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## **Abstract book**

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## Session 7

### Session 7.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

#### P7.1.01

#### **Those Noticed Before "Washing Up On Shore": Syrian Children in Turkey Press In memory of Alan Kurdi**

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Due to the conflicts that started in Syria in 2011, Turkey has received a large number of migrations from Syria. According to UNICEF's 2016 report, there are approximately 2.8 million Syrians in Turkey. It is stated that 1.2 million of these individuals are children. While some of these children make use of basic rights, others seem to make little use of basic rights such as education and health. Besides neglect, Syrian children in Turkey are at risk for exposure to many forms of violence such as emotional violence, economic and sexual exploitation. In addition to these negative life events, these children may also be exposed to secondary abuse according to news in the press. There is a variety of information about child reporting in the media both in the Convention on the Rights of Children's and The Oslo Challenge. The aim of this research is to determine the numbers and issues of the news of the two journals who have the highest circulation in Turkey between 01.01.2016-31.12.2016 and to evaluate the contents with the child friendly media point of view. For this purpose, about 1000 news articles were analyzed from the Hürriyet and Sabah newspapers with the words "Syrian", "child". It has been found that most of the news is prepared from the traditional media point of view instead of child friendly media viewpoint and the news contain education, clothing-food aid, death, abuse, and child labour.

#### P7.1.02

#### **Tolerance of ambiguity and adaptation to requirements related with undertaking studies**

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The to-date investigations demonstrate the important role of Tolerance of Ambiguity (TA) in the explanation of phenomena in the area of organizational behaviours, clinical psychology, and intercultural studies. The objective of the presentation is analysis of importance of TA in the process of adaptation to the requirements related with undertaking studies. The examined indicators of adaptation are positive and negative affect and satisfaction with life. The study covered 216 students of the first academic year. The measurement of tolerance of ambiguity was performed using an instruments adapted to the Polish conditions by Lachowska: Multiple Stimulus Types Ambiguity Tolerance Scale (MSTAT-II) according to D. McLain (2009). In addition, the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener et al. (1985), and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) (Watson, Clark, Tellegen, 1988) were used in the study. The following statistically significant relationships were found between tolerance of ambiguity and the analyzed variables: positive affect ( $r = 0.21$ ), negative affect ( $r = -0.35$ ), and life satisfaction ( $r = 0.16$ ). After consideration in analyses of personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness), tolerance of ambiguity results in a statistically significant increase in the explained variability of the variable – negative affect.

### **P7.1.03**

#### **Perceived job (in)security among research assistants working in different positions**

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Life changing events has serious impacts in people's lives. However, there may be differences among people in the reactions to these events. Job insecurity (JI), an employment stressor, may be considered as one of these life changing events. Although its detrimental effects on people's lives have been well supported in literature, research indicates that different people react to this stressor differently. In this research, we wondered if there are differences in reactions to JI among research assistances working in different positions. 23 participants were participated in one of the three focus group interview sessions, which were formed according to different positions. Results showed that though JI is found as about 91% of participants, their responses to JI were changed depending on their positions. Specifically, more secure positions in the long-term leded flexibility in people to use both individual and collective responses, while collective responses decreased with a decrement in security of the positions. In general, this study indicates that responses to deal with life changing events may vary based on the level of perceived security in the related field.

### **P7.1.04**

#### **Relation of Job Search Goals and Strategies with Subsequent Outcomes**

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According to Saks& Ashforth (2006), goals promote job-search strategies and job-search strategies influence outcomes. Because goals vary depending on the job-search process, job-search strategies should change accordingly. The present research aimed to examine the relationship between goals and job-search strategies by comparing two groups of students who were looking for a job.

Seventy-nine students participated in the study. Students in Group 1 had obtained a job in the course of job-search process and students in Group 2 had not.

Results indicated that both groups adopted the same goal; "gathering information about a number of companies". However, the two groups employed different job-search strategies. In Group 1, this goal positively correlated to the exploratory strategy. In Group 2, this goal positively correlated to the haphazard strategy. Furthermore, the haphazard strategy was negatively correlated to outcomes.

These results suggest that although both groups of students pursued the same goal, students in Group 1 were likely to use a more efficient strategy than students in Group 2. Therefore, in the job-search process, intervention aimed at employing appropriate strategies to achieve one's goals are effective for obtaining a job.

### **P7.1.06**

#### **The relationship between organizational identification and psychological readiness for organizational change**

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Objectives: The aim of this work is to study the relationship of psychological readiness and organizational identification.

Readiness to organizational change is a hot topic of research in recent years. Many companies are going through periods of transformation due to economic and technological change.

Results: At the first stage we have developed a Russian version of the questionnaire ROC (D.Holt) and assessed its psychometric properties in a sample of employees of companies in a situation of

organizational change ( $n = 313$ ). The differences by gender, position, professional affiliation, age and work experience are discussed.

At the second stage we will approve the predictive model of psychological readiness of employees to organizational change, which takes into account the level of organizational identification, identification with the working group, cognitive, emotional and behavioral components of readiness.

Conclusion: The questionnaire is suitable for diagnostics of level of psychological readiness of employees for the changes at workplace. Further development of the Russian-language version of the questionnaire will make possible the development of cross-cultural studies of psychological readiness for organizational change. The developed methodology for the assessment of psychological readiness to allow the process to make the implementation of organizational changes more person-centered, taking into account the psychological characteristics of employees.

#### P7.1.07

#### Psychological Impact Of Violence On Needy Women

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**OBJECTIVES** Violence could manifest itself not only physically, but also through the lack of economic, emotional, personal and social resources. Violence and its different forms influence psychological well-being and concern both the person's emotional aspects and identity.

**METHOD** In order to research the psychological impact of violence on women, this study takes place at Centro di Prima Accoglienza San Fedele in Milan that provides services to people, particularly women, who live in different need conditions and social marginality. According to the model of Lewin's action-research, the idea is to combine the research to the intervention. CORE-OM (Clinical Outcome in Routine Evaluation–Outcome Measure) and GHQ-12 (General Health Questionnaire-12) were used to evaluate the psychological impact of violence on psychological distress and general health

**RESULTS** The sample is composed by 138 women (mean age: 43,78; s.d.=±13,77) from different countries. Self-reported questionnaire underlines 3 types of violence.

25% of women experienced physical violence, 32% of them psychological violence and 46%, economical violence.

People who have been victim of any type of violence ( $n=82$ ) reported significantly worse levels of Wellbeing ( $t=-2,13$ ;  $p=.035$ ), Symptoms ( $t=-2,36$ ;  $p=.02$ ), Functioning ( $t=-2,92$ ;  $p=.004$ ), Risk ( $t=-2,68$ ;  $p=.008$ ), Total Distress ( $t=-2,96$ ;  $p=.004$ ) than who hasn't. Furthermore victims of physical or psychological violence reported significantly worse levels of all the subscales of CORE-OM and worse levels of general health ( $t=-2,66$ ;  $p=.009$ ) ( $t=-3,25$ ;  $p=.001$ ). The number of types of violence experienced was significantly correlated with symptoms ( $r=.226$ ;  $p<.01$ ), risk ( $r=.254$ ;  $p<.01$ ), total distress ( $r=.259$ ;  $p<.01$ ). The geographic origin didn't have a significant influence ( $p>.05$ )

**CONCLUSION** The results underline psychological consequences produced by violence in women who evidence adversity and social marginality and they are useful to improve appropriate service to help needy women of different ethnic origins. According to different authors (Briere, 2004; Krantz&Garcia-Moreno, 2005; Krauss, 2006) work on these aspects could be relevant in order to identify the emergence of discomfort and provide preventive psychological interventions.

