (TABP) and life satisfaction was mediated by self compassion and emotion regulation strategy of cognitive reappraisal based on emprical works that suggest promosing value of self compassion and cognitive reappraisal for psychological wellbeing. An online survey was conducted with 263 working adults in Turkey. Of the participants, 64.3 % were women and 35.70 % were men. Age of the participants ranged from 18 to 63 years (M =35.71). In testing mediation effects, PROCESS macro developed by Hayes (2013) was utilized. The mediation analysis showed that selfcompassion mediated the association between TABP and life satisfaction; however, cognitive reappraisal did not mediate this relationship. This suggests that type A personality has indirect effect on life satisfaction through its effect on self compassion. These findings imply that type A individuals who have greater risk for coronary heart disease have chance to increase their life satisfaction by treating themselves with greater kindness and lesser judgmental attitudes with acceptance.

TS90.5

The Metacognitions About Smoking As A Predictor Of Smoking Use And Dependence Beyond Negative Emotions, Smoking Expectancies And Big-5 In A Turkish Sample

Leyla Alma¹, Adviye Esin Yilmaz-Samanci², Ana V. Nikcevic⁴, Gabrielle Caselli^{5,6}, Bruce Fernie⁷, Marcontino M. Spada³

¹Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

²Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

³London South Bank University, London, UK

⁴Kingston University, Kingston-upon-Thames, UK

⁵Studi COgnitivi, Milan, Italy, ⁶Sigmund Freud University, Milan, Italy

⁷King's College London, London, UK

Smoking studies revealed that smoking behavior depends on multiple factors like negative emotions, smoking expectancies, personality qualities. Recent research has suggested that metacognitions may play role in the initiation, perseveration, and escalation processes of smoking dependence as a way of coping with negative emotions like depression and anxiety. Particularly, positive metacognitions about smoking motivates individuals to engage in smoking as a means of emotional and cognitive regulation. In addition, negative metacognitions about smoking concern uncontrollability of smoking and negative impact of smoking on self-evaluations. This study aims to investigate the unique contributions of metacognitive factors to cigarette use and smoking dependence after controlling for the effect of negative emotions, smoking expectancies and Big-5 personality traits on smoking behavior. A total of 859 Turkish community sample smokers completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Fagerström Test of Nicotine Dependency (FTND), Basic Personality Traits Inventory (BPTI), The Brief Smoking Consequences Questionnaire-Adult (BSCQ-A) and Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire (MSQ). The hierarchical regression analyses revealed that metacognitions about smoking significantly explained smoking use and dependence even after controlling for the effect of negative emotions, smoking expectancies and Big-5 on smoking behavior. All in all, the current findings supported the cross-cultural validity of metacognitive model of smoking, the individual role of metacognitions for predicting smoking use and dependence, and the role of utility of metacognitive intervention techniques to prevent smoking.

TS91 School and development

TS91.1

Adolescent and parental perspectives of systemic influences on black South African adolescent females' career development

Mark Watson¹, Mary McMahon², Elizabeth Stolarczyk^{2,3}

¹*Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa*

²*The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*

³*Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa*

Objective: The discipline of career psychology requires career theories and practices that are suitable for use with the culturally, socially and economically diverse population groups found in developed and developing countries worldwide. The present research investigates systemic influences on adolescent career development from the perspectives of black South African middle class adolescent females and their parents.

Method: The theoretical foundations for the research are Career Construction Theory and the Systems Theory Framework (STF) of career development and the research uses the STF's derivative instrument, the My Systems of Career Influences (MSCI Adolescent). The triangulated research methodology provides quantitative data from the MSCI Adolescent in the form of frequency counts, as well as qualitative data from semistructured interviews with both adolescents and their parents.

Results: The findings suggest a process of acculturation in both the adolescents and their parents from a more traditional to a western culture. Both parents and teachers have systemic impact on the career development of the female adolescents.

Conclusion: The research demonstrates the suitability of the MSCI Adolescent as a holistic, culture fair career counselling instrument for use with diverse populations. The more holistic understanding of systemic influences on career development is considered in terms of theoretical and practice implications.

TS91.2

Ankara School Readiness Project

Sibel Kazak Berument, Elif Burumlu, Ilknur Coban, Secil Karakaya

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

The current study named "Ankara School Readiness Project" is an intervention aiming to improve school readiness of pre-school aged children in a broad manner. Total of 30 children (16 girls, 14 boys) who did not have any preschool education were chosen from a public education center located in a low SES area of Ankara, Turkey. At the beginning of the intervention, children's age range was around 40 to 70 months ($M = 53.7$, $SD = 7.91$). In line with the purpose, the intervention contained three main components as language, cognition and self-regulation skills, and lasted 10 weeks including one week of introduction and pre-assessments, 7 weeks of "Ankara School Readiness Project" curriculum, a post-assessment week and a closing session. Based on the statistical comparisons between pre- and post-assessments of children's Metropolitan School Readiness Test, Emotion Recognition Task and Head-Toes-Knees-Shoulders Task results, the intervention was found to be significantly effective for pre-school aged children's higher level of school readiness, emotion recognition and behavioral regulation skills. If children with environmental difficulties cannot have preschool education, "Ankara School Readiness Project" can at least mildly prepare them to school.

Keywords: intervention, school readiness, socioeconomic status, language, cognition, self-regulation

TS91.3

Childhood Behavioural Inhibition and Attachment: Links to Intolerance of Uncertainty in Young Adulthood

Magdalena Zdebik^{1,2}, Jean-François Bureau³, Ellen Moss⁴

¹Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

²CHU Sainte-Justine Hospital Research Centre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

³University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

⁴Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Objectives: Intolerance of Uncertainty (IU), the tendency to react negatively to uncertain situations, has been identified as an important cognitive component of anxiety disorders. Yet, little is known about its etiology. Links to temperament, particularly behavioral inhibition (BI), and insecure attachment have been proposed in the development of IU, but no prospective empirical investigation has yet been done. **Method:** In the current study, attachment to caregiver and BI of sixty children were assessed at age 6, using observational measures. Mother's anxiety symptoms were assessed when participants were 14-years-old. IU was reported by participants when they were 21-years-old, as was neuroticism. **Results:** Two types of insecure attachment (ambivalence and disorganized controlling) and BI were positively related to IU over a 15-year span, even after controlling for participants' neuroticism and maternal anxiety. Attachment and BI had no significant interacting effect on the development of IU. Maternal anxiety was positively related to child BI and insecure attachment, but not IU. **Conclusion:** This is the first empirical confirmation of a link between the development of IU in young adulthood and childhood ambivalent and disorganized-controlling attachment and BI. These results have etiological as well as preventative implications for anxiety disorders and for all disorders related to IU.

TS91.4

A study on teachers' perceptions of the developmental characteristics and educational supports for at-risk young children from multicultural families in South Korea

Younwoo Lee, Heesook Hwang

Pukyong National University, Busan, Republic of Korea

For over a decade, populations of multicultural families have increased continuously in South Korea. The numbers of young children from these families are also increased continually and more studies are needed regarding these children. In particular, providing more information and resources for these children is imperative for developing appropriate educational programs to support their successful learning later in school. The purpose of this study was to investigate daycare center teachers' perceptions about developmental characteristics and educational supports for at-risk young children from multicultural families. A questionnaire was distributed to teachers at daycare centers located in the Asan and Chunan city areas in South Korea. A total of 278 teachers participated, and the obtained data were analyzed dividing them into two groups by teachers' experiences teaching young multicultural children. The results of this study were as follows. First, both groups of teachers addressed slow progress in language and cognitive development in young multicultural children. Second, the two groups differed in their responses about appropriate timing to begin interventions and effective assessment tools to determine the extent of development. Third, both groups of teachers cited language development and social-emotional development as two areas to focus on, though the two groups also differed in their thoughts about the most needed area for educational supports. Fourth, based on short-answer questions, over half of teachers described difficulties in communicating with parents and the importance of providing trainings for teachers and parents. Based on the results, discussions and implications are suggested in terms of developing programs and implementing effective interventions for at-risk young children from multicultural families.

TS91.5

Self Serving attributions: Educational Implications of Positive v/s negative feedback on college going students

Neha Arora

Indraprastha College for women, New Delhi, India

Objective: The present study tries to examine Self serving attributions (situational v/s dispositional) as a result of positive v/s negative feedback (success or failure condition) on a bogus test of social intelligence.

Self serving attributions refer to the tendency of people attributing success to their own dispositional characteristics and failure to external situational characteristics.

Method: 171 participants were selected from a population of college going students, age 18-21 years. The students were asked to perform a test which could assess their social intelligence. However, the test was bogus as it did not have any right or wrong answer. The students were made to believe that there is one right answer for each question. Half of the students, eighty six, were given the feedback that they were successful on the test whereas the other half, eighty five, were told that they had failed on the test of social intelligence. All the participants were timed for this test.

The students were then asked to fill the attribution questionnaire. After giving the feedback on first bogus test, the students were again given a similar bogus test and the time taken was noted again.

Results: The results indicated that in successful condition, students assigned greater weightage to internal and dispositional factors whereas in failure condition, the students attributed the causes of failure to external situational factors thus showing the self serving biases. T test was also calculated to find whether there was a significant difference between the two tests in time taken in two conditions (Success and Failure). The results indicated a significant difference in the time taken by students on getting success feedback on the two bogus tests. The students, after knowing that they are successful, took significantly less time on the second test. However, we did not get any significant difference in time taken on two tests by students in the failure condition.

Conclusion: These can have promising implications (discussed in the paper) on students which can also be validated by future research in the field

PS02 Evidence Based Alcohol Addiction Treatment in the Netherlands: Challenges for Psychologists

Addiction treatment has undergone a fundamental change in the Netherlands since the start of this millennium. A central role for the changes was the national improvement program "Achieving Results" formulating the policy, initiating projects and monitoring the implementation of innovations. The general aim is to improve the overall quality of the treatment, to manage costs, to bridge the gap between research and clinical work and to improve the position the psychologists in clinical and managerial positions in the treatment services.

In addition, the national health care research organization initiated a research program for addiction, resulting in the evaluation of innovative treatment programs. The central themes are improving and innovating addiction treatment and enhancing the role of psychologists. During the last decades evidence based interventions are implemented through standardized treatment protocols, and the principles of stepped care are applied (presentation dr. W. de Wildt). The development and evaluation of treatment effects of e-mental health interventions are studied (presentation dr. M. Blankers). Tailored treatment approaches for specific client groups such as clients with complex addiction and psychiatric problems (presentation drs. M. Staats) and the group of the elderly with substance use problems (presentation D. van Etten, nurse practitioner) are implemented and evaluated.

The aim of this symposium is in the first place to highlight that there has been considerable improvement and innovation in addiction treatment in the Netherlands, which has resulted in internationally published research articles which also have relevance for psychologists in Europe working in general mental health care or in addiction treatment centers. Novel interventions (blended CBT interventions and I-CRAFT), and adapted programs will be presented. The treatment effects are documented nationally and the improvements over the years will be shown. The audience will learn about the development of the last years and specific innovative topics are selected to give a deeper insight. The possibilities to diminish the treatment gap by evaluation of a new I-CRAFT (internet based Community Reinforcement Approach Family Therapy) are discussed. The treatment and time-reduction effects of blended face-to-face and internet treatment are presented. Second, the evidence of internet interventions (E-mental health) is reviewed. Third, the epidemiology of the outreaching work for addicted patients, based on the CRA approach, is illustrated. Third, the prevention and treatment program for elderly with alcohol problems is shown with the results of the first cohorts.

PS02.1

Treatment of substance use disorders: effectiveness and innovation of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in clinical practice

Wencke De Wildt, Loes Marquenie

Jellinek, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Objective: To provide evidence of the improvement and innovation of addiction treatment services in the Netherlands. Addiction treatment in the Netherlands has undergone a fundamental change. Manual based cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) was introduced in the field and Routine Outcome Measurement was implemented. Although CBT has proven efficacy in the treatment of substance use disorders, it is also important to assess its effectiveness in clinical practice. Low treatment compliance, patients who do not benefit from treatment and high relapse rates challenge us to further improve and innovate our interventions.

Methods: In this presentation data are presented on the effectiveness of CBT for substance use disorders in routine clinical practice in the Netherlands. Changes and improvements which aim at enhancement of treatment compliance and treatment results are discussed. We focus on the additional value of medical assisted detoxification and the additional value of integrating ehealth in outpatient CBT.

Results: We present follow-up data on more than 8000 patients which were treated with standardized CBT. Furthermore, we present data which illustrate that treatment results are improved by adding medical assisted detoxification for specific subgroups of patients with alcohol use disorders. Also, an innovative blended CBT program, developed at Jellinek, is demonstrated. Treatment results are provided and compared to traditional face-to-face Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (N=1500 per year). Results in clinical outcomes, client characteristics, and time in treatment will be discussed.

Conclusion: Treatment outcome obtained in randomized control trials are also found in routine practice. A number of strategies are available to enhance treatment results.

PS02.2

Computer-Based Interventions for Problematic Alcohol Use: a Review of Systematic Reviews

Matthijs Blankers¹, Udo Nabitz²

¹*Trimbos, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

²*Arkin Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Objective: The aim of this study is to provide an overview of knowledge and knowledge gaps in the field of computer-based alcohol interventions by (1) collating evidence on the effectiveness of computer-based alcohol interventions in different populations and (2) exploring the impact of four specified moderators of effectiveness: therapeutic orientation, length of intervention, guidance and trial engagement.

Methods: An overview of systematic reviews of randomized trials to reporting on the effectiveness of computer-based alcohol interventions published between 2005 and 2015.

Results: Fourteen reviews met the inclusion criteria. Across the included reviews, it was generally reported that computer-based alcohol interventions were effective in reducing alcohol consumption, with mostly small effect sizes. There were indications associated that longer, multisession interventions are more effective than shorter or single session interventions. Evidence on the association between therapeutic orientation of an intervention, guidance or trial engagement and reductions in alcohol consumption is limited, as the number of reviews addressing these themes is low. None of the included reviews addressed the association between therapeutic orientation, length of intervention or guidance, and trial engagement.

Conclusions: This overview of systematic reviews highlights the mostly positive evidence supporting computer-based alcohol interventions in addition to revealing a number of knowledge gaps that could guide future research in this field.

PS02.3

Routine Outcome Management in an Urban Outreaching Addiction Treatment Service

Monique Staats¹, Udo Nabitz², Hendrik Roozen³

¹*Arkin, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

²*Arkin Research Department, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

³*Novadic-Kentron, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Objective: To measure and evaluate treatment outcome of an outreaching treatment approach including the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) of complex chronic addiction (addiction and psychiatric problems) patients in a large Dutch city.

Methods: In a naturalistic cross-sectional design treatment effects were measured with the Health of Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS) and two additional treatment satisfaction scales. The baseline measurement for the treatment outcome was assessed for the discharge cohort of 2013. In 2014 a training program to train the professionals in the principles of CRA was started. The follow-up assessment was carried out for the discharge cohort of 2015.

Results: The patient cohorts of 2013 and 2015 do not differ in terms of demographic or diagnostic characteristics.

The baseline measure of 2013 (HoNOS total score) shows a treatment effect rate (medium to large effect size of Cohen) of 38%. In the baseline measure N = 586 patients were included. In the follow-up measure of 2015 the HoNOS total score shows an improvement rate of 40% (N = 486). Several specific HoNOS scales show a slight improvement.

The baseline measure of 2013 on the treatment satisfaction scales is 7,0 for the treatment effect and 7,5 for the attitude of the professionals, based on N = 90 patients. In 2015 the satisfaction score is 7,3 and 7,6 based on N = 183 patients.

The predictors for a positive treatment effect that is, having a double diagnosis and having a high pre-treatment HONOS score, remain stable over 2013 and 2015.

Conclusion: There is a respectable effect size but and a high patient satisfaction achieved by the outreaching service. A clear improvement in the general effect size and patient satisfaction related to the implementation of the CRA principles cannot be shown. Further research is needed to identify the specific effects of the CRA training for the professionals. More specific measurements are needed. However the small positive differences are promising. The focus of the next years is the enhancement of monitoring and feedback systems and the training and supervision of professionals applying the CRA principles.

PS02.4

A Group Treatment for the Elderly with Alcohol Problems

Dick Van Etten, Gardien de Weert

¹*Jellinek, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

²*Arkin Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Background: Alcohol problems in the elderly is a growing problem in recent years. During the past decade there has been a large increase of the elderly in treatment services in the Netherlands. The increase of clients older than 55 years in alcohol treatment services is 28% in the period from 2005 till 2015. (Wisselink et al. 2016). An urban treatment service (Jellinek Utrecht) has developed an intervention program for the elderly to cut down problematic drinking. The group treatment was implemented in 2006.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of the specialized group treatment for elderly to achieve abstinence, to cut down drinking, and to reduce common mental disorders.

Methods: In a pre-post design, clients were allocated in an intervention-group or in a waitinglist-group. A pre- and post-assessment was carried out. The primary outcome is alcohol consumption and common mental disorders. A clinical interview was carried out using the modules of the MATE (Measuring Addictions for Triage and Evaluation, Schippers et al. 2010) concerning consumption, craving, depression, physical symptoms, anxiety and stress.

Results: The pre- post comparison shows that after the intervention alcohol consumption decreased more among the clients of the intervention group as opposed to the clients in the waitinglist group. The number of days of alcohol consumption in the intervention group is lower than in the waiting list group. In the intervention group 70% of the clients are abstinent whereas the corresponding proportions in the waiting-list group is 47%.

Conclusion: Based on the evaluative study of the group treatment to reduce the alcohol problem in the group of clients older than 55 years a positive effect is demonstrated. The intervention group is more effective in achieving abstinence and reducing common mental disorders when compared with to the waitinglist group.

Schipper, G.M., Broekman, T.G., Buchholz, A., Koeter, m.W., & van den Brink, W. (2010) Measurements in the Addictions for Triage and Evaluation (MATE): an instrument based on the World Health Organization family of international classifications. *Addictions*, 105, 862-871.

Wisselink, D.J. Kuijpers, W.G.T & Mol, A. (2016). *Kerncijfers Verslavingszorg 2015. Landelijke Alcohol en Drugs Informatie Systeem (LADIS)*. Houten: Stichting Informatievoorziening Zorg.

TS92 Society and change

TS92.1

Exploring the symbolic link between *youth* and *work* through Emotional Textual Analysis

Fiorella Bucci

Ghent University, Gent, Belgium

The Emotional Textual Analysis is a method of text and discourse analysis which was developed for enabling psychoanalytically informed psychosocial interventions in and with organisations. By exploring how the different social actors variously symbolise their shared social and organisational reality, ETA allows the psychologist to identify crisis factors as well as development resources in local relations, thereby supporting targeted interventions. This presentation discusses the results of an intervention research study commissioned within the framework of an apprenticeship program in Italy and aimed at fostering youth participation in the labour market. Interviews and focus groups with young workers and their corporate mentors were conducted and comparatively analysed through ETA in order to understand: a) what value does work acquire today for young people entering the labour market? b) what does the hiring of young workers represent within company life? Significant points of divergence and intersection emerge between these two perspectives. The youngsters' ecological view of work as a learning environment where social relations are essential clashes with the companies' emphasis on dehumanised velocity, linearity and control. At the same time, both young workers and mentors see labour protection as a primary factor for belonging and cohesion. The study points to the symbolic link between youth and work as a central issue in future psychological research and intervention.

TS92.2

Adolescents' Perceptions of Puberty in Europe: Data Comparison from Germany, Lithuania, Poland, and Bulgaria

Neringa Griqutyte

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Based on data from Western countries, puberty has been found to be among possible risks factors for negative consequences for psychosocial adaptation, in particular for girls and for those adolescents who enter puberty at a relatively early age. In studies that include objective and subjective measurements of puberty, adolescents' self-reports are considered among the most revealing of psychological peculiarities of development, as they reflect qualities of the individual mood and well-being.

Objectives. The aim of the study is to assess adolescents' perception of puberty in several cultural contexts in Europe and to identify affecting factors, such as perceived reactions by proximal social contexts, sexual education at school, religion.

Method. This study is a part of broader research „Puberty x Culture“. 13 years old adolescents in four European countries (Bulgaria, Germany, Lithuania, and Poland) filled the questionnaires with both open and closed questions to assess their perceptions of puberty and developmental outcomes. The questionnaires were handed out anonymously and were answered by the pupils in their classrooms. In total, the self-reflections of puberty of 170 adolescents were collected.

Results. The study revealed that the adolescents' evaluations of puberty are not uniform and differ according to country and gender. Boys in all four countries feel that puberty is positive, natural, important and makes them strong. Girls in Germany and Poland have feelings that puberty makes them weaker, and the more negative perception of puberty is characteristic only for German girls. Though research finds that children who hit puberty before their peers are more likely to have mental health problems, however both adolescent boys and girls in this study evaluated late puberty more negatively than early puberty. Since the perceived evaluations of significant others' on ones' puberty seems very important in adolescence, the guidance how to navigate development and strengthen resilience to negative outcome are discussed.

TS92.3

Human rights, ecological crisis and communities. Social-psychological aspects of human-environment relationship

Bruno Maria Mazzara, Mauro Sarrica

Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

The link between environmental protection and human rights has been widely explored, in terms of reshaping of traditional human rights in relation to increasing ecological problems, but also towards the definition of a new set of human rights, more specifically related to the environment. In particular, a lot of attention has been dedicated to the consequences of climate change, which is going to cause severe changes in the living conditions of people, and is responsible for a dramatic increase of forced migrations. The role of psychology in this field has been usually devoted to understand the potential threats to mental health as well as the ways in which resilience and adaptation could be enhanced. In addition to these, other issues may be clarified adopting a social-psychological point of view. One of them is how environmental related problems and environmental rights, as well as traditional human rights endangered by environmental problems, could enter in the life space of individuals as ethical matters, mainly characterised in terms of intergenerational perspective. More in general, attention should be paid to the social-psychological processes involved in the shaping of ecological citizenship and public engagement, which are often firstly activated at the level of local communities and of interpersonal relationships, and sometimes related to some form of "inclusive democracy" project. These experiences show the crucial role that the relationship with the environment plays in psychological life: as stated by eco-psychological movement, a sense of ecological embeddedness and an optimal reciprocal connection with the nature are essential to ensure personal well-being and to foster environmental action and sustainable lifestyles.

TS92.4

Renegotiating identities in a changing environment

Shiva Khalili

Sigmund Freud Private University, Vienna, Austria

Beliefs including worldviews provide a framework of meaning and norm-setting behavior for individuals and groups. The paper summarizes some of the evolutionary explanations for the formation of these beliefs, then briefly reviews their functions and changes throughout the history in the context of changing environments (climate, tools etc.). Together with the humanist and existentialist philosophies, the naturalistic-oriented modern sciences of the 21st century provide ideas and holistic narratives, that have become a source of meaning-giving beliefs and ideas for increasingly more individuals across the world, replacing traditional religious beliefs and narratives regarding the origin, and end, and meaning of life. The paper discusses the challenges to individuals in secular and religious societies, and related risks and benefits, with respect to these changes in individual and collective beliefs.

Further the paper suggests that "secular" scientific education (including information about all cultures and religions in their evolutionary and developmental context), psycho-educative programs (such as life-skills training that includes critical thinking as well as general information about human cognitive biases), together with respect and celebration of elements of all cultures as part of modern humanity's heritage can decrease the in-group/out-group aggression, and discrimination related to membership of a certain meaning-giving belief system. This can help provide a safer context for developing and (re-)negotiating identities in a changing environment.

TS92.5

The global risks as a socio-psychological phenomenon: Russian students' attitudes toward the threat of nuclear war.

Timofei Nestik^{1,2}

¹*Institute of psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*

²*Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

Objectives: The psychological peculiarities of global risks are considered, and the socio-psychological phenomena affecting person's attitudes toward global risks are studied. The study 1 (N=241) examined the relationship between Russian students' attitudes toward global risks (environmental, societal, economic, geopolitical, technological) and their socio-psychological characteristics. **Method.** Several scales were used: Global social identification (Reese et al.'s, 2014); ZTPI (Zimbardo, Boyd, 1999); Social Axioms Survey (Leung, Bond, 2010); World Assumptions Scale (Janoff-Bulman, 1989). **Results:** The results confirmed the relationship between the person's concern about global risks and the global identity, assumptions about justice of the world, fate control, negative past and fatalistic present. The readiness to participate in collective actions to prevent global catastrophes correlates positively with the global identity, assumptions about benevolence of the world, reward for application and social complexity, positive past and future orientation. In the study 2 (N=633) the Russian students' attitudes toward the threat of nuclear war were studied. It was shown that the support for a preventive nuclear attack is related to a syndrome of several traits: strong positive ethnic identity, belief in possibility to survive in a nuclear war, fatalism, negative past, short extension of future perspective, and low social trust. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of two studies, it is suggested that a positive image of future and clarification of opportunities are more effective in global long-term risk prevention than an alarmist approach. The directions for further psychological research in the field are proposed.

KEY30 Not Your Grandparents' Psychology: 21st Century Solutions to Old Problems

KEY30

Not Your Grandparents' Psychology: 21st Century Solutions to Old Problems

Susan Fiske

Princeton University, Princeton, USA

As an open letter to my daughter and her generation of psychologists about the field's progress since my parents' time, this talk is by extension a letter to three generations of colleagues, with optimism illustrated from our current work. Have courage: The field is finding 21st c solutions that would have pleased our elders. Some examples include (1) Cultural and subcultural comparisons help solve generalizability concerns. For example, stereotype content research has gone global, with results that confirm and disconfirm the model, extending it. (2) Natural language processing helps solve the subjectivity of words, without losing their richness. The stereotype content of open-ended descriptions shows the emergent properties of category mash-ups. (3) Adversarial collaboration helps solve replicability, when new approaches challenge existing results. Our Stereotype Content Model encounters alternatives, but teams cooperate, with constructive results. (4) Converging methods—lab, online, field—produce parallel warmth-competence tradeoffs by race and status. Science advances.

KEY31 Epidemiological research on eating disorders: a selection of recent advances

KEY31

Epidemiological research on eating disorders: a selection of recent advances

Pauline Jansen

Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Psychiatric epidemiology has a long tradition, starting early in the 20th century. Major advances in the field followed, driven by the release of the DSM, the first large community surveys and the development of reliable structured interviews and questionnaires. However, research on eating disorders and problematic eating behaviours lags behind other branches of psychiatric epidemiology, with eating disorder researchers starting to use epidemiological designs only around the turn of the century. This research has resulted in several important, novel insights. In this presentation, I will outline some of these recent findings on eating behaviours and disorders, based on the work of others along with examples of my own research which is embedded in child cohort studies. First, epidemiological studies have provided a more nuanced picture of gender differences in eating pathology than previously was assumed based on treatment-seeking samples. Second, repeated assessments have been very useful in determining temporality in associations, which allows careful inferences on causality. Third, prospective data collection facilitates research on early predictors of aberrant eating behaviours, and on the onset and developmental course of disorders. As with any type of research, epidemiology also comes with its disadvantages and findings should always be interpreted in the light of any potential limitations. Nevertheless, epidemiological studies have complementary value to clinical research, and may provide promising directions for future interventions.

EFPA41 Psychosocial Needs of Refugees

Members of the Working Group on Refugees, the Standing Committee on Crisis and Disaster Psychology and the Board on Human Rights of EFPA present on the psychosocial needs of refugees and the role psychologists can play in their support.

Europe is confronted with a large influx of migrants from Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Hundreds of thousands of people have left their countries to avoid war, terrorist activities, prosecution, and poverty, to seek a new life in Europe. The plight of the people is dreadful; thousands have lost their life while crossing the Mediterranean, and living conditions upon arrival in Europe are poor. While humanitarian support is improving and some EU countries take up large numbers of migrants, they generally face huge difficulties in finding a new place to live, accommodating to their new environment, building up a new life amidst prejudice and hostility, and coping with mental health problems caused by their stressful experiences.

EFPA41.1

Psychological support in the European refugee crisis

Ulrich Wagner

University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Migration is the primary topic of public debates in these days. Psychologists have a broad knowledge about processes related to migration. This knowledge enables them to deliver professional help - if the aim is to reduce the suffering that often goes along with migration. Based on different examples, the presentation describes how psychological interventions and suggestions could contribute. In addition, the presentation also brings attention to shortcomings of professional help and preconditions that should be fulfilled to make psychological interventions more effective.

EFPA41.2

Psychosocial Needs of Refugee Children

William Yule

Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College, London, United Kingdom

The recently published British Psychological Society's Guidance for Psychologists working with Refugees by the Presidential Task Force on Refugees and Migrants draws attention to the particular needs of unaccompanied minors. Most are male, aged 16-18 years and often traumatised. Their mental health, educational and social care needs will be discussed.

EFPA41.3

What is autonomy?

Karin Teepe

Parcours d'Éxil Health Care Center for Torture Victims, Paris, France

Refugees don't come to a European country because they would seek for a better life but because they lost nearly everything. The recognition procedure of their status is long, they are sheltered or do not have a working permission, living from public aid. In these conditions, what is autonomy for them, and for helpers? What role psychologists can play on this central question?

EFPA42 Improving the quality of tests and testing approaches, ideas and inspirations from different countries

Valid psychological assessment is only possible if competent test users use good instruments in the appropriate context. Competent test users need training in choosing, administering and interpreting tests. Test user qualification is addressed in different European countries in different ways. Several psychologists' organizations try to improve test quality by test reviewing. On one hand, reviews allow potential test users to get independent information about tests. On the other hand, test reviewing has an impact on test authors and publishers because it communicates test standards to all user groups, not only persons with a high competence in test theory.

In small countries, the situation for test authors, test publishers and test users differs very much from the situation in large countries. There is a very limited number of potential test authors, the publishers face a small market which is not very attractive, independent test reviewing is difficult because the language community is small and well connected, and test users often have to deal with the compromises which are necessary under these conditions. How can the quality of tests and testing be improved under such conditions?

Test user training and certification aim at test users in a specific country but are not necessarily limited by national or language borders. The UK experience shows that such a system is not only attractive within the country where it was implemented. In the UK, more than 11,000 qualified test users are registered; many of them are non-UK residents. How is such a success possible?

In research projects, tests are often used via internet. In contrast to traditional paper-and-pencil testing, the legal boundaries of internet testing are not clear. Additionally, tests can be used in different ways: single items can be isolated from complete tests, rearranged, used for new purposes. We need guidelines for using assessment instruments for research purposes. Such guidelines are proposed.

Most psychological tests are designed to measure traits or states of persons. Two approaches from Austria and the USA focus on work environments and persons within them. One is the assessment of the quality of instruments which measure work place stress. The criteria for reliability and validity of the instruments differ from those of instruments for individuals. The other approach is a platform for instruments and methods which are used for risks assessment of psychological workload. Here, authors can register their instrument and provide information about its quality with respect to defined criteria.

These examples are meant to inform about new developments in different countries. Though a direct transfer might often be impossible due to different legal situations in several countries they might help to develop solutions for similar problems in other countries.

EFPA42.1

The need for quality: "PsyBel Expert" - A criteria checklist for instruments for the risk assessment of psychosocial workload

Paul Jimenez

University of Graz, Graz, Austria

Objectives: During the last years there were strong discussions about the quality of instruments and the way of assessing psychosocial risks in Austria and Germany. The national and international legislative is forcing the professionals in Work and Organizational Psychology to react.

Method: An initiative to raise the quality was started in Austria by the psychological association which is now visible in the web page "PsyBel Expert" (www.psybel-expert.info). This initiative intends to assure the quality of psychological instruments and methods used for risk assessment of psychosocial workload. Experts from universities and from practice contributed to that project.

Results: Now authors can announce their instrument on the web page if it is included fully in the list of PSYNDEX-Tests in the ZPID and if the authors filled in a statement with a list of criteria and signed that statement. The criteria checklist is based on the requirements for instruments generally and specifically for instruments for psychosocial risk assessment. The different sections in the

criteria checklist focus on assessment topics, psychological concepts, methods and procedures, structure, analyses, interpretation, psychometric properties, usage references and published results. In this presentation the structure of the criteria checklist, the background and the procedures as well as current results will be discussed.

Conclusions: The aim of the PsyBel Expert initiative is to establish clarity and transparency for authors and for users on the basis of current psychological knowledge and standards. This effort therefore helps to present the quality of professional psychological work in the field.

EFPA42.2

Assessing the Quality of Instruments: A Focus on Workplace Stress

Kurt Geisinger

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA

The quality of workplace stress assessment should be evaluated using the same criteria used in other psychological measures. These criteria include primarily validity and what may be considered components of validity: reliability and fairness (American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association & National Council on Measurement in Education, 2014). The utility of the measures (impacted by its costs-direct and indirect--and its usefulness) should also be factored. The nature of workplace stress is a particularly difficult variable to assess due to the difficulty identifying proper criteria against which to judge measurement instruments and individual differences in reacting to varying levels of such stress. In such circumstances, initial efforts of measures are often evaluated by their reliability, their association with other measures, and subjective appraisals. If they appear to be used appropriately, then our assessment of utility is raised. Similarly, there are large differences in costs between interviews with psychologists and self-response surveys; such differences do not impact the science of such studies but do impact utility.

Some aspects of workplaces serve as indicators of the impact of workplace stress: turnover, job satisfaction, workplace complaints, illness, and the like. Such validation efforts are likely to be complex, but will help us to understand workplace stress and its impact on workers. And that information is exactly the way in which construct validity

EFPA42.3

Review of tests in the Republic of Croatia

Krunoslav Matešić

Faculty for humanistic and social sciences, Zagreb, Croatia

The state-owned Employment service is active in the Republic of Croatia, systematically publishing psychological instruments for their own needs. There are several private companies publishing psychodiagnostic instruments. Several author publishers were also present, but have ceased their activities following the introduction of fiscal receipts. In 2003, parliament voted in The Psychology Practice Act, upon which the Croatian Psychological Chamber was formed. Based on Article 25 of the Act, the Chamber voted in guidelines on test categorization, cataloguing tests and creating standards for psychological testing.

The tests are categorized into groups A, B and C, from those available to non-psychologists to the most complex psychodiagnostic measures. Research instruments are categorized as 0 (zero). Croatian translations, adaptations and standardizations of foreign instruments from category C and some from category B are controlled by publishers of the original tests. Psychodiagnostic instruments created by domestic authors are subject to review by local experts.

The American Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing by AERA, APA and NCME were translated in 1992 and in 2006 and should be considered the basis for the review of tests and journal articles about them.