### P7.1.09

#### **Aggression and depression among modern youth in Russia and Japan: personal and social risks and indicators**

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We study aggression and depression from the point of view of emotional regulation, mechanisms of regulation of social behavior determined by the influence of socio-cultural, psychological and biological factors. A theory of depression as unexpressed aggression emphasizes inner stress considering it to be a cause of depression in interpersonal conflict and individual style of conflict coping. A problem of risk and aggressive (deviant) youth behavior is very actual influencing socialization processes. Research was made on a sample of students of two universities in Russia and Japan. The method of Kawabata T. (2014) was used among the other methods. The comparison of the results between the representatives of the two cultures defines common and specific features of the mechanisms of aggression and depression, emotional regulation, evaluation of ways of reaction to different negative emotions. Regulation of negative emotions (as anger) that appear in situations of social conflict allow people to control aggressive reactions that foster social adaptation. Among the destructive factors there are features of social psychological environment, reference groups and specifics of perception of close social behavior and groups of reference. One of the protective factors is prosocial normative behavior. With the support of Russian Foundation of Fundamental Research.

### P7.1.10

#### **The relationship between aspects of identity and career adaptability**

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This study examined the relationship between aspects of identity and career adaptability. For this purpose, one hundred and sixty-two undergraduates participated in this study. All Participants were completed Aspect of Identity Questionnaire-IV (AIQ-IV) and *Career Adapt-Abilities Scale* (CAAS). Correlation analyses showed that the aspects of identity (collective Identity (CI) Orientation, Personal Identity (PI) Orientation, Social Identity (SI) Orientation and Relational Identity (RI) Orientation) were positively associated with four aspects of career adaptabilities (Concern, Control, Curiosity and Confidence). Regression analyses showed that personal identity can predict all aspects of career adaptability and collective identity can predict career concern. It can be concluded that personal identity will influence aspects of career adaptability. Implications of these findings are discussed.

### P7.1.11

#### **Spiritual Adaptation Strategies, Circadian Rhythms Among Indonesian Migrants in Netherlands**

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The study aims to investigate how Indonesian migrants deals with the problems they faced in their spiritual practices in foreign context, and especially in their new environment and workplaces and in the wider Dutch society with its pluralistic spiritual beliefs. Seven Indonesian migrants from different background were recruited to participate in a qualitative interview in terms of conventional content analysis. Their adaptation issues were related to their spiritual issues, circadian rhythms, inconvenient practices relating to their spiritual practices and having to face new social and physical environments.

Several kinds of important adaptation strategies were found for dealing with the difficulties, including religious coping through their spiritual values and the closer relation between them. Their major concerns about spiritual practices (e.g. praying time, fasting with different situation and getting along with new neighbors) were resolved by consulting their needs with their friends who were more familiar with the situation and environment and advisers.

The practical implications regarding spiritual counseling, circadian rhythms and adaption are discussed both in a local and global context.

Keywords: migrant, adaptation, circadian rhythm

### P7.1.14

#### **Reaction To Violence: Different Experience And Perception Of Health In Women Appear To Shelter Centre And In Control Group**

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**OBJECTIVES** Discomfort, poverty and violence can take on different meanings, and may appear with different facets, moving from the concrete to the symbolic. In particular, violence can arise from physical actions, but it could also affect psychological and economic wellbeing.

This research took place in "Centro di Prima Accoglienza San Fedele di Milano", a centre aimed at hosting, taking care and supporting people who need help: homeless, women who experienced violence, migrants and their relatives.

**METHOD** To evaluate the psychological impact of violence on psychological distress and general health we used CORE-OM (Clinical Outcome in Routine Evaluation–Outcome Measure), GHQ-12 (General Health Questionnaire-12) and Parenting Stress Index (PSI-SF). All questionnaires have been submitted to women hosted in San Fedele centre (group 1) and to women randomly selected by general population (group 2). Group 1 is composed by 138 women (mean age: 43,78; s.d.=13,77) and group 2 is composed by 91 women (mean age: 37,25; s.d. = 12,81).

**RESULTS** Data show significant statistical differences among all subscales of assessment questionnaires. Group 1 reports worst levels in all subscales of CORE-OM than group 2, the control group: Wellbeing ( $t=3,45; p=.012$ ), Symptoms ( $t=8,15; p=.000$ ), Functioning ( $t=6,20; p=.006$ ), Risk ( $t=5,11; p=.000$ ). Furthermore, members of group 1 reports worst levels of total distress and general health ( $t=4,42; p=.000$ ) ( $t=4,21; p=.002$ ). Also significant differences between the two groups concern number of violence ( $t=5,91; p=.000$ ).

**CONCLUSION** Results underline the psychological consequences of violence in women who arrive at San Fedele centre compared to women in general population. The research is based upon Lewin's model research-action, which combines research and intervention.

### P7.1.15

#### **Resilience orientation: Examining a new viewpoint for understanding individual differences in resilience**

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**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to find an alternative perspective for understanding individual differences in conscious and unconscious resilience. Most studies on individual differences in resilience have used questionnaires and quantitative methods. These studies, however, have often discussed resilience only as a score based on characteristics, as if it has cross-situational consistency, consequently ignoring the multiplicity of individual resiliencies.

**Method:** A projective method was used and 1,000 participants (aged 18–30 years) were asked to advice a person in 12 pictures about how to recover from different stressful situations.

**Results:** A total of 12,000 responses were collected and analyzed using a qualitative categorization analysis. We found 14 different categories of resilience. Additionally, we found that these categories could be understood in terms of a “resilience orientation,” and can be classified based on the type of resilience (restoration/acceptance/conversion) and source of resilience (self/other/a higher entity).

**Conclusion:** These findings suggest that resilience orientation can be an alternative to the traditional monistic perspectives on understanding individual differences in resilience.



## Session 7.2: Open

### P7.2.01

#### Relationship between binge-eating and awareness of body-sense

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**Objectives:** Eating Disorder are increasing In Japan and specially, the number of patients with bulimia nervosa and binge-eating disorders have increased remarkably. Binge-eating (BE) is the most representative symptom of bulimia. Some studies have suggested that patients have difficulty in feeling full while BE. However, the awareness of body-sense in people with a high BE tendency has not been examined in detail. Therefore, the relationship between BE tendency and awareness of body-sense was investigated in detail.

**Methods:** A survey was conducted with 140 Japanese university students (male=70, female=70). Participants responded to a questionnaire package that comprised (i) Multidimensional Assessment of Interceptive Awareness : MAIA (Shoji, Ono, 2012), (ii) Binge-Eating Scale (Matsumoto, et al, 1997), (iii) Eating-Attitude Test-20 (Arasato, et al, 1986).

**Results:** A correlation analysis of BE score and subscale score of MAIA were conducted. Subscale of MAIA are (1) Noticing, (2) Not-Distracting, (3) Not-Worrying, (4) Attention Regulation, (5) Emotional Awareness, (6) Self-Regulation, (7) Body Listening, (8) Trusting. The results indicated that only "Not-Distracting" had a negative correlation with BE tendency ( $r = -.18, p < .05$ ).

**Conclusions:** This results suggested that people who distract the attention to uncomfortable body-sense has high BE tendency. This study suggested that therapy focusing on body-sense might be effective for BE.

### P7.2.02

#### The Role of Sense of Humor in the Facial Feedback Effect

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The facial feedback hypothesis claims that individuals' facial expressions can influence their emotional expressions. In their highly cited study testing this hypothesis, Strack and colleagues (1988) found that when participants evaluated the funniness of humorous cartoons holding a pen in their teeth, which stimulated a smile, gave higher ratings than participants holding a pen in their mouth inducing a pout. A recent multilab replication study by Wagenmakers and colleagues (2016) that involved 17 labs from 8 countries using the same protocol had failed to reproduce the facial feedback effect. As one of the participating labs, we wanted to test the role of sense of humor in this model, which is individuals' tendency to appreciate, generate, and make use of humorous material. A total of 157 Turkish university students were asked to rate four of the original cartoons either in the smile or pout condition as in the multilab protocol and to complete a self-report measure of sense of humor at the end of the experimental procedures different than other labs. This study will present findings on the role of sense of humor in explaining individuals' affective responses to humorous material under different facial feedback conditions and its implications for the study of individual differences in experimental investigations of emotional experience.

#### **P7.2.04**

### **The Role of Early Maladaptive Schemas in Prediction Symptoms of Love Trauma Syndrome in Iranian students**

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**Objective:** Experience of love and romantic grief is prevalent in university students. The aim of this study was the study the role of early maladaptive schemas in prediction symptoms of love trauma syndrome. **Method:** For this propose 300 undergraduate students from Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University selected by Purposive sampling and according inclusion criteria. Then completed the YSQ and Romantic Griefs Questionnaire. **Results:** Data was analyzed by multiple regression. Finding showed that Rejection and Disconnection, Impaired Autonomy and Performance, and Other-Directedness schema domains were able to predict love trauma syndrome. **Conclusion:** Early maladaptive schemas are related with love trauma syndrome, and can be predict them.

#### **P7.2.07**

### **The Item Response Theory to select the adjectives of a semantic differential scale to evaluate preferences for new brands and their components.**

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**Objective:** This research shows how the Item Response Theory (IRT) can be used as a criterion to define the adjectives of a semantic differential scale (Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1976) to evaluate the preferences and the Mere Exposure Effect (Zajonc, 2001) for new brands. It was decided to do this study because, the semantic differential scales are used in research to evaluate preferences for brands, without clarifying the criteria and validity with which the bipolar adjectives of the scales were chosen.

**Method:** We had a sample for convenience of 104 university students. Participants were shown new brand components and evaluated them using a semantic differential scale. An IRT analysis was done and the map of difficulty of the items was analyzed by taking each pair of bipolar adjectives and with this criterion the adjectives of the final scale were chosen.

**Results:** After the IRT analysis, we moved from having six pairs of adjectives to having four, which, because of their difficulty and similarity of behavior in the item difficulty map, could provide similar information about the attitude towards the logos and brand names exposed. The pairs of adjectives of the final scale were: boring-interesting, ugly-beautiful, unpleasant-pleasant, unattractive-attractive.

**Conclusions:** As a principal conclusion, this study showed that IRT can be a good technique (complementary with the criterion of the researcher and the objectives of the study) to justify the number of adjectives on a semantic differential scale in consumer psychology. Ethically, this would help to avoid unnecessary amount of bipolar adjectives on a differential semantic scale to evaluated preferences for brands and products, so that the subjects do not get tired and that in turn are not affected their answers to the scale and therefore the results of the experiments.

## P7.2.09

### Evaluating Human Caring Training efficacy in tomorrow's nurses

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**Objectives:** Human Caring (HC) has recently become a relevant topic in Italian Nursing Educational Programme. In the present research a Training Evaluation System (Expero4care, Cervai&Polo,2015) has been implemented in a HC training programme dedicated to Nursing students (laboratories in: narrative, communication, self-awareness, human relations).

**Method:** Quality of Competences, Empathy and Emotional Intelligence have been monitored in a longitudinal study, comparing two cohorts of students: in the first class the HC module was implemented, whereas in the control group it was not. JSE-HPS (Hojat,2002) and TEIQue-SF (Petrides,2016) were used to assess respectively Empathy and Emotional Intelligence. A self reported scale about acquired competences and the internship diaries were used to assess the Quality of Competences. The self perception of acquired competences has been compared with the evaluation by tutors, highlighting the impact of the training.

**Results:** Hypotheses refer to a significative impact of the Human Caring module on students' empathy. Emotional Intelligence has been tested as moderator of the training effectiveness. Data collected in 90 students, compared to the control group (123) disclose a significant correlation (ANCOVA) between empathy and emotional intelligence ( $p < .001$ ), regardless of students' gender. Textual analysis of internship diaries emphasis the role of HC in the competences of future nurses.

**Conclusion:** The results confirm the impact of HC training programme on Empathy and highlight the role of the Emotional Intelligence as moderator.

## P7.2.10

### Prevention of Child Abuse in institutions for the care of children

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Presentation of the Affective-Sexual Education Project, within the scope of the prevention of sexual abuse in institutions for children and young people care, located in the Azores. It is within the family that children should grow up and where care should be provided: affection, education and protection from any form of violence, such as sexual abuse. This abuse is defined "by the involvement of a minor in practices that target the sexual gratification of an adult or older youth in a position of power over him". The purpose of the host institutions is to protect children and young people who are deprived of family life by situations of psychosocial risk, guaranteeing their safety, affection and education. The Project consists of a Program for children, aged 6 to 11 years old, developed in 11 prevention sessions, organized in the following areas: emotion management; body knowledge and self-image; communication skills; learning of decision making; and promotion of healthy interpersonal relationships. It also includes a brief training, 2 sessions, aimed at home helpers. The materials used aim to implement relational dynamics integrating the experience and communication around health and, particularly, sexuality. The evaluation of the Project's effects is carried out through psychological instruments. We are in the process of implementing the training, and for this reason there are no evaluation results yet.

### P7.2.11

#### **Affective behaviour analysis of user interactions in support group web forums**

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We analyse the behaviour of users seeking psychological support in online mental health groups for understanding if some of the therapeutic factors of group therapy (such as Universality, Instillation of hope and Altruism) may be present in those forums.

Studies have shown that online lives of users have a major influence on their self-definition. Past research in this field revolved around chat rooms and social network data, and mostly neglected online support forums: while it mainly focused on the effect of online interaction on stress reduction and quality of life, it did not consider the presence of therapeutic factors.

We perform conversational thread extraction and apply Natural Language Processing techniques to automatically identify users' emotional attitudes and intentions from their posts. The presence of therapeutic factors is verified with respect to the attitudes and intentions of authors (users who start a dialogue) and responders (users who reply to the author). We find that interacting in online support groups can improve authors' emotional state: we observe a statistically significant difference between the emotional states at the beginning and at the end of a conversation.

Results also suggest that responders' attitudes are influenced by author's attitude at the beginning of the dialogues, while over the course of the interaction authors may significantly change their attitudes and intentions by following the ones of responders.

The emotional states of users replying to a positive post are statistically different from those replying to a post with negative attitude.

In conclusion, the observations support the view that in online group forums users may experience at least some therapeutic factors of Group therapy.

### P7.2.13

#### **The Positive Influence Of Character Strengths On Young Adult's Subjectivewell-Being**

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**Objectives:** Subjective well-being and its position on the positive psychology domain has attracted many researchers to study the dynamic mechanism behind it and several social and individual factors which relate to it. Hypothesizing that there is a correlation between character strengths and subjective well-being on young adult, the presented study aimed to demonstrate that certain components on character strengths will give influence on the rate of subjective well-being.