The Department of Psychology, University of Zadar publishes research scales and questionnaires in accordance with review practices used for journal articles. There is a journal founded with the aim of evaluating psychological tests, which publishes articles from other fields of psychology alongside those on tests.

EFPA42.4

Encouraging Better Test Use – Transferring the UK experience across borders

Nigel Evans

NEC & BPS, Stroud, UK

Objectives: The British Psychological Society's Psychological Testing Centre (PTC) provides information and services relating to standards in tests and testing for test takers, test users, test developers and members of the public. It includes a register of over 11,000 qualified test users. Increasingly, registrants are non-UK resident, and so a special project was set up to investigate the extent of international interest and inquiry into PTC services.

Method: The practice of the PTC was reviewed to understand its key delivery functions of particular interest to non-UK residents. Data was gathered to structure a profile of international interest. Principle sources ranged from website hits, office enquiries, and numbers of registrants, collated over the period of a year.

Results: Key activities of international interest were found and categorised into:

- Guidelines and best practice statements on standards for the construction, use and availability of tests
- Competence-based test user certification and registration – with almost 20% of registrants coming from outside the UK
- Access to 150+ test reviews in summary or full as reviewed against the EFPA Review Model for the Description and Evaluation of Psychological Tests
- Access to the list of tests which have met benchmark criteria for the award of a Test Registration Certificate

Conclusion: it is possible to set standards in psychological testing for a single country and offer supporting resource, yet still be of transferrable use across borders. Clear links made between ITC, EFPA and BPS sources serve to retain a global applicability of test standards for test use in assessment within Work, Education and Health Settings.

EFPA42.5

Guidelines for the use and development of assessment instruments for scientific research purposes

Mark Schittekatte, Johnny Fontaine

Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Research using assessment instruments is impeded due to a lack of clarity about the terms and conditions of use, a problem that is intensified with the advent of internet-based testing. Based on international copyright regulations and test use practices comprehensive guidelines are proposed.

TS94 Organizational and work psychology

TS94.1

Employee's Positive Affect and Burnout: A Moderated Mediation Model

Zhe Xuan, Qishuo Liu, Ting Liu, Huanchang Pei, Xiang Yao

Peking University, Beijing, China

Positive Affect can be measured as trait, which is the tendency for individual to experience general positive feelings. Previous studies have examined the influence of PA from variety aspects. For example, PA was found a direct effect on stress reduction, increased happiness and reduced burnout. While limited empirical research shows influencing mechanism of PA on burnout. Thus, this study aims to explore the relationship between PA and depersonalization, a dimension of burnout. Besides, we tested whether prosocial motive mediated the relationship between PA and depersonalization, and explored the moderated effect of supervisory support. Both personal and contextual factors are considered in our research.

One hundred and sixteen taxi drivers participated in our research. They were required to complete questionnaires 3 times within a 6-month time frame. Results shows that: 1) PA and prosocial motive were negatively related to depersonalization; 2) prosocial motive played a mediated role between PA and depersonalization; 3) supervisory support positively moderated the relationship between prosocial motive and depersonalization. This research is of benefit to increase PA and reduce burnout of employees.

TS94.2

Attributes of organizational change, change-supportive behavior, unit absenteeism and the well-being of individuals: a three wave study.

Elaine Neiva, Vanessa Nery, Kettyplyn Franco

University of Brasilia, Federal District, Brazil

This study investigates antecedents and effects of change-supportive behavior and how these antecedents and effects vary over the course of an organizational change. Change-supportive behavior is defined as actions employees engage in to actively participate in, facilitate, and contribute to a planned change. Considering various attributes of organizational change (change planning, perceived benefits, motives to change, intensity of the changes, change preparation and risk level), this study investigated the influence of these attributes on change-supportive behaviors, resistance to change, unit absenteeism and on the welfare of individuals.

Objectives: We tested the influence of organization change attributes on change-supportive behaviors, unit absenteeism, wellbeing at work and also tested the mediation effect of change-supportive behavior.

Method: For this reason, it carried out a longitudinal research in which 982 respondents from three public organizations answered scales validated in Brazil. The results obtained through structural equation models point the influence of time and change supportive behavior on individuals' wellbeing and on unit level absenteeism. Absenteeism was measured per days at the unit level. Moderating effect of time was analyzed by the difference between the models considering the three waves of this longitudinal research.

Results: Formal involvement in the change had stable positive effects in each wave, conducted 12, 24 and 48 months after the change was initiated. The effects of anticipated benefits of the change, the change planning, the intensity of the changes and the risk level were moderated by time, such that the former became less and the latter more important as the change progressed from an earlier phase of implementation to a later stage of institutionalization. These variables also showed effects on the welfare of employees during the change process, and this effect was mediated by behaviors to support changes. These variables also showed direct and mediated effects on unit absenteeism. Moderating effects of time correspond with theory regarding discontinuous information processing and gradual shifts in employees' cognitive models of their relationship with the organization. Implications for managing employee behavioral support in different phases of change are discussed.

Conclusion: Moderating effects of time support hypothesis tested and main points of theory.

TS94.3

Reflective Technology Based On A Representative Reflection In Vocational Guidance

Mykhaylo Mykhaylo^{1,3}, Liubov Grygorovska², Lyubov Naydonova²

¹*Institute of Reflective Investigations & Specialization, Kyiv, Ukraine*

²*Institute of Social and Political Psychology of NAES of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine*

³*Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine*

The purpose of the message is to present the technology to overcome the problem of maximum number of consumers of reflexive services influence (now optimum is 12-50 persons, max - till 300 at one time when we use meta-reflective technology of training workshop).

Theoretical concept of representative reflection and technology for its implementation as a tool to solve this problem are presented. The theoretical basis is the group-reflection theory (M. Naydonov), which substantiates a possibility to have access to the community resource, thereby increasing the final amount of reflection in the way of accumulation of the parts of holistic view obtained by individual in different positions. Representative reflection (as we proposed to interpret it) is reflection that takes place on the basis of comparison of the actualized position expressed in the data of subject (individual or group) with evidential (representative) data (community, country). Due to illustration the place of subject among other, and using problematisation representative reflection leads to self-determination concerning the identified differences.

A representative reflection technology and experience of its application in practice of vocational guidance is described (n=398). The examples of different profiles of some groups of respondents (high school students) from different parts of country against the background of the representative sample (n=2000) which starts the process of reflection are presented.

It is proposed to consider the implementation of reflection representative technology as a tool for creating a new practices of social exchanges between science and consumers the its research results

TS94.4

Reduction of Psychosocial Stressors in 16 Austrian Companies

Roland Polacsek-Ernst

University Witten/Herdecke, Witten, NRW, Germany

Objectives: In context of the 2010-2012 European Committee of Senior Labour Inspectors (SLIC) Campaign on psychosocial risks, Austria amended its Occupational Health and Safety Act in 2013. Now it includes psychosocial stressors and forces companies to evaluate these stressors in an objective and regular way. To comply with this law, in over 240 companies the Module2 of Psychosocial Stressors (PBM2) was used to analyze and benchmark the stressors. Measures and adaptations of the work situation and environment are taken to improve the working conditions.

Method: The PBM2 is at its core a survey with 30 questions designed to fulfill the quality requirements of the EN ISO 10075. Sixteen companies with about 7.500 employees already reevaluated the psychosocial stressors with the PBM2 to assess the success of their psychological interventions.

Results: All companies were able to improve their working conditions and reduce work related distress. The average improvement is 8% (on a 100% scale). The best overall development was made for the work environment with 12%, followed by social climate and job requirements with 8% and 8% and finally work organization with 2%. The best company improved by 16%, the worst by 1%. The effects of different interventions will be highlighted.

Conclusion: The PBM2 is a useful instrument to plan and evaluate psychological interventions. The first 16 reevaluations confirm the effectiveness of psychological interventions to reduce work related distress. The changes in the Austrian law and consequent implementation by the labor inspectorate have already improved the working conditions significantly. There are already best practice models to speed up the development.

TS94.5

Relationship Of Dark Personality And Abusive Supervision In Organization

Gülfem Altay, Mehmet Peker, Gülgün Meşe

Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

Abusive supervision is one of the most popular research topics of industrial and organizational psychology recently due to its importance in employee outcomes. Dark personality triads' (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) connection to abusive supervision is also well-established. However there is no study to our knowledge that specifically examines the contextual and environmental factors which may catalyze or alleviate the the negative effect of supervisors' dark personality traits over employees. In this sense, based on self- determination theory and job demands-resources model, the present study asserts that the work related factors namely, competence, autonomy and relatedness, social perceived social support of supervisors will affect the degree of abuse in their supervisory practices and this variance will have an effect over employee related outcomes such as employee burnout and organizational citizenship behavior. The sample group of this research is expected to include 200 supervisors and 600 subordinates in Turkey. In this study we use The Basic Need Satisfaction at Work Scale, Dark Triad Dirty Dozen Scale, Organizational Citizenship Behavior Scale, Burnout Syndrome Inventory Short Version, Abusive Supervision Scale to assess the research variables. Multilevel approach will be used as analytical strategy in which employees is nested within supervisors. The findings and implications will be discussed in the light of literature.

TS95 Parenting and attachment

TS95.1

The Role of Parenting Styles and Attachment in the Relationships of Dark Triad with Authoritarianism and Religiosity

Asli Goncu Kose, Ezgi Yildiz
Cankaya University, Ankara, Turkey

Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy personality traits are known as the Dark Triad and assumptions of Life History Theory (Jonason, Webster, Schmitt, Li, & Crysel, 2012) and Attachment Theory (Bowlby, 1973, 1980) suggest that child-parent relationships and attachment may play crucial roles as antecedents of these traits. However, both antecedents and results of the dark triad was subject to few research (Jonason, Lyons, & Bethell, 2014). The aim of the present study is to investigate the effects of parenting styles and attachment on the dark triad and possible consequences of the dark triad, namely, right-wing authoritarianism and religiosity, which are found to be highly and positively related in recent research (Goncu, 2015). Data was collected from 1024 college students and data entry is in process. The initial results of the structural equation modeling with data derived from a sample of 200 participants revealed that, maternal acceptance/involvement was negatively; fearful and avoidant attachment styles were positively associated with psychopathy; which, in turn, was negatively associated with religiosity. In addition, the direct paths from fearful attachment to Machiavellianism and from avoidant attachment to religiosity were positive and significant. The positive relationships of paternal acceptance/involvement and paternal strict control/supervision with Machiavellianism and religiosity were fully mediated by right-wing authoritarianism. Maternal strict control/supervision was directly and positively associated with Machiavellianism. Finally, the relationship between maternal strict control/supervision and narcissism was fully mediated by anxious/ambivalent attachment style in such a way that, maternal strict control/supervision was positively associated with anxious/ambivalent attachment, which in turn, was positively related to narcissism. The findings are discussed theoretical and practical implications along with directions for future research.

TS95.2

Parenting and Adolescents' Depressive Symptoms in a Romanian Sample: The Mediating Role of Future Time Perspective

Laura E. Brumariu¹, Colleen Bucci¹, Kathryn R. Giuseppone¹, Loredana R. Diaconu-Gherasim²

¹*Adelphi University, Garden City, NY, USA*

²*Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iasi, Iasi, Romania*

Objectives: Cognitive theories emphasize the role played by negative thoughts in the development of depression (Beck et al., 1979). Further, meta-analytic syntheses suggest that parental rearing practices are relevant for adolescent depression (Yap & Jorm, 2015), although less is known about mechanisms explaining these links (Alloy, 2005). We investigated 1) whether future time perspective (FTP), conceptually linked with one's negative belief systems, is associated with depression, 2) whether FTP mediates the relations of parental rearing practices with adolescent depression in a Romanian sample.

Method: Adolescents ($n = 306$, $Mage = 12.85$ years) completed a migration interview, questionnaires assessing maternal and paternal acceptance and psychological control, and questionnaires assessing their FTP and depressive symptoms. Approximately 14.1% of mothers had a history of migration.

Results: To test our goals, we used an SEM framework and conducted path models (direct effects, full mediation, and partial mediation models, (Holmbeck, 1997 method). The partial mediation model showed a very good fit ($\chi^2(3) = 3.51, p = .32$; CFI = .99, RMSEA = 0.02), and comparison of model fit (full vs partial) showed that the partial mediation model is the best fitting model, $\Delta\chi^2 = 24.67, \Delta df = 4, p < .01$. FTP was associated with depression ($B = -.13, p < .05$) and partially mediated the relations of maternal and paternal acceptance, and paternal control with depression. Whereas preliminary analyses showed that maternal history of migration is associated with higher depression, $t(304) = 1.91, p = .057$, this association was no significant in path analyses.

Conclusion: Our study adds to the literature by showing that how adolescents envision the future is related to their depressive symptoms and that FTP is one mechanism explaining the link between parental rearing practices and adolescent depression. Results suggest that parents should be encouraged to adopt parenting practices that support the development of greater FTP and that programs for depression may do well by adding a focus on altering adolescents' FTP (e.g., their anticipations/orientations toward the future). Findings also suggest that adolescents' perceptions of mothers as accepting/supportive may attenuate the negative impact of maternal temporary absence on adolescent depression (Dreby & Stutz, 2012).

TS95.3

The Recursiveness of Attachment Security: From Relationships to Social Networks to Places

Ilker Dalgar¹, Melis Gülerdi¹, Hans IJzerman²

¹Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

²Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

One of the key aspects to human psychology is a psychological sense of safety and security (Bowlby, 1969). People's primary source of psychological safety is other people. But human's abilities to form relationships and to feel safety extends far beyond close relationships. We project relationships onto places and feel safe in homes we are more attached to. Place attachment thus helps extend safety beyond one's attachment in close relationships. But how do we attain place attachment? In the present study, we explore a recursive pattern of attachment from close relationships to social networks to places through data from the Human Penguins Project (IJzerman, et al., <https://osf.io/2rm5b/>) in a sample of 1,507 (Female= 1,048) participants from 12 different countries. To train our model and then confirm, we randomly re-sampled into two. Path analyses explored in the first sample, and then confirmed in the second model, revealed that being more secure in close relationships relates positively to place attachments. We discovered a robust model between these two mediated through less experienced stress and greater diversity (i.e., higher quality) of one's social network. The results consistently reveal that 1) being more secure in relationships relates to 2) less stress, 3) more diverse social networks, and 4) greater place attachment. We presume a causal chain from person to place attachment, but because of the cross-sectional (but robust) nature of our study, longitudinal studies need to be designed to reliably infer causality.

TS95.4

The Relations Between Supportive Parenting and Adolescent's Prosocial Behavior: The Mediating Role of Autonomous Motivation

Yeliz Kindap Tepe¹, Melike Sayil²

¹Cumhuriyet University, Department of Psychology, Sivas, Turkey

²Professor, TED University, Ankara, Turkey

Prosocial behaviour (PB) is one of the important aspects of adolescent's positive development and it is defined as voluntary behaviours that benefit(s) others. According to Self Determination Theory (SDT), adolescents behaving prosocially with an autonomous motivation act towards others' benefit while adolescents' behaving prosocially with a controlled motivation act upon self benefit. Furthermore, parents' support of adolescents' autonomy, relatedness and competence needs would enhance adolescents' self determination. In this research we examined the mediating role of autonomous motivation between supportive parenting and PB longitudinally. 527 high school students (243 males and 243 females) in the ninth grade participated the study. Mean age of the participants is 14.37 (SD= 0.32). To examine the mediating role of autonomous motivation between supportive parenting and prosocial behaviour, separate models were executed for mother-daughter, father-daughter, mother-son and father-son. Results showed that for the mother-daughter model, autonomous motivation fully mediated the relations between supportive parenting and PB towards self and others' benefit. For the father-son model, autonomous motivation partially mediated relations between supportive parenting and PB towards others benefit. Findings were

discussed according to SDT.

Key words: Supportive Parenting, Prosocial Behavior, Autonomous Motivation

TS95.5

Engaging Fathers in Parenting Programs: Evaluation of a National Practitioner Training Program

Patrycja Piotrowska, Lucy Tully, David Hawes, Matthew Burn, Meryn Lechowicz, Daniel Collins, Frances Houwing, Mark Dadds

University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Despite growing interest in the engagement of fathers in evidence-based parenting interventions, father participation rates remain low highlighting the need to improve current engagement strategies. This is especially important given research demonstrating enhanced child outcomes when fathers participate. Practitioners who work with families are an important target to enhance rates of father engagement, and surveys of practitioners indicate they have low levels of competence in engaging fathers. Engaging Fathers in Parenting Programs: National Practitioner Training is a free program aiming to increase practitioner confidence and skills to engage fathers, which may lead to higher rates of father engagement and potentially more effective interventions. The program is being evaluated through questionnaires completed by participating practitioners at three time points: pre- and post-program and two-month follow-up. This presentation will report on preliminary data from six months of program implementation, discussing its effectiveness in changing the levels of practitioner confidence, skills to engage fathers, as well as organisational policies and practices regarding father-inclusive practice. The findings of a benchmarking study, which aims to index the current rates of father engagement in a range of child and family services across Australia, will also be described.