**Method:** The presented study used the subjective well-being scale and the character strengths scale. Regression analyses was also used to process the obtained data and to test the hypotheses.

**Result & Conclusion:** The study result showed that there was a positive correlation between character strengths and subjective well-being in native young adult citizen of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The young adult citizens have subjective well-being at a high level. The effective contribution of character strengths to subjective well-being level was shown by R square of 50,8 means character strengths gives 50,8% influence to subjective well-being level in native young adult citizen of Yogyakarta. Score alpha for character strengths scale is 0.975, and score alpha for subjective well-being scale is 0.965.

Based on the regression analysis, there were three aspects of character strengths which highly influenced the subjective well-being level. Those aspects were loyalty (52.3% influence), love intimacy (10.9% influence) and bravery (4,7% influence). This result has linearity with the theoretical explanation and local value that native citizens of Yogyakarta which are Javanese people have high appreciation for the social conformity and loyalty to the social environment and it was reflected by their interaction style and the way they correlate their well being with their contribution to the society. Furthermore, the result also suggested that in further research, it will be fruitful to study and explore the role of character strength specifically three main aspects

(loyalty, love intimacy and bravery) on individual's subjective well-being, how the mechanism behind it and how they can be used as tools to enhance the quality of life of young adult.

#### **P7.2.14**

### **Relationships Between Emotional Eating, Childhood Traumas And Emotion Regulation Difficulties In Turkish Adolescents**

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**Objective:** Emotional eating behavior is conceptualized as eating in response to negative affect/emotions not because of hunger, meal time or social necessity (Bekker, Meerendonk & Mollerus, 2004). Consistent with this definition, it was expected that people with emotional eating problem experienced more difficulties in emotion regulation. Eating disorders are frequently associated with negative emotions from different types of childhood neglect or abuse (Vajda and Lang, 2014) There are some researches which are indicated that emotional eating is also associated with childhood traumas (Grillo and Masheb, 2001; Metinoğlu, Pekol & Metinoğlu, 2012; Michopoulos & et al. 2015). On the other hand, there are limited number of researches on relationship between emotional eating and childhood traumas in the literature.

**Method:** The aim of this study is to examine of relationships between emotional eating, childhood traumas and difficulties in emotion regulation in Turkish adolescents. The sample consisted of approximately 500 high school students in Turkey. In this study, Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale were used.

**Results:** Data analysis of the research is still continuing. However emotional eating is assumed to be associated with both childhood traumas and difficulties in emotion regulation

**Key words:** Emotional eating, eating disorder, childhood trauma, difficulties in emotion regulation

#### **P7.2.17**

### **Effects of emotion regulation on emotional states in daily life**

Hana Hirai

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The purpose of the present study was to examine Effects of emotion regulation on emotional states in daily life. In this study, the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ, Gross& John, 2003) was used as the measure of the emotion regulation strength. It was hypothesized that reappraisal had more negative relation with depression than suppression had, because reappraisal was appropriate skill in the everyday life and suppression was considered as a bad strategy. To examine the effects of each emotion regulation on emotional states in detail, 3 emotional states -enjoyment, sadness, and anger- were measured and analyzed separately.

In research1, 159 university students answered the questionnaire (ERQ and DES-IV; Discrete Emotion Scale IV; Izard, Libero, Putnam, & Haynes, 1993) and the scores were analyzed. Results were as follows: (a) Enjoyment of DES-IV, which measured affect trait, had positive correlation with reappraisal ( $r = .25, p < .01$ ) and negative correlation with suppression ( $r = -.29, p < .001$ ). (b) Anger of DES-IV had negative correlation with suppression ( $r = -.22, p < .01$ ). (c) Average of affect traits had negative correlation with suppression ( $r = -.23, p < .01$ ). (d) Standard deviation of affect traits had positive correlation with reappraisal ( $r = .21, p < .01$ ).

In research2, 133 university students participated in 8 days' research with mobile phone. They answered questions which consisted of Emotional State Scale on internet three times a day in daily life. The 7days' 21 scores were instantaneous emotional state and the 8th day's score was retrospective emotional state that they answered looking back the research week. From results, DES-IV predicted each emotional state and there were differences among emotions in a way to regulate them.

Therefore, research1 supported the definition of emotion regulation and research 2 showed the effects of emotion regulation on emotional states in daily life. Further research is needed to examine the detail of the function of each regulation strategy.

## P7.2.18

### **Executive Function in Elementary Children with Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder Combined Presentation**

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**Objectives:** Literature had demonstrated individuals with ADHD who have executive function (EF) deficit. However, the methodology of most articles have shortcoming such as IQ and medication issues. The aim of the study was to examine the EF in elementary children with ADHD-combined presentation (ADHD-C), and then applied the EF performance to explore discriminative validity between ADHD-C and the controls.

**Methods:** Sixty elementary school students were recruited. Thirty children with ADHD-C and 30 healthy control children, who were matched with sex, age, and IQ. All of ADHD-C children were recruited who either did not have medication at first diagnostic period or stopped medication for more than 1 year. Each participant was tested on the ability of five major EF domains including eight different tasks, which are inhibition (inhibition of an ongoing response and interference control), working memory (verbal and non-verbal working memory), cognitive flexibility, planning, and fluency (verbal and non-verbal fluency).

**Results:** First, the profile of five EF domains was similar between ADHD-C group and control group; however, the average performances of each EF domain were relatively low in ADHD-C group.

Second, the performances in interference control, non-verbal working memory, and cognitive flexibility in the ADHD-C group were significantly lower than in the control group. Third, the discriminative power of the above three EF tasks was quite good, and the overall correct discriminative rate for the ADHD-C group and control group is 80%.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, comparing with typical controls, the EF performance is generally low for elementary children with ADHD-C, especially in interference control, non-verbal working memory, and cognitive flexibility. Further studies and the clinical and educational implications are suggested.

## P7.2.19

### **Adonization as a social influence tactic and its correlates**

Eugenia Mandal

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**Objective:** The presentation attempts to describe adonization, a specific tactic for exerting influence which employs physical attraction, charm, sex-appeal as well as its determinants. It presents a proprietary model of determinants and motivational mechanisms which constitute the basis of the attitude toward adonization.

**Method and Results:** A cycle of 3 studies on individual determinants for the attitude toward adonization was described.

Results of study 1 (50 women and 50 men) confirmed that male gender, psychological masculinity, narcissism, Machiavellianism and high self-monitoring were correlates of a positive attitude toward adonization.

Study 2 (36 women and 36 men) showed that extraversion was the predictor of a positive attitude toward adonization of men and women and that agreeableness was the predictor of a less positive attitude of women.

In Study 3 (91 women and 88 men aged 18-63) it was established that there were no differences in the attitude toward adonization in young and middle-aged men. Comparison among young and middle-aged women proved that younger women had a more positive attitude toward adonization in the cognitive and in the affective components than older women.

**Conclusion:** A male gender, psychological masculinity, narcissism, Machiavellianism, high self-monitoring, extraversion and younger age of women (but no men) are correlates of a positive



attitude toward adonization.

Keywords: social influence, self-monitoring, Machiavellianism, narcissism, self-esteem, personality.

## P7.2.20

### Do System-justifying Motives Decrease Endorsement of Gender Similarities Beliefs?

Takumi Kuraya

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**Objectives:** This study examined the influence of system-justifying motives on gender similarities beliefs. There is a common lay assumption that males and females are vastly different psychologically, which may support gender-system justification. However, it is founded that they are similar on most psychological variables and this may be viewed as threats to the system. To test this, an experiment was conducted.