TS96 Attitudes and stereotypes

TS96.1

Priming Sympathy: Predictors, Differences And Mediated Relationships Among University Students In Kenya

Habil Otanga¹, Jayne Mwangi¹

¹*University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya, Kenya*

²*Technical University of Mombasa, Mombasa, Kenya, Kenya*

This quasi-experimental study investigated whether sympathy can be primed and predicted by amount of information given to groups, gender, responsibility, deservingness and schadenfreude. The sample comprised 185 students at Kenyatta University, Kenya. Respondents in three groups read separate sets of information about a real scenario of a refugee family drowning at sea and then responded to a questionnaire. Father's responsibility was manipulated by the detail in information given. Data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (v.20). Deservingness positively predicted responsibility, anger schadenfreude and negatively predicted sympathy for father. Responsibility positively correlated with sympathy for victims but negatively with sympathy for father. Anger, responsibility and deservingness predicted sympathy. No significant gender and group differences on sympathy were found. Deservingness completely and significantly mediated the relationship between specificity of information (group) and sympathy and partially mediated the relationship between responsibility, anger and schadenfreude and sympathy. Findings supported the dual effects of deservingness, i.e. sympathy and schadenfreude. Findings break new ground on the extent to which electronic media go in reporting tragic events to arouse sympathy and altruism in individuals. Since the challenge of refugees is a current issue, the study hopes to continue the debate on the in-group's emotional reactions to out-groups.

TS96.2

The moderating role of perfectionism in the relationship between job demands and workaholism

Damiano Girardi¹, Alessandra Falco¹, Nicola Alberto De Carlo¹, Laura Dal Corso¹, Stefano Bortolato²

¹*FISPPA Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy*

²*Psiop – Institute for the Intervention on Organizational Disease, Padova, Italy*

Objectives: This study investigated the relationship between job demands (i.e., workload), self-oriented perfectionism (SOP), and workaholism. Specifically, according to the Biopsychosocial model (McMillan & O'Driscoll, 2008), we hypothesized that both workload and SOP are positively associated with workaholism, and that SOP may exacerbate the positive association between workload and workaholism.

Method: The study was conducted on a sample of 405 managers of an Italian service organization, who completed a self-report questionnaire. Hypotheses were tested using a moderated regression analysis.

Results: Results showed that both workload and SOP were positively associated with workaholism. Additionally, SOP moderated the positive association between workload and workaholism, which was stronger for individuals with high levels of SOP.

Conclusion: Overall, in line with the propositions of the Biopsychosocial model, this study shows that both personality traits (i.e., SOP) and work-related contextual factors (i.e., job demands) may contribute to the onset of workaholism. Additionally, SOP may exacerbate the positive association between workload and workaholism, so that workaholism may particularly occur when individuals with high SOP experience exceedingly high job demands. Therefore, interventions aimed at preventing workaholism should target both the organization (e.g., enhance job resources) and the worker (i.e., reduce perseverative cognition associated with work).

TS96.3

How Do University Students Perceive Fat People by Stereotype Content Model?

Fatma Sevgili¹, Ezgi Deveci²

¹Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

²Isik Univesity, Istanbul, Turkey

In recent years, studies and models about the exposure of the fat people to discrimination have come to the forefront. Stereotype Content Model (SCM) suggests that warmth and competence are primary dimensions of social perception which are predicted respectively by status and perceived competition. The current study investigated whether university students use these two dimensions to structure of fat people as a social group.

Participants (N = 234, 172 women, 62 men; M = 21.2 years, SD: 1.62) rated the perceived warmth, competence, status, and competition of 7 social groups (young people, elderly people, students, women, men, disabled and fat people).

We used analysis to capture; how these group stereotype contents differentiate according to perceivers, which groups are perceived as similar to each other, and how fat people compare to the prototypical reference groups.

Simple linear regression analysis was conducted to substantiate relationship between stereotype dimensions and social structure in all groups and as predicted, competence and status positively relate but not warmth and competition. Analysis revealed that competence and warmth ratings differed for six target groups except young people. The results showed that for college students, fat people were perceived to be significantly lower in competence compared to the five social groups) except disabled people. Fat people were also perceived to be lower on warmth compared to the old and disabled people; there was no significant difference young people, women and student. Finally, fat people were also perceived to be higher status compared to old and disabled people but perceived to be lower status compared to students, young people, women and men. Results will be discussed in the light of related literature.

Keywords: Stereotype content, warmth, competence, social groups, fat people

TS96.5

The Psychological Signs Of The Patients Who Receive Treatment In The General Clinic

Latife Utas Akhan

Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Turkey

Background:Physical illnesses can cause diverse and multiple psychiatric reactions according to the illness,the patient and the environment in which the patient lives.For most of the physical illnesses,behavioral,emotional, cognitive and inter-personal reactions develop.

Objectives: Studyis conducted in order to identify the psychiatric signs aswellas findings of the patients who receive treatment in the general services of hospitals.

Methods: The study was carried out with a total of500 patients who receive treatment in the general service of a hospital of a Ministry of Health in Turkey between February and May in 2015 by descriptive cross-sectional method.For collecting the data; Patient Charts, SCL 90-R and General Health Questionnaire as well as Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale were utilized. Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test was applied for the Average SCL90-R and General HealthQuestionnaire.As a result of the test,it was detected that both scales did not meet the assumption of normality ($p < 0,05$)Therefore,Kruskal Wallis test of non-parametric was used.

Results:It was observed that the patients in the cardiology,neurology,and plastic surgery departments had a higher rate of signs of obsessive-compulsive disorders;that the patients in the plastic surgery and internal diseases departments had a higher rate of depressive signs; that the patients in the neurology and plastic surgery departments had a higher rate of paranoid ideation;and that the patients in the neurology service had a higher rate of psychoticism.

Conclusions: Overall, it has been observed that the patients hospitalized in the neurology and plastic surgery services had more physiological signs compared to those receiving treatment in the other services

TS97 New directions

TS97.1

Effects of smart feedback on online learners' learning self-efficacy and behavioral patterns

Jerry Chih-Yuan Sun, Chih-Hsuan Chao, Yu-Ling Chen

National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to explore how smart feedback influences online learners' learning self-efficacy and their online learning behavioral patterns. Sequential analysis was applied to analyze the learning behaviors in an online course from 223 graduate students at three universities in Taiwan. A self-developed smart feedback learning management system was used to track the click-through data. The instrument included a learning self-efficacy scale. Learners were randomly assigned into four groups: warning with encouragement feedback, encouragement feedback, warning feedback, and no feedback groups. The results showed that warning with encouragement feedback as well as the encouragement feedback significantly enhanced learners' learning self-efficacy in the online course. Learners in the encouragement feedback group preferred multi-tasking reading. Learners in the warning with encouragement feedback group and encouragement feedback group showed offline behavior in the online course because of learners need to take some rest for continued course. In addition, the integration of warning and encouragement effectively enhanced students' learning self-efficacy. This study suggests that online learning courses can be designed with diversified and refined feedback features. For example, the feedback can be designed in the format of audio or animation. The findings of this study may serve as references for online course designer and learning management system researchers.

TS97.2

The effects of integrating feedback and signaling design with tablet IRS on situational interest, attention, and performance

Jerry Chih-Yuan Sun, Ting-Yu Lin, Pei-Hsun Hsieh

National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of integrating feedback and signaling design with tablet IRS on university students' situational interest and attention. The study utilized a quasi-experimental research design. Surveys, qualitative interview data, and brainwave activities were collected during the experiment. Participants were 98 students, who were randomly assigned into a control group (no feedback), an experimental group 1 (provided with feedback after the tablet IRS activities), and an experimental group 2 (provided with signaling feedback). The results showed that tablet IRS with signaling feedback improved students' situational interest, particularly in the sub-constructs of exploration and novelty. Brainwave data showed no significant differences in attention among the three groups. In addition, although there were no significant differences in academic performance among the three groups, tablet IRS with feedback helped low achievers increase their performance while tablet IRS with signaling feedback helped high achievers improve their performance. The study suggests that tablet IRS with signaling feedback design improves students' situational interest and sustained attention, indicating that such a design facilitate student learning. The instructors may consider using this method with different kinds of signaling design based on the teaching subjects to improve students' interest and participation.

TS97.3

Facebook Self-Presentations, Authenticity and Well-being

Ceyda Tascioglu, Leman Pinar Tosun

Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey

Objective: The aim of the study was to examine to what extent individuals' presentation of their real and false selves were related to their level of authenticity and to their well-being. **Method:** The Self Presentation on Facebook Questionnaire (SPFBQ) was translated into Turkish and was applied to 94 university students and to 86 adults. **Results:** A factor analysis on SPFBQ revealed three factors explaining 69% of the total variance: real self, self-exploration and self-deception. For both samples, Facebook use for presenting real self was higher than for presenting false selves. Also, using it for self-exploration was higher than to use it for self-deception. Next, correlations between self-presentation scores and the well-being measures (life satisfaction and self-esteem) were examined in both samples. Using Facebook for presenting one's real self and for self-exploration were found to have positive associations with life satisfaction, while using Facebook for self-deception had a negative relation with self-esteem in the student sample -but not in the adult sample. Then, relations between individuals' authenticity levels (self- alienation, acceptance of external influence and authentic life) and their self-presentation on Facebook were explored. Self-deception on Facebook was related to different aspects of authenticity in different samples: It was positively related to self-alienation and to acceptance of external influence for students; negatively related to authentic life for adults. **Conclusion:** The results were discussed in the light of online self-presentation literature.

TS97.4

Prognostic possibilities of lateral preferences in ontogenesis

Elena Nikolaeva¹, Eugeny Vergunov², Janna Glosman³, Natalja Karpova⁴

¹*Herzen State Pedagogical University, Saint-Petersburg, Russia*

²*State Research Institute of Physiology and Fundamental Medicine, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia*

³*Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

⁴*Psychological Institute of Russian Educational Academy, Moscow, Russia*

Objectives. Assessment of lateral preference often is used to forecast the adapting or learning opportunities of children. There is a reason to believe that at different stages of ontogenesis the predictive capability of these parameters could be changed significantly. The aim of this work was the analysis of the relation of lateral preferences with the level of IQs in children.

Methods. Children of 7-8 years old (38 boys and 38 girls) and teenagers of 12 years old (70 boys and 70 girls) were participants. For IQ level assessment a Wechsler test was used. A set of sensory and motor tasks was used for an assessment of lateral preferences in sensory and motor sphere.

Results. In the group of children with left profile there were 70% children who had an IQ above 130 points, in the group of children with right profile there were 60%. In the group of children with mixed profile there was not any child with high IQ. However, in adolescence these differences disappear.

Conclusions. It can be assumed that these results are based on the nature of the interaction of the cerebral hemispheres. Myelinization of the corpus callosum is started quite late in ontogeny - about 7 years old. Children with mixed sensorimotor asymmetry are needed to transfer information from one hemisphere to the other. After maturation of the corpus callosum differences between the groups leveled, as there is no "weak" link. Supported by grant RHSF.

TS97.5

Panel Discussion: How to approach the assessment of validity of an instrument, from Classical Test Theory or Modern Test Theory?

Carmen L. Rivera Medina¹, José Noel Caraballo^{2,1}, Raúl Iván Camacho Johnson¹

¹*University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus, San Juan, PR, Puerto Rico*

²*Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Ponce, PR, Puerto Rico*

Although Classical Test Theory (CTT) as well as Modern Test Theory-referred to as item response theory (IRT)-provide information about the measure in which elements of a scale are representative of the latent traits that are being measured, they provide very different images of the precision of a scale. CTT and IRT differ significantly in its processes, its assumptions about the nature of the construct being measured and how do individuals respond to the items of a test. Leading us to the following research questions: 1) What do CTT and IRT (using the Rasch Model) say about the psychometric properties of the Masculine Mood Questionnaire (MMQ) in a sample of 350 university students?, 2) Does the information about the psychometric properties of the MMQ provided by IRT duplicate, complement or contradict the one provided by CTT?, and 3) What implications are there for investigators developing scales or instruments in contemplating one approach versus the other? Conclusions: Both approaches provide useful information and can complement each other. If the instrument being assessed responds to a unidimensional construct, then IRT can be a better option, however CTT allows you to evaluate if a sub dimension in a construct is sustained according to theory. IRT can provide additional information on the response patterns of participants and their possible differential operation. It's important to remember the limitations that CTT has in terms of its dependence on sample size.

KEY22 Will internet-supported psychological treatments help us or even replace us?

KEY22

Will internet-supported psychological treatments help us or even replace us?

Gerhard Andersson

*Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
Karolinska Institute, Solna, Sweden*

Internet-supported psychological treatments have been developed and tested in a large number of trials for a wide range of disorders and conditions. There are now at least 200 controlled trials on internet-supported psychological treatments and to date most studies suggest that effects are larger and dropout less when therapist support is provided. This has recently changed and there are now trials on anxiety and depression suggesting that minimal clinical contact “on demand” may be sufficient. The field has been heavily inspired by medical research and usually controlled trials involve a control group that most often is a waiting-list group, some minimal support, or alternative treatments. One advantage with internet-supported psychological treatments is that they are more easy to conduct and that it is possible to obtain larger sample sizes than is usually the case in psychotherapy research. Psychology has often utilized factorial designs when conducting experiments but this design has rarely been used in modern treatment research. In this talk I will present recent findings from a factorial design trial in which three factors were manipulated when treating persons with depression and depressive symptoms. First, we tested if self-tailored treatment (by the participants) could be as effective as clinician-tailored. Tailoring means that the treatment components are different depending on symptom profile, needs and preferences. Second, we tested if support-on-demand could be as effective as scheduled support from a clinician. Thirdly, we investigated if supervision would have an effect. Thus we had three independent variables within the same trial (N=197) and were able to test main effects and interaction effects. There was no waiting-list group as it is well established that treatment is better than nothing. Preliminary results surprisingly showed that self-tailored treatment was better than clinician-tailored. There was no effect of the way support was provided but support-on-demand was much less time consuming. There was also no effect of supervision. Overall, the findings inspired by work of Professor Ed Watkins, imply that clinicians are less needed than we expected.

KEY23 Educational Neuroscience: Principles, Promises, And Pitfalls

KEY23

Educational Neuroscience: Principles, Promises, And Pitfalls

Lydia Krabbendam

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Cognitive neuroscience investigates processes that are relevant to teaching and learning. Yet, implementing neuroscientific findings in the classroom is by no means straightforward. Any uncritical transfer 'from brain scan to lesson plan' is likely to trigger unrealistic expectations and the formation of so-called neuromyths. In this presentation, I will outline general principles for neuroscientific research that aims to generate educationally relevant knowledge and I will discuss the promises and pitfalls of this approach. First, educational neuroscience should be based on an integration of theories and methods from cognitive neuroscience and educational science. Second, the experimental paradigms used in neuroscience should aim to systematically incorporate factors that are characteristic of the complex classroom situation. Third, field studies should be conducted to investigate the meaning of insights from neuroscientific research for educational practice. We have commenced such an approach, focusing on the development of motivation and social cognition in the social context of the classroom in adolescence. In the presentation, initial results will be discussed, focusing on the interplay between the neural mechanisms underlying social cognitive functions and the social networks characteristic of the classroom.

KEY25 The impact of globalization on psychological ethics: Are we better prepared to meet the challenges that face us??

KEY25

Reflections on the integration of human rights into codes of ethics

Carole Sinclair

Independent Practice, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada

The Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists has included reference to human rights since 1991. The rationale for this and the significance of the distinction made in the Canadian Code between moral rights and human rights will be outlined, as well as its concept of psychology as a moral community that has both individual and collective ethical responsibilities. This will be compared with approaches taken in ethics codes and ethical templates (e.g., the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists) from other parts of the world. Reflections on the benefits, difficulties and impact of integrating human rights into ethics codes will be offered.

KEY26 Gene x environment interactions: for better and for worse

KEY26

Gene x environment interactions: for better and for worse

Judith Homberg

Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

"Our behavior is shaped by complex nature (genes) x nurture (environment) interactions.

A major challenge in the present molecular era is to uncover genetic factors that influence disease risk in interaction with adverse environmental stimuli.

As such, mainstream research in the field of psychiatry concentrates on the negative effects of genetic polymorphisms. However, such polymorphisms wouldn't be maintained throughout evolution when they would only exert negative effects. Rather, it is now commonly accepted that certain common gene polymorphisms increase the sensitivity to environmental stimuli, both adverse and beneficial ones. One well-known common polymorphism that increases sensitivity to environmental stimuli is the short(s)-allelic variant of the serotonin transporter polymorphism. The traditional view is that the s-allele is associated with trait anxiety, and increases risk for depression after a history of early-life adversity. Our data obtained using the serotonin transporter"

TS98 Clinical psychology

TS98.1

Long-term efficacy of psychological interventions: meta-analytic findings

Heike Gerger

University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Objectives: Psychological interventions have been established in diverse areas of health care, for instance, in the treatment of mental disorders, in psychosomatic medicine, or as behaviour change interventions for health problems with a strong behavioural component. The recommendation of such treatments typically relies on empirical evidence from randomized controlled trials (RCTs). In many cases, however, RCTs and meta-analyses primarily focus on the short-term effects, which occur immediately after the end of treatment. **Methods:** The present paper summarizes results from three meta-analyses on the short- and long-term efficacy of psychological interventions in three areas of health care: 1st the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 2nd the treatment of medically unexplained symptoms (MUS), and 3rd enhancing medication adherence in adults with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). **Results:** Psychological interventions were significantly superior to control conditions in reducing PTSD symptoms, MUS, and in enhancing medication adherence at the end of treatment. However, the superiority considerably diminished in the long-term assessments. **Conclusions:** The diminishing superiority of psychological interventions compared to control conditions from short- to long-term assessments could be seen as questioning the value of psychological interventions. I will discuss this view along with possible reasons for the diminishing effects as well as clinical and ethical implications of the presented findings.