**Method:** Through pre-survey, 9 instances of prevalent statements about "psychological differences between men and women" were collected. In the main study, system threat (high vs. low vs. control) was manipulated: 178 Japanese students were exposed to news articles. Then, students read a fictitious research report regarding the veracity of statements about gender differences. Three types of statements were presented: 1) results that portrayed the positions of men and women as the reverse of those in the initial statements; 2) results that depicted no gender differences, unlike the original statements; and 3) results that were portrayed as being consistent with the original. Finally, students rated the degree to which they endorsed each statement from the findings of the (supposed) research.

**Results:** The results indicated that participants primed with high system threat were less likely to endorse the statements reflecting gender similarities (even than reverse ones).

**Conclusion:** It is suggested that gender similarities beliefs are viewed as threats to the system about gender. Implications for effects of information reflecting gender similarities on sexism and backlash are discussed.

## P7.2.21

### Characteristics of Physiological Signals Identified of the Five Basic Emotions Based on the Bacelet

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**Objectives:** The emotion recognition based on affective computing is an important part of affective computing. Because physiological changes not submitting to subjective control can reflect the real emotion of participants more objectively, the emotion recognition based on physiological signals has aroused the interest of researchers from the field of affective computing in recent years. Our research mainly explores the characteristics of physiological signals of five basic emotions: happiness, anger, sadness, disgust and fear.

**Method:** By watching video segments, 95 participants respectively experienced five basic emotions. Second-generation Microsoft smart bracelets are used to monitor their relative physiological signals such as heart rate, skin conductance, skin temperature and RR interval. At last, participants are asked to fill in the "Subjective Emotion Report Form" to collect their emotion state and emotion grades. The physiological signals at 50s were intercepted for analysis. The characteristic parameters were also extracted to compare the differences of the physiological signals among different emotions.

**Results:** The results show that during the resting state, the participants with quick heart rate increased intensely in heart rate when they watched the videos of anger and disgust, while the participants with slow heart rate show no changes in minimum heart rate when they watched the videos with different emotions. In addition, the participants with quick heart rate changed more largely than those with slow.

**Conclusion:** It concludes that the induced physiological signals of each basic emotion have their own identifiable characteristics. It is possible to use bracelet to monitor physiological signal so as to identify the basic emotion, which has a great practical value to people.

### **P7.2.23**

#### **Coping with Multiple Sclerosis: Patient-Caregiver Dyads**

Dilek Demirtepe-Saygili

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The aim of the current study is to examine coping processes and their relationships with psychological symptoms in patient-caregiver dyads. A sample of patients with Multiple Sclerosis and their primary caregivers completed standardized measures of coping and psychological symptoms. Analyses of individual variables revealed that more use of problem focused coping and lower levels of perceived physical problems were associated with a lower level of psychological symptoms for patients. More use of problem focused coping and higher levels of fulfillment of daily activities and basic needs were associated with a lower level of psychological symptoms for caregivers. Actor-partner interdependence model (APIM) analyses indicated that caregiver's less use of problem focused coping was associated with higher levels of psychological symptoms for patients. APIM analyses demonstrated that patient's more use of emotion focused coping and patient's higher levels of psychological symptoms predicted higher levels of psychological symptoms for caregivers. Thus, the process of coping with the illness is open to the influence of interdependence between patient and caregiver as well as individual variables. The findings indicated the importance of including both caregivers and patients in studies and interventions focusing on coping with and adaptation to chronic illnesses.

### **P7.2.27**

#### **Sexual Fetishism in a Quail Model System: Test of Reproductive Success**

Hakan Cetinkaya

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**Objectives:** The present study explored the reproductive consequences of fetishistic behavior in an animal model of sexual fetishism. Fetishistic behavior may seem evolutionarily counterproductive, since it involves sexual interaction with an inanimate object and does not result in the production of viable offspring. However, if a sexually receptive female is also available, interaction with the fetishistic object may help to prepare the male for sexual activity physiologically and behaviorally, and that in turn may improve reproductive success when the male copulates with the female. The present study was conducted to determine whether this increase in reproductive fitness produced by conditioning also occurs in quail that develop fetishistic behavior. We also were interested to see how the quality of copulatory interaction with a female is altered in fetishistic males.

**Method:** Male domesticated quail received sexual conditioning trials in which a terrycloth object (the conditioned stimulus or CS) was paired with the opportunity to copulate with a female (the unconditioned stimulus or US). Approximately half of the males came to copulate with the CS object and were considered to have developed fetishistic behavior. Each of the males were then tested with a female, whose eggs were incubated to determine rates of fertilization. The CS object was present 30 sec before and during the copulation test.

**Results:** Fetishistic males showed more conditioned approach to the CS object, longer latencies to achieve cloacal contact with a female, less efficient responding when copulating with a female, and greater rates of egg fertilization. The longer copulatory latencies and lower copulatory efficiency of the fetishistic males was probably due to their greater responsivity to the CS object. Fetishistic males often continued their copulatory interactions with the CS object after the female was introduced. They showed a "fixation" or "attachment" to the terrycloth object that was not easily disrupted by introduction of a female. Non-fetishistic males quickly moved away from the CS object and vigorously pursued the female as soon as they saw her.

**Conclusion:** Two alternative explanation discussed: (1) Male reproductive physiology may be primed by the fetish object, or (2) the females reacted to males differently.



## P7.2.28

### Dating Violence Among University Students

Gamze Er Vargün, Serap Akgün

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**Objectives:** The main purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between university students' attitudes towards dating violence, parental violence in childhood, perpetrating violence and being exposed to violence in romantic relationships.

**Method:** Two hundred (82 males and 118 females) university students who were between the ages of 18 and 28 participated in the study. Participants filled out the attitudes towards dating violence scales, and a violence measure including questions on parental violence during childhood, perpetration of violence and exposure to violence in their romantic relationships.

**Results:** In order to find the predictors of dating violence two separate hierarchical regression analyses were performed. The results of the analyses indicated that parental violence in childhood significantly and positively predicted both perpetration of physical and psychological violence and exposure to violence in romantic relationships. Perpetration of violence in romantic relationships was also predicted by positive attitudes towards physical/psychological and sexual violence. Finally, gender was a predictor of being victim in a romantic relationship. Women were more likely than men to be a victim of dating violence.

**Conclusion:** The results suggest that parental violence experienced during childhood plays an important role in dating violence among university students.

## P7.2.29

### Individual and relational predictors of quality relationship in youth couples.

Isabel Vicario-Molina, M. Begoña Orgaz Baz, Antonio Fuertes, José Luis Martínez

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**Objectives:** Based on based on the Self-determination theory and the Attachment theory, the aim of this study is to examine which individual (e.g., age, occupation, family structure, number of previous partners) and relational (e.g., attachment-related anxiety, attachment-related avoidance, perceived psychological need fulfilment within the relationship) factors are associated with quality relationship in young men and women.

**Method:** For that aim, a convenience sample of 426 heterosexual youth couples (age range= 18-27 years) completed a questionnaire designed to measure sociodemographical data, adult attachment, perceived psychological need fulfillment within the relationship (to what extent partner fulfils needs for autonomy, warmth and structure), and quality relationship. The Actor Partner Interdependence Model (APIM) was employed to examine the interdependence of both members' scores on the diverse variables.

**Results:** Preliminary results indicated that compared with individual factors, relational factors are better predictors of quality relationship both in men and women. However, there are some gender differences, since attachment and perceived psychological need fulfilment are stronger predictors of women quality relationship.