TS98.2

Early identification of risk factors, and intervention with 'at risk' young people

Cate Curtis¹, Hannah Merdian²

¹*University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand*

²*University of Lincoln, Lincoln, UK*

Background: Young people are at risk of several serious negative mental health and social outcomes, which impact broadly, particularly when sexual abuse is involved. Despite decades of research, risk assessment tools and interventions used by youth services provide mixed results, especially with regard to predicting/identifying young people at risk in general and of sexual abuse in particular, and there is a largely untapped potential for psychological interventions to be applied.

Objectives: This paper will discuss the development of a tool for early detection of risk of sexual abuse (both as perpetrators and victims), with the ultimate aim of devising evidence-based interventions, combining new and innovative therapies with positive psychology interventions. The over-arching aim of this research is to conduct a preliminary study of 'what works' in the risk identification and interventions currently in use and to use this information, alongside the academic literature, to devise and test assessment tools with the aim of facilitating primary prevention and early intervention - particularly with those at risk of sexual harm.

Results: research to date points to the importance of facilitative factors over motivational factors, such as anti-sociality and impulsivity for perpetration behaviour or lack of a reliable adult attachment for victimisation behaviour. Difficulty in disclosing warning signs, self-blame (in some cases related to fear of consequences) also appear to be implicated for both victims and perpetrators.

Conclusion: Preliminary results point toward the importance of a social-ecological approach, particularly taking into consideration the social context of potential victims and perpetrators to facilitate both early identification and disclosure of abuse [research is ongoing at the time of abstract submission deadline]

TS98.3

The Effects of Sexism and Moral-disengagement on Legitimacy Appraisals about Male Violence

Bedirhan Gültepe, Meral Gezici-Yalçın, Ahmet Yasin Şenyurt, Hamit Coşkun

Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey

Objectives: Although previous research showed positive correlations between sexism and justification of violence, moral justifications were not investigated in the context of attitudes toward male violence against women. Present study aimed to explore the roles of sexism and moral-disengagement, as well as reasons of violent act on legitimacy appraisals about male violence in an experimental design.

Method: 101 students (mean age:19.80, SD=1.11, %68.8 women) participated in the study. Participants were asked to fill in the scales of sexism, moral-disengagement, and self-censorship at first. Then, a short neutralisation task was presented followed by some filler items. Then, participants were presented a short news about university student punched his girlfriend. The reason of violence were manipulated as deservingness, provocation, disrespectfulness, and in the control condition no information was given. After manipulation check, dependent measures were applied.

Results: Analyses of the data revealed that participants in provocation and disrespectfulness conditions, legitimized male violence morally more than in other conditions, $F(3,79)=2.42$, $p<.05$. Besides, they showed more empathy to the perpetrator, $F(3,97)=3.68$, $p<.05$. In addition, legitimized violence in flirting, $F(3,99)=2.84$, $p<.05$. However, the effects of experimental manipulations were disappeared when moral-disengagement was treated as covariate variable.

Conclusion: The findings imply the effect of morality judgements are crucial on approval of male violence against women. Additionally, moral disengagement was found to be positively correlated with two components of sexism (for hostile sexism $r=.46$, $p<.01$, for heterosexual intimacy $r=.34$, $p<.01$).

TS98.4

An explanatory model to predict perceived global health of cardiovascular patients from a cognitive affective frame. Male and female differences

Carmen Tabernero^{1,4}, Bárbara Luque^{2,4}, Esther Cuadrado^{2,4}, Tamara Gutiérrez-Domingo^{2,4}, Rosario Castillo-Mayen^{2,4}, Alicia Arenas^{3,4}

¹*University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain*

²*University of Cordoba, Córdoba, Spain*

³*University of Seville, Sevilla, Spain*

⁴*IMIBIC, Instituto Maimonides de Investigación Biomédica, Córdoba, Spain*

Background: The recent growing of chronic diseases, as cardiovascular disease, require the collaboration of multidisciplinary sciences to research on improvement the quality of life of these patients. From a psychosocial perspective, previous studies had demonstrated the influence of age, educational level and social support on the health care.

Objectives: The aim of the present research was based to provide the proposal of a predictive model for perceived global health on cardiovascular patients where these variables are influencing on affective and cognitive system to cope with these chronic diseases.

Method: A sample of 594 patients (Mage = 64; SD = 9.24; from 34 to 82 years; 84% males) with cardiovascular disease participated in this research. Affective-cognitive variables as affective balance, emotional regulation self-efficacy, outcome expectancies and cardiac self-efficacy are assessed and inserted in a model as predictors of health perception.

Results: The proposed model showed a good fit (GFI = .996; AGFI = .98; CFI = .997; RMSEA = .023 [LO= .00; HI= .06] and a 33% of variance of perceived global health was explained (R2 adj. = .33; $F(7, 586) = 42.51$; $p < .001$). The male sample showed higher levels of studies, affective balance, social support, emotional regulation self-efficacy, outcome expectancies and perceived global health.

Conclusion: The sex differences were discussed in front of develop specific interventions to improve quality of live from their affective-cognitive systems.

TS98.5

Consulting Psychology Telepractice: Uses, Ethical Issues, and Helpful Resources

Stewart Cooper

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, USA

Based on the research on psychological telepractice in the United States of America in general, and the much more limited studies of technology use in consulting psychology that have been published in that country, this session will report the results of a survey, sanctioned by the Society of Consulting Psychology (SCP), APA Division 13, conducted to gain an understanding of the nature and level of the current consultation telepractices of consulting psychologists. This research investigation focused on learning about consulting psychologists' utilization of technology in their applied work. Extensive utilization of both productivity tools as well as communication/collaboration tools such as was found. This session will articulate several key telepractice ethical and legal issues and challenges faced by US consulting psychologists such as privacy and security of the information. The session will also introduce the participants to various guidelines for telepractice that have emerged in the USA in recent years, including the APA Guidelines for Telepsychology Practice (APA, 2013) plus several website and other resources, that might be helpful to applied psychology telepractice work. The utilization of technology by consulting psychologists has increased at exponential rates, and its practice has developed in the absence of a strong foundation of knowledge and ethical and legal standards. This results and identified resources from this study seek to address some of the latter.

TS99 Psychopathology

TS99.1

Dysfunctional Schema Modes And Comorbidity Of Psychiatric Symptoms In People With Epilepsy (Pwe): An Exploratory Study

Nadia Shafique, Muhammad Tahir Khalily

International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan

The present study investigated the occurrence of dysfunctional schema modes in people with epilepsy and its association with the comorbidity of psychiatric symptoms. Epilepsy is characterized by recurrent seizures, affecting about 65 million people worldwide, and nearly 80% of epilepsy occurs in developing countries (WHO, 2012). Moreover, the prolonged nature of treatment, stigma, and changes in brain activities affect the behavior and lead to psychopathology. To date, no known research has identified the maladaptive schemas modes and how these modes contribute to psychiatric disorders among people with epilepsy. Dysfunctional schema mode refers to the current or persistent state of an individual when early maladaptive schemas or coping responses result in distressing emotions, avoidance or behaviors (Young et al., 2003). The data collected from the 108 PWE from different neurological departments of various hospitals in Pakistan. The age range of the participants from 16 to 50 years with a mean age ($M=24.91$, $SD=7.42$) and taking antiepileptics from more than 1 year at least and having no previous history of psychopathology or substance abuse. Moreover, the verbal consent was secured, and confidentiality assured to the participants of the study. A brief history (Semi-Structured Interview) was taken from the PWE about the history of seizure and other demographic variables. After socializing to the purpose of the study, Schema Mode Inventory and Symptom Checklist-90 administered. Results indicated that dysfunctional coping modes, child modes, and maladaptive parent domains positively correlated with somatization, interpersonal, obsession, depression, paranoid, hostility, phobia, anxiety, psychoticism, and global severity index. Moreover, adaptive modes negatively correlated with the psychiatric symptoms. Socioeconomic status was also significantly mediating the relationship between maladaptive coping modes and depression. The present study highlights that the people with epilepsy need not only medical treatment but also required psychotherapeutic management. Keywords: Epilepsy, Schema Modes, Psychiatric Symptoms

TS99.2

Psychological impact and risk factors of early PTSD in emergency team after Paris terrorist attacks : a cross sectional study

Carla De Stefano^{1,2}, Massimiliano Orri³, Jean Marc Agostinucci^{2,4}, Haroun Zouaghi⁴, Frederic Lapostolle², Thierry Baubet^{1,5}, Frederic Adnet²

¹Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UTRPP, (EA4403), F-93430, Villetaneuse, France

²AP-HP, Urgences-Samu 93, Hopital Avicenne, Université Paris 13, 93000 Bobigny, France

³CESP, Faculty of Medicine – Paris-Sud University, UVSQ, INSERM, Paris-Saclay University, 94805, Villejuif, France

⁴French Red Cross, Seine Saint Denis District, Aulnay-sous-Bois, France

⁵AP-HP, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and General Psychiatry, Avicenne Hospital, France

Background: The terrorist attacks in Paris and Saint Denis in 2015 were an unprecedented traumatic event in France. The health care professionals (HCP) involved in the care of the victims faced a difficult distressing situation.

Objective: To estimate the effect of direct participation in the rescue on PTSD symptoms among HCP.

Methods: Two weeks after the attacks, 613 professionals of three hospitals in the suburb of Paris were invited to complete an anonymous questionnaire. Multivariate Poisson model estimated the effect of participating in the rescue (exposure variable) on the number of PTSD symptoms measured by the Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ; outcome variable), adjusted for covariates.

Results: Among the 233 professionals who completed the assessment (38% response rate), 130

participated in the rescue (56%). The participation was associated with a higher number of symptoms of PTSD ($RR=1.34, p=.002$). Female gender ($RR=1.39, p<0.001$) and having a basic training ($RR=1.42, p=.004$) were also associated with more PTSD symptoms. Participants in the rescue were 2.76 times more at risk to have a probable PTSD diagnosis ($OR=2.76, p=.037$), defined as reporting at least 6 PTSD symptoms.

Discussion: HCP directly involved in the rescue of the victims of Paris attack reported a significantly higher psychological impact than those not directly involved in term of PTSD symptoms. Health care professionals would benefit from a trauma-specialized psychological management in these situations.

TS99.3

Relationship between adolescent mental health and aggression based on General Aggression Model

Yuan Yuan Zhang^{1,3}, Yan Jin², Fangzhong Xu³

¹Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

²Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

³Tongde Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Objectives: to investigate the relationship between the psychological health level and aggression in adolescents, based on the General Aggression Model (GAM).

Method: This study was divided into two parts. Study 1 used measurement method to identify the relationship between the mental health and aggression in adolescents. Study 2 utilizes three experiments to further explore the relationship based on GAM. The Recognition and Preference, the Emotional Stroop paradigm and the Competitive Task Paradigm were used to discuss the relationship between mental health and accessible cognition, accessible affects, and arousal.

Results: 1. There was a negative correlation between psychological health level and aggression. 2. In the preference test, low level group of psychological health selected more aggressive words than neutral words, and the reaction time was significantly longer. 3. In the Stroop, low level group judged the color words with significantly longer reaction time. 4. Before and After the Point Subtraction Aggression Paradigm, low level group changed greater in their pulse, blood pressure, and the differences were significant; low level group perceived strongly about their physiological changes, but no significant difference; and they perceived weakly about their behaviors and environmental impacts, and the differences were significant.

Conclusion: Adolescent mental health affect aggression as an important variable. The research results have enriched the GAM model, and provides the suggestion for the prediction and intervention of aggression.

TS99.4

Childhood abuse, maladaptive schemas and psychopathology: A comparison of clinical and non-clinical samples of adolescents

Ibrahim Yigit¹, Melike Guzey Yigit¹, Cihat Celik¹, Harun Kilic²

¹Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

²Aksaray State Hospital, Aksaray, Turkey

Cognitive theories of psychopathology hypothesize that early adverse experiences with parents play an important role in the development of maladaptive schemas. Many studies have supported the mediating role of maladaptive schemas in the relationship between early childhood adversity and psychopathology in both clinical and non-clinical samples of adolescents. However, to the best of our knowledge, there has been no study to test simultaneously the mediating role of maladaptive schemas in a combined model included in both clinical and non-clinical sample of adolescents. The aim of the present study is to test the hypothesized mediation model that disconnection and impaired autonomy schema domains will mediate the relation between child maltreatment (emotional and physical maltreatment) and psychological symptoms (depression and anxiety) for clinically referred and non-referred sample of adolescents separately. Furthermore, we will test whether structural paths of the model are different across the two groups, using multiple-

group path analysis. Results showed that disconnection and impaired autonomy emerged as significant mediators in both groups. It was also found that only the association between disconnection and depression were stronger in clinical referred sample compared to non-referred sample. Maladaptive schemas are shown to present in both clinical and normal samples, which can be taken into consideration in treatment of adolescents with psychological problems.

TS99.5

Predictors Of The Behavioral And Emotional Problems Of The Early Adolescents: Cognitive Emotional Regulation Strategies, Perceived Parental Attitudes, And Perceived Social Support

Sümeýra Akdeniz, Özden Yalçinkaya-Alkar

Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, Turkey

The present study aims to examine the relationship between behavioral and emotional problems and cognitive emotional regulation strategies, perceived parental attitudes of mother and father, perceived social support from family and friends in the early adolescence period. The participants of the study were 250 secondary education students from Ankara, Turkey. Participants' ages ranged between 10 to 15 years and %70 of them were female. Self report measures used to gather information related to demographical informations and psychological constructs of the study. The results of the regression analysis showed that cognitive emotion regulation strategies, perceived mother and father attitudes and perceived social support from family and friends explained %27 of the behavioral and emotional problems of the early adolescent boys and girls. Additionally, catastrophizing as a cognitive emotion regulation strategy, perceived mother rejection and perceived father over protection were significantly predicted the behavioral and emotional problems of the early adolescents. In terms of the gender differences, it was observed that boys had higher level of behavioral problems, and relationship problems with their friends and they perceived higher level of perceived mother rejection comparing the girls. . Findings of the study were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Key words: Behavioral and emotional problems, cognitive emotion regulation, perceived parental attitudes, social support, early adolescent period

EFPA43 How to treat clients respectfully when there is concern about their decision making capacity?

To judge people's decision making capacity (DMC) is an important, but difficult task psychologists sometimes face in their work with clients. Especially in the clinical field the psychologist has to be sure the client does understand the information provided by the psychologist about the professional relationship and the different steps within the treatment. If the client does not understand what the psychologist tells him he will not be able to consent, which is necessary for the psychologist to continue.

Assessing a person's DMC requires a thorough understanding of the decision making process. Two of the presentations focus on the question what makes a decision a good decision. The main models of decision making rely heavily on the more rational aspects and the information processing part. But daily experience teaches us that emotions are often also an integral part of the important decisions. How can we acknowledge this in our theoretical models and in our practice? And since DMC is a context-bound concept: how can we help people to make good decisions for themselves, are there aids we can use? And how can we take cultural differences into account?

There are age-related differences in DMC; therefore we will discuss DMC with children apart from DMC with old people.

The complex issues in this field have led to the start of a Center for Decision Making in Amsterdam. We will report about the work of this Center and the reasons why people make use of the expertise of this Center.

Respect for the autonomy of clients is at the core of dealing with these questions. At the same time there are limits in addressing this autonomy. How can we deal with these issues in an ethical proper way to honour the will of the client as much as possible and sometimes against the interests of people surrounding the client?

The aim of this symposium is to raise awareness of the complex nature of human decision making, especially for people in vulnerable situations. We also hope to inspire people to take decision making in these situations very seriously when met in their professional setting.

EFPA43.1

Supported decision-making in dementia

Saskia Teunisse

VUmc Center for Decision Making Capacity, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Assessment of decision-making capacity in dementia is challenging. Many factors contribute to the decisions taken by older adults with dementia, but only few result in decisional incapacity. The various factors are best examined in a process approach to decision-making, that aims to include older adults with dementia as long as possible in decision making. In this presentation we will present examples of the process approach in clinical practice and will illustrate supported decision-making.

EFPA43.2

The VUmc Center for Decision Making Capacity: to empower the client and the professional

Henk Geertsema

VUmc Center for Decision Making Capacity, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

We will present the reasons to found a Center for Capacity Making Capacity: what made the focus on DMC so urgent; what does this Center want to establish; what is the nature of the help people

ask from the center and what is the relevance for professional who deal with vulnerable client? Experiences from the first year will be presented.

EFPA43.3

Assessing Decision Making Competence in Children

Irma Hein

Academic Medical Center, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Little is known regarding children's competence to consent to medical treatment or clinical research. For instance, what are current practices for assessing children's competence to consent and which age limits for alleged competence in children are just? In this presentation you will be informed about recent empirical research findings.

EFPA43.4

Role of emotions in our ethical decisions

Yesim Korkut

Acibadem University, Istanbul, Turkey

In case of an ethical dilemma, we do often use some strategies to evaluate it extensively. Our goal is to prevent ethical violations. Usually we do prefer rational problem solving methods which provide concrete steps to be followed. However, in the formation of ethical dilemmas our emotional state, and character traits have their share as well. In this presentation the role of values, emotions and character traits while making our ethical decisions, will be discussed.