**Conclusion:** In the same vein that previous studies, these findings suggest that attachment and need fulfillment are important factors in development and maintaining of romantic relationships of youth, and possibly in psychological well-being. Implications of the gender differences are discussed.

### P7.2.30

#### **Meta-ethics and the dual-process model: Mortality salience leads people to adopt less subjectivist meta-ethical beliefs**

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Normative ethics is concerned with setting the standards for morally right action. The two prominent and rival views in normative ethics are deontology, which emphasizes rights and duties, and utilitarianism, which emphasizes how much the consequences of an action promote general well-being. In Greene et al.'s (2001) two-system account, utilitarian moral judgments rely on analytic processes whereas deontological judgments rely on emotional or intuitive processes. Trémolière, De Neys, & Bonnefon (2012) observed a decrease in utilitarian judgments under mortality salience and demonstrated that this is due to the cognitive load created by mortality salience, which presumably suppresses analytic thinking. However, to our knowledge, meta-ethical beliefs (subjectivism vs. objectivism) have not been previously investigated within the framework of the dual-process model. Objectivism means that moral truths are universal and are independent of the opinions of individuals whereas subjectivism means moral truths are dependent on the opinions of people or on the contingent norms of particular societies. Empirical work on the psychology of meta-ethics has also been relatively scarce. In the present paper, we primed mortality salience, shown to increase cognitive load in previous studies, to see whether it inhibits subjectivist moral judgments in two separate experiments. In Experiment 1, after the mortality salience manipulation, we measured subjectivist morality using a scale. In Experiment 2, after the same manipulation, we measured subjectivist morality using a scenario. The results of the two experiments consistently showed that people in the mortality salience group reported significantly less subjectivist responses than the control group. These results are consistent with the dual-process model of the mind and also suggest that not only normative ethics, but also meta-ethical judgments can be explained by this approach.

### P7.2.32

#### **The Comparison of Heterosexual and Gay's Quality Worlds' Pictures.**

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Same-sex orientation has been a disincentive factor to assess sexual minorities' wants and have in countries that are less pluralistic in religious terms. This is the first study to compare heterosexual and gay individuals' quality worlds' pictures (wants and have) based on choice theory in Tehran, Iran. The research design was causal-comparative. Statistical universe was heterosexual and gay individuals lived in Tehran in 2015. Convenience and snowball sampling methods were used for both heterosexual individuals and gay individuals respectively. The sample size of the study was 60 people (30 heterosexuals and 30 sexual minorities, segregation of sexes: 15 men and 15 women in each group). Data collected using the structured interview commonly employed in William Glasser's choice theory and analyzed using Chi-Square test. The results showed that heterosexual group and gay group were significantly different in the intensity and kinds of the quality worlds' pictures to fulfill their basic needs from family, Sexual-emotional partner, Friend, Boss, Co-worker, counselor, Job, Religion, entertainment and themselves. ( $p \leq .05$ ).

**Key words:** Quality world's pictures, Wants, Choice theory, Sexual orientation.

### **P7.2.33**

#### **The Relation between Parental Control and Prosociality toward Parents**

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Parental psychological control (PC) is a kind of negative disciplinary tool including emotional manipulation, which has negative effects on autonomy and healthy social development of children. On the other hand, behavioral control (BC) is a parental technique promoting the healthy social development which contains parental knowledge, monitoring, and supervision (Barber, 1996). However, there is a dearth of empirical research investigating the relationship between prosocial behavior (PB), PC and BC. In the current study, the relation between PC/BC and PB toward parents was investigated in Turkey. Data were collected from 355 public elementary school students from three different cities of Turkey (mean age = 11.8, SD = 3.81, 182 girls and 173 boys). The results showed that there is a positive correlation between children's prosociality towards parents and their perceived BC ( $r = .60$ ) and a negative correlation between prosociality and their perceived PC ( $r = -.28$ ). In addition, girls reported significantly more BC than boys while boys reported more PC than girls. Girls also reported significantly more prosociality toward their parents than boys. To test the moderating role of gender on the relation between prosociality and BC/PC, two moderated regression analyses were carried out. In both analyses, prosociality was treated as the outcome variable. BC or PC, gender and the interaction term were entered simultaneously. Although BC, PC, and gender independently predicted prosociality in both analyses, there was only a marginally significant PC and gender interaction ( $\beta = -.114$ ,  $p = .085$ ). Thus, in line with the previous literature, the results revealed that PC was negatively while BC was positively correlated with prosociality toward their parents. In addition, the results also suggest that although there are gender differences on both prosociality and BC and PC, the moderating role of gender is not clear.

### **P7.2.34**

#### **Art technique of collage as a data resource and the reflective tool**

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Collage technique is frequently used outside the domain of fine arts, and it is probably especially its potential to facilitate expression of content which could be difficult to fully verbalize and its seemingly modest demands on artistic competence of the author which makes it accessible for applications in e.g. psychotherapy, personal and professional development activities etc. Except of this role of a medium of expression, collage - as a process and as the product - is nonetheless also rich resource of information about expressed content and the author. Thematic colleges could be also profitably used in search into phenomena which may underlie some social stereotypes like attitudes and social roles (e.g. Hottola, 2012).

The product itself as well as a process of reflection or interpretation could be also seen as source of complex information which could be used in educational research. The difficulty of visual data analysis corresponds to difficulty of art-filetic or art-therapeutic work with collage. Both processes must combine different sites of perspective (author, artefact, audience) and different approaches to the embedded data (content analysis, semiology, (psycho)analytic context, discourse analysis). The paper will mention also different levels of work with collages (targeting at reflection, conceptualization, interpretation and group dynamics; Butler-Kisber, Poldma, 2010; Mazehóová, Kouřilová, 2010) and then illustrate the interwoven art-therapeutic and research-centred work with collages by example of professional roles collage of future teachers.

### **P7.2.36**

#### **Quality and sleep habits in Mexican collage students**

Ana Marina Reyes Sandoval

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Recent advances in the study of sleep have shown a considerable increase in sleep problems as well as their repercussions on the cognitive, behavioral and emotional performance in the individual. Especially, college's students are at-risk groups requiring the optimal psychological conditions to meet academic demands. The purpose of this study was to describe the quality and sleep habits in Mexican college students. 245 students participated voluntarily and with their informed consent. The students' mean age was 21.36 years old. The students answered a questionnaire that included personal data, the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Related to results on sleep quality found the 71 % obtained higher scores labeling them as bad sleepers. Related to subjective quality, 51.8% reported that this is good or very good, 48.2% described it as bad or rather bad. In addition, students reported having slept on average during the last month 5.50 hours a day. According to the results obtained from the self-report of the students it was found that 30% reported an excessive daytime sleepiness. Sleep disorders with one of the most relevant health problems. The quality of sleep not only refers to sleeping well at night but also includes the good daytime functioning of students among these functions is academic performance involving optimal levels of attention, concentration and memory.

### **P7.2.37**

#### **What do users think about online psychological service?**

Anna Cannata, Stefano Manzo, Alessia Cuccurullo, Jessica Tomasetta

*Anima Association, Napoli, Italy*

Nowadays, many people use internet to request psychological support and health informations. In Italy almost five thousand web sites offer psychological services (Manzo et al, 2015; Audiweb Database, 2014).

The aim of this work is to show the summary results obtained by descriptive analysis of online psychological supports.

The online psychological service, by Anima Association, is a free Italian service that consists in a web platform: people send a short message to explain their help requests.

Corpus is composed of 215 requests, collected in the first year of Anima Service. Principal results show that users are: adult (75%), female (70%), coming from Italy (90%), but the rate of Italian users coming from foreign countries has grown rapidly during the year. More than 50% of users addressed psychological help for the first time in their life.

The thematic analysis of messages has been performed through the "bottom up" process of coding. Principal themes are really various: illness (40%): anxiety, phobia and obsession; family conflict (38%): wife beating, parenthood; difficulties in work life (15%); difficulties in decision making (7%).

This work highlights that the online psychological requests is growing up and online services are able to capture a "first user generation". The variety of users's mental representations suggests that Italian psychological policies should improve their guidelines in order to build effective and safe online psychological services.

## **P7.2.42**

### **The similarities and differences in cognitive and emotional shift tasks**

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**Objective:** Cognitive shifting mechanisms are expansively investigated, but studies on emotional flexibility are scarce. Therefore, we have developed a new task intended to measure how a person can shift between emotional valences (negative and positive) when the context changes.

**Method:** The task consists of pairs of pictures. In each pair the first picture is always a detail from the second (whole) picture. The valence of firstly presented detail changes when it is placed into a context and so should change the elicited emotion. In order to register that the emotional shift has happened the participants have to choose from happy and sad symbols showed on the screen. The aim of our study was to investigate how the performance on cognitive shift and the emotional shift tasks might be interrelated. Sixty healthy young adults participated in our study in which our new Emotional Shift Task and the Trail Making Task - a classical cognitive shifting task - were used.

**Results:** In the presentation, we will discuss the obtained results in terms of the overlapping nature of cognitive and emotional processes and the ability to flexibly switch between certain emotional states evoked by external visual stimuli.

## Session 7.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

### P7.3.01

#### **Reflecting on Relationship Conflict from a Self-Distanced (vs. Self-Immersed) Perspective Promotes Relationship Well-being**

Sanem Küçükkömürler, Fulya Kirimer-Aydinli, Emre Selçuk

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The imagination of previous interactions forms a necessary part of evaluation processes within a current romantic relationship. The literature suggests that perspective taking during imagination of a previous interaction is an effective way for the improvement of personal and relationship well-being. Perspective taking can be in two forms, namely, self-distanced and self-immersed. Self-distanced perspective refers to the introspection from distance as an observer while self-immersed perspective corresponds to the introspection from one's own eye. Prior research showed that individuals who spontaneously take a self-distanced perspective in daily life exhibit better problem solving during conflict with their romantic partner, as compared to those who spontaneously take a self-immersed perspective. Extending these findings, the present study aimed to examine whether asking for individuals to take a certain perspective influences their assessments about relationship functioning. More specifically, it was investigated whether experimentally manipulating perspective taking affects individuals' relationship well-being after reflecting on a past conflict with the partner. Participants were asked to recall a past conflict experienced with their romantic partner, and to imagine the conflict either from a self-distanced ( $n = 54$ ) or from a self-immersed ( $n = 56$ ) perspective. Compared to the participants who recalled the conflict from a self-immersed perspective, those who were in the self-distanced perspective condition reported greater relationship satisfaction, even after statistically controlling for quality of romantic attachment and trait negative affect. These findings add to the growing evidence showing the benefits of self-distancing for interpersonal well-being. As the short-term effect of psychological distancing on the relationship functioning has been supported, the future studies should focus on improving implications, especially, for individuals who tend to take spontaneously self-immersed perspective to maintain their relationship welfare in the long run.

### P7.3.02

#### **Conflict type and resolution strategies of intergroup couples: A qualitative study of Alevi-Sunni intermarriages in Turkey**

Sedef Tulum-Akbulut, Gül Özatesler-Ülkücan, Özge Erarslan, Abbas Türnüklü

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**Objectives:** This study focuses on conflict experiences of Alevi-Sunni intermarried couples. The purpose of this study is to discover what types of conflict these intermarried couples face and how they manage their conflicts. **Method:** Their conflict resolution experiences were examined through a qualitative research method. Collected qualitative data was analyzed by using content analysis. Forty-three intermarried spouses (18 couples and 7 individuals) living in Izmir were interviewed individually using semi-structured interview technique. **Results:** Analysis revealed that couples mostly experienced conflict due to relational and substantive interest issues. More importantly, conflict related to social identity based differences among couples appeared to be negligible. Couples managed these differences through four conflict resolution strategies: (1) problem solving, (2) conflict engagement, (3) withdrawal, and (4) compliance. **Conclusion:** By highlighting a neglected field on intermarriages in Turkey, the results of this study make an important contribution for the future intermarriage research. Moreover, the findings of this research provide some valuable implications for marriage and family therapists working with intermarried spouses in Turkey.

### P7.3.03

#### **Overburden of family caregivers of patients at the end of life. Relation with emotional, cognitive and functional variables of the patient**

Ana Soto-Rubio, Sara Casaña-Granell, Pilar Barreto, Marian Perez-Marin

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**Objective.** The present study has as main aim to study the variables that best predict the overburden of the main family caregiver (MFC) of patients at the end of life, taking into account the possible influence of emotional, cognitive and functional variables of the patient.

**Method.** Participants: patients in end-of-life situation (diagnosis: cancer, COPD or frail elderly) and their MFC.

**Variables.** The following variables were assessed:

**Variables.** Both patient and family: Sociodemographic data, anxiety, depression and global emotional distress. Patient: Main diagnosis, cognitive status and functional independence level. MFC: caregiver overburden.

**Results:** 131 end-of-life patients and their respective 131 family caregivers participated. Linear regression analysis was performed. The variables that best predict the level of family caregiver overburden are anxiety and depression of the caregiver; and anxiety, depression, functional independence and cognitive status of the patient. This model predicts the 31.6% of the variance. **Conclusions:** Our data underline the importance of taking into account the patient-caregiver dyad as a system in which intervention in one of its members can have effects on the rest of them. This fact is of high importance when designing and implementing intervention programmes to reduce and prevent the caregiver's overburden.

### P7.3.04

#### **Effectiveness of Intuitive Eating group intervention for 127 women with disordered eating behaviour.**

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*Center for Intuitive Eating and Psychotherapy of Eating Disorders 'IntuEat', Moscow, Russia*

**Objectives:** The study aims to summarise two year experience of conducting short term (12 session, 2,5 hrs each) Intuitive Eating group intervention for women with disordered eating behaviour.

Deviations from the normal type of eating behaviour pattern (hunger-eating-satiety) occur in most cases under the influence of dietary restrictions. Intuitive Eating group intervention helps participants to develop normal eating behaviour patterns, including eating in response to physical hunger and satiety, eating mindfully, and eating for physical rather than emotional reasons.

**Method:** Participants of the groups were assessed by pre- and post-intervention questionnaires such as DEBQ (Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire), EAT-26 (The Eating Attitudes Test), IES-2 (The Intuitive Eating Scale-2).

**Results:** There are significant differences in measures of IES-2, DEBQ and EAT-26 before and after taking part in intuitive eating group intervention. Statistical analysis shows significant decrease in dieting attitudes and food preoccupation (EAT-26), significant decrease in emotional and external eating behaviour (DEBQ) and significant increase of individuals' tendency to follow physical hunger and satiety cues due to basic intuitive eating factors: unconditional permission to eat, eating for physical rather than emotional reasons, and reliance on internal hunger and satiety cues (IES-2). **Conclusion:** There is a strong evidence of the effectiveness of Intuitive Eating group intervention to strengthen healthy attitude to food and to reduce such problematic behaviours like restrained eating as well as emotional and external overeating.