EFPA43.5

Legal capacity and decision making capacity: ethics of psychological assessment based on political decision

Bohumila Baštecká

Protestant Theological Faculty, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Psychologists are asked for expertise in assessing decision making capacity of persons with (e. g.) intellectual disabilities. Disability itself is located in the intersection of social, medical, legal, anthropological etc. paradigms together with the context of state interventions into the lives of adults. Position of expertise is discussed.

EFPA44 Community psychology competencies as a core value for European policies of inclusiveness and social transformation

The ECPA (European Community Psychology Association), associated member of EFPA, will present this symposium to highlight the productive use of community psychology knowledge in social projects by providing evidence of the contribution made in wide-ranging and significant projects funded by the European Union.

The symposium is aimed to discuss how EU programmes in social domain i.e for inclusiveness, health prevention, relational wellbeing, education and enhancement of organizational skills, may profit from community psychology's methods and competences. Questioning the use of Community psychologist's (CPs) competencies gives evidence of specific professional skills and training designs; however, there is no recognition of these specific knowledges and there is a lack in systematization of these competencies, as well as their use and their potential. Therefore the symposium will in its four presentations that describe the activities of community psychologists depict how knowledge and methodologies are used at local level and in frame of Horizon 2020: a) In schools they re-design the learning process and promote democratic citizenship education; b) in urban regeneration projects they realize a needs analysis, giving voice to inhabitants and facilitating team building and group interactions that promote co-creative governance and active citizenship. 3) In the service learning project, through the use of community psychology approaches students will assess the acquisition of transversal competencies, in order to reflect on their experiential learning. Preliminary results show the development of students' sense of civic responsibility, acquisition of skills in team work, decision making, creativity, critical thinking and the ability to be reflexive and self-critical.

The aim of the symposium will then be to make explicit the competencies that are used in these frames and question how to develop the potential resources of psychology in the social field. Implications of the results for the community psychologists training will also be discussed.

EFPA44.1

School as promoter of youth active European citizenship. What can community psychologists do?

Cinzia Albanesi, E Cicognani

University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

In 2010, all the Member States of the European Union adopted the Council of Europe's Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education. According to the Charter the goals of all education for democratic citizenship and human rights education is not just equipping learners with knowledge, understanding and skills, but also empowering them with the readiness to take action in society in the defence and promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. How do the schools pursuit these goals? How do they interpret their role of promoting young people's self-construction as European social, civic and political actors? Which is the role of textbooks in this process? Do national educational policies foster or hinder the role of school as promoter of youth active European citizenship?

Based on these premises, aim of this paper is to understand the perspective of Italian teachers on these issues. We have interviewed 20 teachers, from 5 different Italian schools and analysed 6 different disciplinary textbooks (ESL, History and Citizenship Education) currently most used in Italy. Preliminary results show that teachers recognize to the school a fundamental role in promoting Active Citizenship and European awareness; international projects and in-class activities are proposed to students in order to empower them and increase their awareness on their rights and opportunities as European citizens. Teachers recognize that stimulating students' interest in social and political issues is a challenge, in particular with disadvantaged youth, who require them to rethink their teaching methods and the learning process. The paper will discuss how community psychology methods and competences can be used in schools to re-design the learning process and promote democratic citizenship education for all European youth.

EFPA44.2

The community as a laboratory and a textbook: acquiring civic competencies through Service Learning.

Bruna Zani, Christian Compare, Antonella Guarino

University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

The paper aims to present the evaluation of an Italian experience of *Service Learning* led in a Community Psychology lab at the University of Bologna (Italy). Service-Learning (S-L) (*sometimes referred to as community based or community engaged learning*), is an innovative pedagogical approach that integrates meaningful community service or engagement into the curriculum and offers students academic credit for the learning that derives from active engagement within community and work on a real world problem. Reflection and experiential learning strategies underpin the process. This definition of S-L elaborated by Europe Engage (a 3-year project funded by the European Union, Erasmus+ programme), identified the essential features and the quality standards for service learning activities (www.europeengage.org).

The laboratory involved 30 Psychology students, who participated in 6 field projects, organized in collaboration with professionals working in outreach community services (center for homeless, Safe Nights prevention service, harm reduction, street units). Students completed an individual portfolio designed to assess the acquisition of transversal competencies, and field notes in order to reflect on their experiential learning. Preliminary results show the development of students' sense of civic responsibility, acquisition of skills in team work, decision making, creativity, critical thinking and the ability to be reflexive and self-critical. Implications of the results for the community psychologists training will be discussed.

EFPA44.3

Urban regeneration process: the role of University

Immacolata Di Napoli, Filomena Tuccillo

University of Naples, Naples, Italy

Quadruple Innovation Helix Model (Carayannis, 2001) attributes to the University a central role in the process of creating and enhancing entrepreneurial knowledge. This potential role of University in the urban regeneration process will be discussed, proposing the experience of an academic team of psychologists (scholars and students) collaborating with the local EU- UrBACT team in an urban context of South of Italy. The project was born for increasing the quality of life in a local community and redefining new use of the social space, engaging its capabilities and stakeholders (inhabitants, associations, institutions, major of the city, different professionals).

The project was carried out in Porta Capuana, one of the most ancient neighbours of the city of Naples (Italy), which stands out for a high level of urban and social deprivation. Although the place still boasts a long-lasting heritage of art and architecture as well as a well-established tradition of trading and cuisine, it remains nonetheless out of the main flow of tourists, who prefer to head towards less valuable yet more renowned and better tended areas of Naples.

By following the principles of Community Psychology, the renewal of Porta Capuana has been part of an initiative aimed at involving public and private institutions along with professionals, artists, traders, restaurateurs, and residents in the betterment of the whole community.

It was an experience of community engagement and planning of collective action for the urban regeneration

The aim of the presentation will be to highlight the reflexivity process of the research's team, before and after each steps and ethical dilemmas (such as inclusion and /or advocacy of neglect social groups).

From a methodological perspective, the paper aims to discuss the implication for the psychological research due to the integration of "academic" qualitative methods (individual and group interviews, world café and the results of their analysis) with other tools based on artistic expressivity (flash mob and movies) in a perspective of inter-institutional co-creation.

EFPA44.4

Community Psychology: Contributions for building transnational partnerships and coalitions

Maria-Vargas Moniz

Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada (ISPA), Lisbon, Portugal

Partnerships and coalitions became required endeavours within European Projects, policy guidelines or program implementation. Community Psychology has been dedicated to this field of study over the last 30 years and a substantial body of research has been produced. The core elements of effective and productive partnerships are associated with sustainable, multilevel, ecologically anchored project or program implementation. Those elements are: a) social climate (shared decision making; conflict resolution; inclusive leadership, and shared mission); b) Impact in the community (perception of influence; results attained; observed change). The methods privileged to observe sustainable community change are multi-method approaches combining QUANT/QUAL (concurrent or convergent) approaches, to understand in depth the change resulting from effective partnerships.

We will present the process, including the application of the core elements and balance among leadership and participation identified of building a successful partnership within the H2020 European initiative on changing homelessness policies in Europe.

EFPA44.5

Responsible togetherness and urban regeneration: Italian case study “Friends of Molo San Vincenzo”

Fortuna Procentese¹, Eleanora Giovane di Girasole²

¹*University of Naples, Naples, Italy*

²*Institute of Research on Innovation and Services for Development (IRiSS), CNR, Naples, Italy*

The contribution addresses the issue of what kind of processes and innovative methodologies can be used for changing the accessibility and use of urban spaces. Collaborative and participative strategies represent an innovation aimed at bringing out those potentialities concealed in urban spaces. This can be attained using new functions, which meet the needs of the civil society. The public areas can be rethink as common social space that support and enhance the redefining of urban togetherness (Procentese, 2011).

This contribution offers a reflection on these issues within a regeneration project under way at San Vincenzo Dock, which is the main external defense of Naples’ harbor. Despite its historical, cultural, scenic, and architectonical value, this place lies in a state of neglect and inaccessibility. Our goal is to regenerate a seaside public space in collaboration with Institutions, the local urban community, and pro-sumers. Community Psychology Lab of the University of Naples Federico II together CNR IRiSS interdisciplinary research group, is a main actor in this process. Therefore San Vincenzo Dock represents a chance to develop and test the planning of collaborative methodologies for the urban regeneration.

TS100 Health Psychology

TS100.1

The Mediating Role of Coping Strategies in the Relation between Self-Efficacy and Quality of Life of Cancer Patients

Cansu Akyüz, Irem Akinci, Özlem Bozo

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Previous studies indicated a strong association between self-efficacy and quality of life of cancer patients (e.g., Kreitler, Peleg, & Ehrenfeld, 2006). However, there is not much research in the literature examining the mechanism of this association. The current study aimed to investigate the mediating role of coping strategies in the relation between self-efficacy and quality of life of cancer patients. Data were collected from 120 cancer patients. Participants were administered Cancer Behavior Inventory, the Ways of Coping Inventory, and the Multidimensional Quality of Life Scale-Cancer. The results of the mediation analysis revealed that of the coping strategies only problem focused coping significantly mediated the association. In other words, cancer patients' beliefs about actualizing cancer related activities played a crucial role in directing them to use behavioral coping strategies, which in turn, improved their quality of life. Implications, limitations and suggestions for further studies were discussed.

TS100.2

Transitioning the return to work journey: mapping the cancer survivor's process of adjustment and coping

Antoni Barnard, Yvonne Joubert, Lorraine Clur

University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

Objective: The purpose is to report on the findings of a hermeneutic phenomenological study exploring cancer survivors' return to work experiences.

Rationale & framework: With higher incidences of successful treatment more cancer survivors re-enter the work environment and research focus on their health and well-being challenges and the interventions needed to support them. This study focussed on adjustment and coping during the return to work journey. We approached the return to work experience from a process perspective as people transition through various phases to adjust to a changed life situation. Returning to work was viewed in this study as a traumatic experience in itself, additional to the original cancer diagnosis and treatment.

Method: Unstructured interviews were conducted with eight cancer survivors having returned to work in the Southern Cape, South African region. Meaning was derived from the data through a hermeneutic phenomenological analysis.

Results: The findings demonstrate how participants are initially overwhelmed with emotions and apply avoidant coping but gradually move to seeking a realistic understanding and positive affectivity. Participants' external locus of control further change as they become more active and demonstrate a problem-solving orientation. Ultimately adjustment and coping is reflected in cancer survivors' re-assessment of life and attempts at meaning-making, resulting in an appreciation of life, life style changes and relationship efficacy.

Conclusion: A process model is proposed to facilitate cancer survivors' transition through the return to work journey towards optimal coping.

TS100.3

Effect of Age and Gender on Death Anxiety, Coping with Death and Death Acceptance

Khyati Tripathi

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Objective: The present study focuses on bringing out the effect of Age and Gender on anxiety, coping and acceptance related with death. It tries to understand if there are any significant differences between old and young on Death anxiety, Coping with Death and Death Acceptance.

Method: The study included 90 participants from the Delhi region in India with equal number of participants in old (n=45) and young (n=45) category along with equal number of males (n=45) and females (n=45) in each group. The younger participants were between the ages 20 and 30 (Mean Age=24 years) while the older group comprised of individuals above 60 years of age (Mean Age= 67 years). Revised Death Anxiety Scale (Thorson & Powell, 1992) , Death Attitude profile–revised (Wong, Reker & Gesser, 1994) and Bugen’s Coping with Death (Bugen,1980) were used to assess death anxiety, death attitudes and coping with death respectively in the participants.

Results and Conclusion: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was carried out on the data. The Main effects of Age and Gender and Interaction effects (Age x Gender) were ascertained. The results showed that the level of death anxiety was almost similar across all the groups, with no statistically significant differences. The elderly showed better coping than the younger group. Death Acceptance, however, was found to be significantly different across age and gender where old showed more Death Acceptance than young.

TS100.4

Psychological and Social factors that influence Quality of Life: gender, age and professional status differences.

Tania Gaspar^{1,2}, Tula Cabrita¹, António Rebelo¹

¹CLISSIS/Lusiada University, Lisbon, Portugal

²ISAMB/Lisbon University, Lisbon, Portugal

Objective: Quality of life is influenced by psychological and social factors. Quality of life in ageing process it is a complex and multidimensional process and it also influenced by gender, age and professional status.

Method: The data was collected at the national level. The sample is composed of 1,330 people 62,2% of which were female, with ages ranging between 55 and 75 years old. 34,4% of the sample mention having a chronic condition, 48,2% of which had diabetes.

Results: Three regression models were created in order to understand the quality of life in ageing population in a biopsychosocial perspective.

Results showed that quality of life in ageing population is influenced by psychological factors (purpose of life and stress management skills) and by social factors (family and friends social support). Gender, age and professional status, can also influence quality of life.

Conclusion: Our study allowed us to conclude that quality of life is influenced by physical health, psychological health and social health. The studied psychological factors presented a more systematic and strong influence in quality of life in ageing population.

TS100.5

Prevalence Frequency Of Disabilities And Psychological Symptoms In Patients Diagnosed Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Latife Utaş Akhan

Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Turkey

Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease can cause intense psychological distress due to the caused problems that individuals experience in their lives.

Objectives: In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the prevalence of psychological symptoms and disability in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Methods: The study includes 100 volunteers as a control group and 200 patients diagnosed with COPD who are being treated in a Hospital for Occupational Diseases of the Turkish Ministry of Health. It is performed as definitive-cross-sectional between 12.03.2016-30.04.2016. In gathering the data; Socio-demographic Information Form, Brief Disability Questionnaire and Beck Depression Scale and SCL 90 R scale are applied. The mean age of the COPD group is 49.2 ± 3.4 (25-78) and the control group is 45.1 ± 2.4 (27-60).

Results: In our study, depression was detected in 56% of cases with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Mean Brief Disability Questionnaire score was found 7.28. Mild disability was found in 21%, moderate disability in 38% and severe disability in 29%. Moreover, It was also found that obsessive-compulsive and depressive symptoms were higher in COPD cases in comparison with the healthy group.

Conclusions: This study found that individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease had a tendency to depression and disability was found in most of the cases. When chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is considered as a chronic systemic disease, the control and treatment of accompanying psychological problems should not be overlooked.

Key Words: Psychological symptoms, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Disability.

TS101 Cognition

TS101.1

The Effect of Violent Video Games on Cognition

Nur Baykal¹, Metehan Irak²

¹*İstanbul Zaim University, İstanbul, Turkey*

²*Bahçeşehir University, İstanbul, Turkey*

Objectives: The differential effects of playing violent video games on cognition have become an issue of concern. Neuropsychological studies provided inconsistent results in terms of effects of playing excessive video games on information processing. The goal of the study was to investigate the effect of violent video games on different cognitive processes, namely; working memory, object recognition and visual-spatial perception. The relationships between violent video game addiction and aggression, personality, empathy, depression, anxiety, and the quality of life were also investigated. **Method:** 54 university students were classified into three different groups (addicted, risk and control) according to the amount of time they spent for game playing and Game Addiction Scale. **Results:** Game addicted individuals have higher scores on aggression, craving, urging and psychoticism than other groups. Also, significant differences in terms of reaction time during cognitive tasks were found. Game addicted group' reaction time was significantly faster than risk group and non-players. **Conclusion:** Similar to previous results violent game playing is related with aggressive thoughts, craving, and urging, violent game addiction does not have negative effect on working memory, object recognition and visual-spatial perception.

TS101.2

Developing a theory of workspace soundscapes

Gregory Laurence

University of Michigan, Flint, Flint, MI, USA

In this research, I aim to model workspace soundscapes. Sound's effect on employees remains under-investigated in organizational studies. However, one implicit assumption of studies to date is that sound experienced while working is monolithic and constant/consistent throughout a workday. But, sound is multi-dimensional, temporal, and place-bound. Thus, as employees go through their work day, they may experience, at various times: task-related sounds, "white noise" from office equipment/air conditioning, sounds of co-workers and/or clients talking, etc. Some of these sounds will be directed at the focal employee and some will be peripheral. Some sounds will be generated by the focal employee to mark territory or as a way of personalizing and making a more inviting space in which to work. Some sounds will be generated by others; some sounds will distract, while others will contribute to productivity. Each of these auditory experiences should, theoretically, impact employees differently and, in aggregate, will make up workspace soundscapes, having positive and negative impacts on employee affect, stress, etc. To date, no unifying model of the experience of sound in the workplace has been developed and, as such, this represents a fertile area for theoretical development and empirical investigation.

TS101.3

The roles of the motion and gaze cue in the gaze-cueing effect: A study of the Lateralized ERPs

Xukun Zhang, Zhijun Zhang, Yi Tang, Zhenhao Zhang

Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Objectives : Gaze-cueing effect (GCE) refers to the attention guidance of averted gaze. It can be destroyed by face inversion in static gaze, but maintained in dynamic gaze, which suggested the role of motion cue of eyes. Lateralized ERPs, including the early directing attention negativity

(EDAN) and the anterior directing attention negativity (ADAN), were sensitive to visuospatial cues and characterized by more negative amplitudes for contralateral cues compared to ipsilateral ones. The present experiment aimed to explore the underlying processing mechanisms of motion cue and gaze cue.

Methods: A 2 (schematic vs. real face) \times 3 (static gaze, dynamic gaze vs. motion cue) mixed design was adopted. 24 participants, randomly assigned to schematic face group or real face group, were instructed to watch centrally presented cues and judge the location of a subsequent target. ERPs were recorded from 32 scalp electrodes.

Results : The results of RTs revealed a significant GCE in all conditions. But the obvious EDAN component was only found in the schematic motion cue condition. No ADAN component was found.

Conclusion: The findings suggested that, despite sharing the same physical features by all means, the motion cue differed from the gaze cue, and they were based on two different attention orienting neural systems. Meanwhile, the finding of EDAN suggested it was a reflection of cue-triggered attention shift. In the end, we supposed a new explanation for the evocation of EDAN and ADAN.

TS101.4

Slow Motion Increases Perceived Intent

Eugene M. Caruso¹, Zachary C. Burns², Benjamin A. Converse³

¹*University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA*

²*University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA*

³*University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA*

To determine the appropriate punishment for a harmful action, people must often make inferences about the transgressor's intent. In courtrooms and popular media, such inferences about an actor's mind increasingly rely on video evidence, which is often played in "slow motion." Four experiments (N=1,610) involving real surveillance footage of a murder or broadcast replays of violent contact in football demonstrate that viewing an action in slow motion, compared to regular speed, can cause viewers to perceive an action as more intentional. This bias occurred in part because slow-motion video caused participants to feel like the actor had more time to act. Those who saw slow motion video estimated that an actor had more than 40% more time (measured objectively in seconds) to act than did those who saw the same action at regular speed. Highlighting the amount of time that the actor actually had did decrease bias in estimates of objective time among participants who saw the slow motion video, but did not change the extent to which they felt subjectively like the actor had more time to premeditate. Four other experiments (N=2,737) reveal that allowing viewers to see both regular speed and slow motion replay mitigates, but does not eliminate, the bias. We conclude that an empirical understanding of the effect of slow motion on mental state attribution should inform the life-or-death decisions that are currently based on tacit assumptions about the objectivity of human perception.

PS25 Using mobile technology to understand and change behaviour

According to current research, the dynamics of affective states and the intentional regulation of emotions are even more important to psychological health and maladjustment, than the affective states itself. However, capturing the ebb and flow in everyday life is not trivial. Recent technical developments resulted in both fancy hardware to collect data in everyday life and powerful data modelling techniques to analyze it. Electronic diaries are especially useful for capturing affective dynamics in everyday life, as repeated measurements allow tracing of dynamic processes. The term "Ambulatory Assessment" is most often used. Ambulatory Assessment comprises the use of field methods to assess the ongoing behavior, physiology, experience and environmental aspects of people in naturalistic or unconstrained settings. Ambulatory Assessment uses ecologically-valid tools to understand biopsychosocial processes as they unfold naturally in time and in context. This method offers three key advantages: real time assessment, real life assessment and the perspective on within-subject processes. Real time assessment eliminates retrospective biases. Real life assessment enables to investigate symptomatology in the most important context: our everyday life. The within-subject perspective offers the possibility to elucidate mechanisms and dynamics. All three advantages come with the promise of increasing validity and reliability and therewith decreasing costs and sample size for future studies. To illustrate this approach, the speakers of the proposed symposium will report on studies investigating the influence of emotional trigger on affective dynamics and stress responses in real life, the regulation of emotions, as well as the relation between metacognitive processes, like rumination, and affective states, including their antecedents, dynamics, and impact. In addition, the speakers will demonstrate evidence of the underlying biological processes of these momentary mechanisms and will provide links to 'just-in-time' intervention. Altogether, the reported daily life studies will offer novel insights and complement to what has been known from lab research.

PS25.1

How can ambulatory assessment (AA) help to advance depression research?

Christine Kühner

Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

Cognitive vulnerability factors for psychopathology have rarely been investigated during daily life. Rumination, a maladaptive form of self-reflection, has been proposed to represent an important cognitive risk factor for the onset and course of depression. In our current research, we combine electronic ambulatory assessment (AA), capturing real-time experiences in the natural context of study participants, with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and with endocrinological measures to investigate how the subjective experience of daily life rumination is related to brain activity and to stress-related physiological data. Thereby, our research shows how the combination of such data from multiple domains can add important knowledge to possible rumination-related mechanisms that affect mental health. From a transdiagnostic view, rumination is included in the conceptual Research Domain Criteria Project framework as a component of the Negative Valence Systems construct of Loss. I will argue that momentary subjective experiences, such as momentary rumination, captured in the daily life of individuals, may be more narrowly related to basic biological parameters such as genetic factors, neuroimaging phenotypes, or peripheral stress markers than retrospectively assessed personality traits, cognitive styles, and psychological syndromes, and may therefore be ideally suited to contribute to the further understanding of transdiagnostic endophenotypes in psychopathology.

PS25.2

Ambulatory Assessment of Mindfulness - Insights into underlying processes and dynamic features

Thomas Kubiak

Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany

Mindfulness has been found to be associated with a range of positive outcomes in the domains of affect, well-being and health. However, evidence on the effects of mindfulness as it occurs in daily life and the role of interindividual traitlike mindfulness is scarce. Moreover, while mindfulness interventions have been proven effective, it remains understudied how these interventions influence affective dynamics in detail. In a series of Ambulatory Assessment studies, affective dynamics and the impact of a mindfulness intervention were investigated. In a first step, state and trait level predictors were examined that could explain within and between subjects variation in state mindfulness experienced spontaneously in daily life. We found that mindfulness acted as a significant mediator, buffering the detrimental affects of trait negative affect on well-being. Building on this research, in a second step, the effects of a brief mindfulness ecological momentary intervention delivered via smartphone were tested in a four week randomized controlled trial and compared to waitlist controls. In a set of exploratory analyses, dynamic networks modeling was employed to explore concomitants of mindfulness in daily life that may shed light on the mechanisms mediating the beneficial effects of mindfulness and the implemented intervention on well-being and health.

PS25.3

Stress and health in daily life - new approaches to measurement and 'just-in-time' intervention for everyday stress

Josh Smyth

PennState University, University Park, USA

Psychological stress is a documented risk factor for disease; one mechanism for such risk is that how individuals respond to everyday stressors in daily life can produce dysphoric affect, physiological reactions, and/or lead to unhealthy behavior (e.g., poorer decisions around diet, exercise and sleep, among others). This talk outlines approaches and challenges in the development, validation, and testing of a within-person self-report stress assay that assesses specific components of the stress process that drive physiology and health behavior in real-time and in individuals' natural environments. First, a conceptual framework for understand distinct components (reactivity, recovery, and pile-up) of the stress response will be presented, including the conceptual and analytic issues needed to address to adopt this approach. Next, I will present representative results from coordinated analyses across eight large micro-longitudinal (ecological momentary assessment and daily diary) studies that exemplify the opportunities, along with the pragmatic and analytic challenges, of this approach. Next, I will present data and visualizations highlighting the potentially unique value of this approach to understanding stress responses. I will outline the practical implications of our within-person component-based everyday stress assay: linking time-varying stress response components from daily life to momentary and daily health behaviors (using physical activity and sleep behaviors as examples) across time and contexts. Finally, this session will conclude by briefly outlining our next steps of utilizing these stress response components to implement sophisticated 'just-in-time' intervention - targeted to specific components of the stress response and tailored to characteristics of the individual and the context - to enhance health behavior decisions and enactment and reduce physiological stress responses in daily life.

PS25.4

Emotion dynamics in daily life

Peter Kuppens

KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

People's emotional lives are characterized by ups and downs, changes and fluctuations following the ebb and flow of daily life. The fact that our emotions change lies at the very heart of why we have emotions, that is, to alert us of important changes and events and to motivate us to deal with these changes. Yet, emotions can also become dysregulated, and such dysregulation equally becomes expressed in the ways emotions change across time. Studying the temporal dynamics of emotions therefore offers a unique window on how people emotionally respond to events and regulate their emotions, for better or for worse, and provides crucial information about their psychological well-being or maladjustment. In this talk, I will present findings from a research program aimed at uncovering the patterns and regularities underlying emotional change, their determinants, and their role in (mal)adjustment. The research program primarily makes use of experience sampling methods, but also of lab-based methods to study people's emotional responses to standardized stimuli or during ongoing interpersonal interactions. I will discuss how several key dynamical features such as emotional variability, emotional inertia, emotion differentiation, and emotional cross-lags or networks, can be studied on the basis of these data, what they mean, and how they may be relevant for understanding the role of emotions in well-being and mood disorder.

TS102 Gender, society and careers

TS102.1

Personality Dispositions, Resilience, and Decision Making and their impact on Psychological Well-being of Management Graduates

Venkatesan M, Anubha Rohatgi

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Delhi, India

Objective: To examine the impact of Personality Dispositions, Resilience, and Decision Making on psychological well-being of management graduates.

Method: This study was undertaken with the sample of 78 management students out of 120 students who were selected for the study. The tools used were MBTI, FIRO-B, Resilience, Decision Making Style, and Psychological Well-being. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse the data for t test, Product moment correlation and Multiple Regression.

Results: The analysis of data revealed that most of the dimensions of Personality dispositions, Resilience, and Decision Making were found to be significantly correlated with Psychological Well-being. The result also showed that personality dispositions, resilience, and decision making are significant predictors of psychological well-being. At micro level, gender dimension had shown significant variation in thinking and feeling dimensions of personality dispositions, and autonomy dimension of psychological well-being. Succinctly, the work experience dimension also varied significantly on some dimensions of personality dispositions. Similarly, age groups were also found to differ significantly on some dimensions of personality dispositions and psychological well-being.

Conclusion: The aforesaid findings would enable the organization to focus on better control over selection process, learning and development of business managers, if required intervention may be provided to deserving cases. The managers who are more resilient backed up with better psychological well-being would contribute more meaningfully for the sustenance of the organization.

TS102.2

Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII) and Creative Performance

Chi-Ying Cheng, Yi Wen Tan, Amy Lim

Singapore Management University, Singapore, Singapore

Objectives: Female professionals with a male-dominant profession are often jeopardized by the conflicts between their gender and professional identities. Drawing on social identity theory and identity integration research, it is hypothesized that when female professionals have a male-dominant profession, their levels of gender-professional identity integration (G-PII)—the extent to which one's gender and professional identities are perceived as compatible or in conflict with each other—influence their creative performance both in creative idea production and selection. It is proposed that greater perceived integration of one's gender and professional identities increases the accessibility of dual identity-relevant knowledge domains, and that this accessibility in turn improves creative performance on identity related tasks.

Methods: Two experiments were designed to test the hypothesis. In Study 1, seventy-seven female business students participated in a creative slogan production task. In Study 2, one hundred and forty-five female business students participated in a creative slogan selection task. The participants' levels of G-PII were measured by a 8-item G-PII scale in both studies.

Results: Study 1 showed that female business students with high G-PII were better at producing creative slogans for female products than those with low G-PII. Study 2 further showed that female business students with high G-PII were better at selecting slogans that were evaluated as more creative and attractive by the target audience than those with low G-PII.

Conclusion: By demonstrating the effects of G-PII on the two stages of creativity processes: creative idea production and creative idea selection, the findings provide evidence that different ways of managing one's social identities influence knowledge accessibility. Current findings showed that knowledge systems can be bundled with social identities and demonstrated that identity motive, such as one's willingness to bundle two distinctive identities or to separate the two, influence knowledge accessibility. Our research also sheds light on managerial implications for

female professionals. To fully utilize female professionals' identity related knowledge and facilitate their creativity performance in organizational settings, enhancing female professionals' G-PII could be the key.

TS102.3

Career maturity of young adults participating in historical re-enactment of early Middle Ages

Anna Paszkowska-Rogacz

University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

The present study deals with the psychology of adults' career development. It presents an overview of the experience and functions of young people participating in cultural phenomenon like historical re-enactment. The objective of the presented research was to investigate whether young historical re-enactors of Slavs and Viking differ in the level of career maturity of their peers unrelated with reconstructions. Career maturity is here defined as the ability to adapt to requirements posed by the environment and the desire to self-realization. Career Adapt-Ability Scale (Savickas, 2011) and a questionnaire NEO-FFI Costa and McCrae (Costa and McCrae, 1997) were administered to a group of 200 persons - 100 historical re-enactors, and of 100 people unrelated to the reconstruction (50 males and 50 females in each group, aged 18 to 25 years). The analysis showed a higher level of adaptation to the requirements of a career among re-enactors compared to the control group. The study also presented no significant differences in the maturity for career between men and women and the lack of differences of personality traits between two groups. The results were discussed in the context of young adult development and were contrasted with functions of four career maturity measures like concern, control, curiosity, and confidence as psychosocial resources for managing occupational transitions, and developmental tasks.

TS102.4

Interrelationships of Role Ambiguity and Neuroticism with Job Satisfaction and the Moderating Effects of Gender

John Faucett, Ben Kowal, Bruce Moore

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA

Purpose: The present study examined the relationships of role ambiguity, neuroticism and gender with job satisfaction of United Methodist clergy.

Theoretical Framework: Role ambiguity and neuroticism have been found to be associated with low job satisfaction among clergy; however, the role of gender as a possible moderator of the relationship between role stress and job satisfaction has received little attention.

Design/Methodology: Web survey data were collected from 125 clergy members (68% Male) serving within a conference of the United Methodist Church. Respondents completed scales measuring job satisfaction, neuroticism and role ambiguity.

Results: Individuals reporting higher levels of role ambiguity reported lower ratings of job satisfaction after gender differences were statistically controlled. Individuals reporting higher levels of neuroticism also tended to report lower ratings of job satisfaction after gender differences and role ambiguity were statistically controlled. Individuals reporting higher levels of job ambiguity continued to report lower ratings of job satisfaction when neuroticism was statistically controlled. A two-way interaction between gender and role ambiguity was found indicating that higher levels of role ambiguity did not lead to lower job satisfaction as strongly among female clergy as among male clergy.

Conclusion: These results suggest that job satisfaction of male and female clergy may be differentially affected by role ambiguity.

Research/Practical Implications: This study contributes to an understanding of differences in the way role ambiguity affects job attitudes of male and female clergy.

TS102.5

Altruistic decision making: the role of personality and situation

Mariia Nedoshivina, Anatoly Svetsitskiy

Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Objectives: Altruistic behaviour is extensively studied in social psychology and has a profound societal impact. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between altruistic behaviour, personality traits, and situational characteristics in young urbanites.

Method: The study included three stages: a series of pilot interviews ($n = 50$), a follow-up survey ($n = 105$), followed by an online questionnaire ($n = 170$) comprising several scales (Schwartz Value Survey, Affiliative Tendency Scale, etc.) and scenarios of altruistic behaviour. The scenarios were designed to assess the willingness of respondents to participate in various prosocial activities.

Results: The results demonstrated that the tendency towards affiliation with the ingroup was a significant predictor of altruistic personality ($F(1, 168) = 18.24, p < .001, \text{adj. } R^2 = .093, n = 170$). The values of Benevolence and Stimulation were found to be predictive of altruistic behaviour, while Hedonism and Self-direction showed a negative effect ($F(1, 165) = 14.08, p < .001, \text{adj. } R^2 = .24, n = 170$). Altruism as a personality trait was a significant predictor of one's willingness to help, even under highly demotivating circumstances (high risk, lack of reward, low need of help) ($F(1, 166) = 4.87, p = .029, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .03, n = 170$).

Conclusion: The practical and theoretical implications of these results provide a perspective to formulate a comprehensive model of characteristics and determinants of altruistic behaviour.

EFPA49 Panel debate: How to organise and fund psychological services in health care systems?

EFPA49

Panel debate: How to organise and fund psychological services in health care systems?

Koen Lowet¹, David Dias Neto², Harmen Lecock³, Eddy Murphy⁴, Pim Cuijpers⁵

¹*Belgian Federation of Psychologists, Brussels, Belgium*

²*Instituto Piaget, Lisboa, Portugal*

³*Cabinet Maggie De Block, Belgian Federal Minister of Health, Brussels Belgium*

⁴*Health Service Executive, Dublin, Ireland*

⁵*VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

The Standing Committee on Psychology and Health organises a panel debate on the topic of how to organise and fund psychological services in health care systems. Several factors, such as the economic crisis, aging population, impact of chronic care are putting pressure on health care systems and their funding. We are in need of new organisation and funding models of our health care. The panel debate will focus on the role and place of the clinical/health psychologists in those new models.

EFPA46 Migration Phenomena and the Education of Psychologists

Migration to and within Europe has reached a new scale of change that will have – and is already having – the impact of an anthropological transformation on European societies: The dimension and enrooting of new cultural groups fostered by the migration flows will have an impact on the native groups' cultural identity. Current policies have not been designed to address such a new scenario. We are more and more aware of how current forms of integration show some limitations in building multi-ethnic societies. This feeds feelings of anxiety, injustice, anger, anomie, persecution, rigidity in the way of thinking, negative and defensive attitude towards others, loss of perspectives for the future. The growing disaffection towards political systems, localism, xenophobia, racial crimes spreading all around Europe are symptoms of the psycho-social impacts that the demographic changes are having on local communities and through them on European societies. Psychology, as with other social sciences, has the responsibility to contribute to rethinking policy in the field of migration and social cohesion. In that context, an irreplaceable role is that of academic training. Activities in the education of psychologists should promote and incentivise curricula and other educational initiatives focussing on migration phenomena. The contributions to this symposium will discuss measures designed to provide psychology students and professionals with the knowledge, competences, skills, and instruments required for interpreting the psycho-social issues related to the migration dynamics as well as to design, implement and evaluate interventions and policies in the field. Currently, several EFPA working groups are working on issues in the field of migration in and to Europe and the role of psychology in facing the challenges related to it. The contributors will present the views of the following EFPA groups: Board of Human Rights and Psychology, TF Cultural and Ethnic Diversity, Working Group on Refugees, European Awarding Committee EuroPsy, and Board of Educational Affairs.

EFPA46.1

Human Rights Education for Psychologists

Artemis Giotsa¹, Polly Hagedaars²

¹University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

²Independent Practice, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Human Rights of migrants and other minorities are often violated. Psychologists play an important role in offering psychological support to victims of violations and their communities, and also in the promotion and prevention of such violations. Elements of human rights education for both psychology students and practicing psychologists will be discussed.

EFPA46.2

Curriculum Components of Cultural and Ethnic Diversity at B.A. levels

Ulrike de Ponte

University of Applied Sciences Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

European psychologists meet new challenges that are culturally driven and shaped. It became obvious that most of the psychologists feel themselves insufficiently prepared for these challenges. EFPA Task Force Cultural and Ethnic Diversity (CED) will present a tentative draft of curriculum components for B.A. study programmes.

EFPA46.3

Non-Western immigration into the Western psychological system: Challenges and chances

Ulrich Wagner

University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Psychology focusses on Western individuals. The transfer of Western psychological concepts on non-western individuals is questionable. For the curriculum this implies to offer trainings in intercultural awareness and competences as well as in (methodological) competencies for assessing the intercultural (non-)applicability of Western concepts.

EFPA46.4

EuroPsy Competences for culturally diverse practice in psychology

Ingrid Lunt

University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

The EuroPsy system is underpinned by the notion of competence for independent practice and the development and assessment of competences through supervised practice. These competences are generic, and considered fundamental to the integrity of professional psychology. This presentation will consider how far it is possible to develop a wider range of competencies to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse client group.

TS104 Work psychology and emotion regulation

TS104.1

Exploring work engagement and employee commitment in the developing country setting

Jeremy Mitonga-Monga

University of South Africa, Gauteng, South Africa

This study investigated the relationship between employees' work engagement and organisational commitment. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) served as the setting for this research - a developing country seen as one of Africa's poorest, mainly because of political conflict, hyperinflation, mismanagement, corruption and unethical behaviour. Related to this macro scenario, organisations in the DRC experience high levels of corruption, unethical behaviour and low employee commitment. This study argues that this organisational dynamic may also relate to a lack of employee psychological well-being. Because of a lack of research results explaining the nature of these employees' behaviour, the aim of this study was to investigate whether their lack of commitment could relate to their psychological wellbeing, specifically their levels of work engagement. A purposive sample (N = 839; females = 32%) was drawn from permanent employees in a railway organisation in the DRC. As measuring instruments, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) and the Organisational Commitment Scale (OCS) were used. Data were analysed using stepwise multiple regressions to predict the relationship between work engagement and organisational commitment dimensions. The results indicated that participants' work engagement related positively to their organisational commitment and that work engagement positively and significantly predicted organisational commitment. The results can be seen as a first step towards gaining an understanding of these employees' commitment behavioural dynamic seen from a positive psychology lens. Theoretically, it is known that work engagement as conceptualised by Schaufeli and others (used in this study) correlates with many other positive psychology constructs such as sense of coherence, resilience and happiness. It can therefore be hypothesised that the development of employees' work engagement will enhance a general sense of psychological wellness. The literature also gives evidence of a relationship between work engagement and ethical behaviour and leadership. Next it is suggested that the ethical leadership behaviour of employees and their leadership is developed in order to address the corruption and lack of responsibility in this and similar organisations.

TS104.2

The Influence of Positive and Negative Affection on Imagination and Creative Performance

Yung-Chieh Yen, Ching-Wen Wang, Tai-Ying Chiang

Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan

Imagination and creativity are the driving force of human evolution. All conscious behaviors are filled with affection. Positive affection carries out people's thinking, boosts their curiosity, and enhances their willingness to take risks. Alternatively, negative affection tends to narrow a person's thinking. There is an effect of humane affection on creativity and motive force. However, current research efforts on the relationship between affection, imagination and creativity are insufficient. The purpose of this study is to explore the influence of positive and negative affection on imagination as well as creative performance, and exam whether positive and negative emotions affect creative performance through imagination. There are a total of 179 valid questionnaires collected in this study, sampling undergraduates who attended summer camp held by a Taiwan enterprise. The results of multivariate regression analysis show that positive affection has a positive effect on creative performance, negative affection has negative effect on creative performance, and imagination has significant influence on creative performance. Additionally, imagination has some mediating effect on the relationship between positive affection and creative performance, while it has shown no mediating effect on the relationship between negative affection and creative performance. Therefore, results suggest that

encouraging an individual's positive affection can enhance the development of one's imagination and thus increase creative performance.

TS104.3

"On the Fly" Leadership of Strategic Crisis Management Teams: A Psychology-Based Quasi-Experimental Training Study

Synnøve Nesse

Centre for Applied Research, Bergen, Hordaland, Norway, Norway

Objectives: This study trained leaders in strategic crisis management team leadership in two key leadership functions using a psychology-based intervention.

Method: A quasi-experiment with 29 top managers and teams of a multinational energy corporation during crisis simulations.

Results: When trained in the two leadership functions, this positively influenced trust in leaders, psychological safety, and performance.

Conclusion: The study shows that crisis leadership can be trained using a psychology-based intervention, important both from an ethical and practical point of view.

Organizational crises, whether triggered by industrial accidents, natural disasters or malicious acts have tremendous consequences for health, safety and sustainability. In response to these crises, top managers become responsible for an ad hoc mobilized strategic crisis management team (S-CMT) to perform highly consequential but ill-defined tasks under pressure. This study identifies two key leadership functions in these teams and uses well-defined psychological intervention strategies to train crisis leaders in exerting them. Further, it examines how engaging in the functions 'leader strategizing' and 'leader relating' influences trust in leaders, psychological safety, and performance. The study employs a novel research design, known as the internal referencing strategy, which uses non-equivalent dependent variables instead of a control group. Top managers (N = 29) and team members (N = 189) of a multinational energy corporation participated in a quasi-experiment. Before and after the psychology-based training intervention, leaders were exposed to scenario-based crisis simulations designed to provide high psychological fidelity with their S-CMTs. Leaders, when trained in the two leadership functions, exhibited more functional S-CMT leadership, which positively influenced trust in leaders, psychological safety, and performance. The study contributes to how crisis leadership may be trained and developed prior to crises using psychology-based interventions. Given the tremendous need for effective leadership in response to these crises, research that can inform if and how leaders may be trained is important to organizations and society at large from both a practical and ethical point of view.

TS104.4

Workplace bullying, believes in a just world and in a sacrificial world: how to explain distress?

Pascale Desrumaux¹, Nicolas Gillet², Eric Dose¹, Pascal Malola¹, Christine Jeoffrion³

¹Univ Lille, EA 4072 Psitec,, U Lille3, France

²Univ Tours, EA 2114 PAV, U Tours, France

³Univ Nantes, EA 4638 LPPL,, U Nantes, France

Occupational stress research suggests that workplace bullying (Einarsen, Hoel, Zapf, & Cooper, 2011; Leymann, 1996), or mobbing (Leymann, 1996) or workplace harassment (Brodsky, 1976), is a major work-related stressor (Zapf, 1999) and has significant effects on mental and physical health (Dehue, Bolman, Völlink, & Pouwelse, 2012). Bullying is initially defined as a social interaction through which one person (seldom more) is attacked by at least one other person, almost on a daily basis and during severing months, bringing the person into a helpless position (Leymann, 1996). In the present study, we examined the relationships between belief in a just world (BJW; Lerner, 1980) and belief in a sacrificial world (BSW; Girard, 1972) based on the scapegoat theory. What roles do BJW and BSW play in the prediction of workers' distress? Is there a positive link between BSW and distress? In contrast, can BJW decrease distress? We

hypothesized that workers' distress due to bullying might be explained by a high BSW and a low BJW.

A questionnaire was completed by 424 workers from France (172 males and 252 females; $M = 38.25$ years old, $ET = 11.25$) working in 70 companies. Negative Acts Questionnaire (Einarsen Hoel, & Notelaers, 2009), Belief in a Just World Scale (Bègue & Bastounis, 2003), Belief in a Sacrificial World Scale (Desrumaux, 2015) and Massé et al. (1998)' scale of psychological distress were used. Results showed negative correlations between BJW and BSW. Regression analyses showed that distress was explained by high bullying, high BSW, and low BJW. The mediating role of bullying in the relationship between believes and distress will be discussed. Understanding the role of BSW and BJW in the prediction of bullying and distress will help us to develop a prevention program to help victims.

TS104.5

Positive and negative life events: Frequency and intensity of events is predicted by well-being and emotion regulation

Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovcan¹, Zvezdana Prizmic Larsen², Randy Larsen², Andreja Brajsa-Zganec¹, Tihana Brkljacic¹

¹*Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia*

²*Washington University, St. Louis, USA*

Objectives: This study is part of a longitudinal research project on well-being and life events in Croatia designed to investigate whether well-being can be considered not only an indicator of the good life, but also as a predictor for favorable life events (CRO-WELL project). The current aim is to examine whether the components of well-being and emotion regulation strategies are distinctly associated with positive and negative life events.

Method: The sample, $N=1970$, consists of adult Internet users. They completed an on-line survey of well-being measures: Scale of Positive and Negative Experience, Life satisfaction, Happiness, Flourishing, a measure of Emotion regulation, and a checklist of 69 Life events. Participants reported the frequency and rated the positivity and negativity of events. Hedonic intensity of life events was calculated (negativity ratings were subtracted from positivity ratings). Demographic variables, i.e., age, gender, education and income, were controlled in the analyses.

Results: Controlling for demographic variables, hierarchical regression analyses showed that better psychological well-being and effective regulation strategies were the strongest predictors of the frequency of positive events. Less experience of positive feelings and the use of non-effective regulation strategies were the strongest predictors of the frequency of negative events. The intensity of positive events was positively related to higher well-being, while intensity of negative events was not predicted by any well-being or emotion regulation measure.

Conclusions: Differential relationships between well-being, emotion regulation and life events are explained within Fredrickson's broaden-and-build theoretical framework, which describes how positive emotions may lead to better life outcomes.

TS105 Resilience and coping

TS105.1

The Predictive Roles of Perceived Social Support and Psychological Abuse in Psychological Symptoms of Women in Turkey

Elçin Yorulmaz, Inci Boyacioglu

Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

Objectives: In Turkey, psychological abuse (PA) is the most prevalent kind of violence with the rate of 44%. In the present study, psychologically-abused women and non-abused women were compared in terms of psychological symptoms, perceived social support (PSS) and physical violence. To address the protective function of PSS, the moderator roles of PSS from different sources on the association between PA and psychological symptoms were tested.

Method: Data was collected from 313 women and those exposed to PA at least once a month and non-abused women were selected ($N = 70$). Participants completed Profile of PA, Brief Symptom Inventory, revised Conflict Tactics Scale and Multidimensional Scale of PSS.

Results: Results indicated that psychologically-abused women reported less PSS, more physical violence and more psychological symptoms than non-abused women. However, the moderator role of PSS was not supported.

Conclusion: Analyses on the whole data showed that the relationships between PSS from different sources and different types of PA have distinct patterns, indicating that social environment may not be sensitive to all kinds of PA. In the cultural climate of Turkey in which individuals avoid intervening in violent relationships, constitutional help is not well-structured and values tolerate violence against women, PSS may not function as a protective tool. In order to enhance Turkish society's resilience to violence, macro-level changes seem to be required.

TS105.2

Competence For The Unforeseen The Importance Of Human, Social And Organizational Factors

Marius Herberg¹, Glenn-Egil Torgersen², Torbjørn Rundmo³

¹*Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway*

²*Norwegian Defence University College, MILPED, Oslo, Norway*

³*Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway*

This study examines differences in how various groups and individuals consider preparedness for unforeseen events, based on their role and function within the organization. The objective is twofold. Firstly, to analyse the association between social support, self-efficacy, and perceived competence in demanding situations. Moreover, assessment of efficiency in social human interactions in organizations and overall assessment of satisfaction with preparedness for the unforeseen. The second aim is to examine differences in these factors due to personal practical experience with such events.

A self-completed survey was carried out, with 800 participants responding to the questionnaire. They were all male and female employees of different competence levels and units in the Norwegian Armed Forces, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, officer cadets, as well as conscript soldiers. The response rate was 80 percent. The result showed that there were significant differences in the response evaluation of social support from colleagues and their own leaders, in self-efficacy, and competence in demanding situations due to education, gender and organizational experience. Furthermore, these factors were found to predict assessment of social human interactions and preparedness for the unforeseen.

Global trends and the security policy picture suggest that the future is characterized by great uncertainty, with complex challenges, in which development can follow several paths. This represents one of society's greatest challenges. Many countries and organizations have therefore an ambition to develop flexible establishments that are able to fill multiple roles and solving a wide range of tasks. The purpose is to strengthen resilience, prevention and early intervention. However, these institutions and organizations are largely grounded on presumed scenarios and known quantities. Thus, unforeseen events represent a particular challenge, involving several

levels of competence. How the individual human handles the unforeseen, will on the one hand, depend on individual factors. On the other hand, the dynamic between social and organizational factors affects the individual. At the same time, there's little knowledge of these relationships, and how an organization methodically can identify relevant factors. Therefore, this study should be particularly relevant for those involved in acquiring, mobilizing and developing competence in educational-, crisis- and military organizations.

TS105.3

Does Early Life Trauma Affect How Depression is Experienced by Holocaust Survivors in Late Life?

Norm O'Rourke, Sara Carmel, Yaacov Bachner

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Be'er Sheva, Israel

Existing research indicates that early life trauma increases the likelihood of depression in later life. This includes children who survived the Nazi Holocaust living in Israel today. For this study, we set out to examine whether early life trauma affects both levels of depression symptomatology and the relative prominence of certain facets of depression as compared to other older adults in Israel and Canada. For this study we recruited 295 Holocaust survivors (HS), 205 other Israelis and 335 older Canadians each of whom completed Radloff's (1977) Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale. The CES-D measures four distinct factors: Depressive affect, absence of wellbeing, somatic symptoms, and interpersonal rejection. Israeli and Canadian comparison participants were screened to ensure they had not experienced early life trauma. As anticipated, levels of depressive symptoms reported by HS were significantly greater than other Israelis and older Canadians. Moreover, the latent structure of depression as measured by the CES-D differs for HS. Depressive affect and the absence of wellbeing appear to distinguish depression among HS. Somatic symptoms do not differ, however, and interpersonal rejection seems less germane to depression as experienced by HS compared to both comparison samples. Findings support our assertion that early life trauma affects not only levels of depressive symptoms but also that these survivors of genocide experience depression differently than other Israelis and older Canadians. We discuss the implications of early life trauma for mental health in later life.

TS105.4

The Mediational Role of Social Support in the Relationship between Depression, Anxiety, Hopelessness and Age

Vytautas Jurkuvenas, Albinas Bagdonas, Vilmante Pakalniskiene, Olga Zamalijeva, Antanas Kairys

Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Depression, anxiety and hopelessness in later life have serious consequences for public health. Aging is associated with many negative emotional consequences through mechanisms of stress, chronic illness, socioeconomic changes, neurobiological changes and others. Social support has also been suggested to play a mediating role in relationship between age and anxiety, depression and hopelessness. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mediational role of social support in the relationship between age, depression, anxiety and hopelessness. Overall, 807 adults (40,3% male; mean age=64,5) age 50 to 95 participated in the study. Sample represents the composition of Lithuanian population. Participants completed a questionnaire including questions about their gender, age, subjective social support, depression (BDI-II), anxiety (BAI), hopelessness (BHS). Mediation analysis was performed using bootstrapping procedures and Sobel tests. As expected, both age and social support predicted all three aspects of negative emotionality (depression, anxiety, and hopelessness). Results of mediational analysis showed that social support factor was a partial mediator of the effect of age on depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. However, this mediational effect was relatively small and direct relationship was significantly larger. In general, this study leads us to conclude that age and social support are independently related to depression, anxiety and hopelessness.

TS105.5

Implicit Conformity: Revisiting Asch's Classic Study

Neha Arora

Indraprastha College for women, New Delhi, India

Objective: The classic study by Solomon Asch (1951) has contributed immensely to the field of social psychology by demonstrating how the pressure to conform to others occurs vis-a-vis social influence. In his classic experiment, Asch was able to explicitly show the power of conformity, when the participant responded similarly to the confederates present, despite knowing that what they are choosing is against what they initially thought. Research has time and again replicated the similar results. Asch's findings indicated that even if the individual knows that he/she is right, he/she would still succumb to the pressures of what others are answering. They would opt for the choice which others have given.

Method: Even after more than six decades of this classic study, the pressures of conformity are found in individuals. However, the manner in which individuals now conform is very different. Fifty four undergraduate students participated in this study. The participants were asked to compare the colour of the standard box with the three options of the boxes given on the right with the different shades of the colour in the standard box. The participant had to give her answer after the confederates answered.

Results: The findings were quite surprising. Though the participants did not conform to other confederates explicitly, in their introspective reports, however, they showed a strong social influence. Though they disagreed with the confederates publically, they expressed their concern of "getting their eyes tested" (because all others had a different answer than them) or responses like "may be I was wrong" were reported by the participants. We call this form of conformity as "implicit conformity".

Conclusion: The reasons for showing such forms of conformity will be discussed in the paper. The research has tried to extend Asch's work and understand a different kind of social influence existing in today's time.