### P7.3.05

#### **Correlations between suicidal attitude and suicide ideations, self-injury and preventive education in university students –Development of the suicidal attitude scale for University students–**

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A Suicidal Inclination Scale for University students was developed, and the effects of suicide prevention education, suicidal ideations, and self-injury experiences on attitudes towards suicide were examined. A questionnaire survey was conducted with Japanese university students (N=149), which included (1) the draft Suicidal attitude Scale (34 items), (2) suicide ideation experiences, (3) self-injury experiences, (4) experiences of suicide and self-injury prevention education, (5) knowledge about suicide and self-injury and (6) Psychological Stress Scale items. Factor analysis using the maximum-likelihood method with Promax rotation was conducted. Interpretation validity was examined with the criterion of .40 or higher loading on each item, which extracted 6 factors 22 items. Cumulative contribution ratio was 63.60%. Items were classified into six factors. With this Scale, results indicated that only the contempt score was significantly low in women ( $t(13)=3.26, P<.001$ ). Suicide imagery scores were examined based on the level of knowledge about suicide, suicide preventive education, and self-injury experiences, which indicated no significant differences, whereas all the sub-scale scores for attitudes about suicide showed significant differences based on suicide ideations ( $p<.01$ ). Students that had experienced suicide ideations indicated less negative emotions and contempt for suicide, tended to accept it as a stress coping strategy, and had affirmative images of suicide.

### P7.3.06

#### **Health Promotion Interventions at Local Government: Zeytinburnu Borough Example**

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In Turkey, Community-based interventions on health promotion have been growing recently. Especially in Istanbul: free of charge sport activities, opening new recreational city parks and free psychological counseling centers are some of many good examples. As a part of health promotion efforts at local level, in Zeytinburnu Municipality Family Center in Istanbul, an 8-week intervention project aimed at improving some health behaviors were conducted with non-formal education, support group, nutrition counseling and sport activities. The main objective of the program was promoting life style changes towards a healthier living. The project was conducted with 9 female participants and lasted for two months. The intervention combined four major activity areas which are physical exercise, educational seminars, nutrition counseling and support group gatherings. The nutritional counseling was conducted weekly by nutritionists; sport activities were run by a professional Zumba instructor and the rest of the activities were conducted by psychologists. In support group, cognitive behavioral interventions, mindfulness for eating and stress reduction and challenges related to behavior change were addressed. Apart from the participants' activities, five seminars regarding healthy living topics such as eating healthy are conducted for all the residents of the borough. All the expenses of the project are funded by Zeytinburnu Municipality. Prior to the study a statement of approval regarding the participation to the study required from each participants' family doctors. As a prospective study, data of participants' level of self-efficacy, health behaviors, health beliefs, physical exercise levels and their BMIs were collected through questionnaires and other measurement tools before, right after the intervention and 6 months after the intervention. According to the results of the study with 8-weeks intervention self-efficacy and exercise levels increased significantly. The participants showed improvements in stress management and gave more importance to their health. One of the expected outcomes of the



study was achieving weight loss. The BMIs of all the participants significantly decreased after the intervention. In order to examine the long term adherence to some health behaviors, such as exercising a follow-up after 6 months from the intervention is currently being conducted with the participants of the study.

### P7.3.07

#### **"I request an effective therapy": experiences of Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia people with glucocorticoid substitutive therapy in an Italian Academic Hospital**

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**Background:** Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) describes a group of autosomal recessive chronic conditions in which is present an impairment of cortisol biosynthesis. Literature suggests the intrinsic imperfection of the glucocorticoid substitutive therapy (GC) and impact on Health Related Quality of Life but less investigated are the psychological adjustment strategies in relation to therapies.

**Objectives:** exploring patients representations about substitutive therapy and their strategies to manage its impact on everyday quality of life. A circular inductive-deductive approach was used. **Methods:** semistructured open-ended interviews, based on a topic guide, were conducted with 21 patients (16 women and 5 men). Patients were recruited within an Italian Academic Hospital. The interviews were digitally audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and then analyzed thematically with the assistance of Atlas.ti (ver. 7).

**Results:** thematic analysis informed by a self-management model led to four themes: illness needs, activating resources, living with a chronic illness, receiving an effective therapy. Medication picks and valleys strongly impact quality of life but CAH is not perceived itself as an invalidating pathology especially in cases of well managed substitutive therapy.

**Conclusions:** Quality of substitutive therapy is a crucial condition for well-being of people with CAH. Patients request an effective medication recognizing that a better therapy can facilitate the development of more adaptive skills and tasks. Skills and tasks are fundamental elements to improve health process and health providers must help patients to focus on their illness needs soliciting the activation of resources and taking into account patient strategies linked to the chronic disease.

### P7.3.08

#### **Examine the effectiveness of group problem solving on quality of life in Drug-dependent patients (opiates)**

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**Objectives:** According to the prevalence of opiates dependent and its individual and social outputs, the aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of problem solving group training on quality of life in Drug-dependent patients (opiates).

**Method:** This research was a study in experimental category with 2 groups of experimental and control and 3 phases; pre, post and follow-up (after 1 month) test. The study population consisted of all Drug-dependent patients in Shahrekord, and the research sample was 40 persons with entrance criterion. The data collection instrument was Quality of Life questionnaires. The treatment was 8 sessions with 2-hour instruction.

**Results:** Findings indicated that group problem solving instruction on quality of life in post-test ( $F=93.80$ ;  $P<0.0001$ ) and follow up ( $F=362.49$ ;  $P<0.0001$ ) in experimental patients group, compared with control group was effectiveness, and effect size were different from 0.41 to 0.7.

**Conclusion:** Results showed that the problem solving instruction promoting quality of life in drug-dependent patients. So, the problem solving instruction is effective in improving the family situation.

### P7.3.09

#### **Effectiveness of a comprehensive psychocorrection dance programme in restoring psychophysical and emotional well-being**

Kristina Kharlova, Victoria Dmitrieva, Elena Petrova

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The goal of the study was to examine empirical evidence of the effects of a comprehensive psychocorrection dance programme on psychophysical and emotional well-being of healthy people. The psychocorrection programme lasted for a month and included a set of breathing exercises, pilates, melodance and some elements of melolistics (psycho-body instruments of intervention). There was a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test control. The sample included 40 people (average age – 34) with no health issues. The following toolkit was used: a biographical questionnaire, a test of differentiated self-assessment of functional state, the Big Five personality test and an original test using projective methods. The findings show that using melodance in most cases helped to minimise or eliminate the physical discomfort, increase the sensitivity of the visceral zone, activate the visceral perception and provoke positive emotions (joy, calmness, happiness and an emotional uplift). Positive dynamics in physical and emotional well-being shows that the programme is effective and can be used in training programmes for adults.

### P7.3.10

#### **Psychological Rehabilitation in Oncology**

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**Objectives:** define a psychological rehabilitation model based on clinical indicators and outcomes to study its impact in patients QoL and in their way of life in the perspective of a comprehensive care that could improve relationship between all the actors involved.

**Method.** The study performed on a sample of 125 outpatients of Oncology, employed qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The qualitative part was prepared by a specifically designed interview. The quantitative part included the following battery of self-report: IBQ (Pilowski); NEQ (Tamburini); SF-36 (Apolone).

**Results.** The study is still ongoing. Preliminary results indicate that oncology patients need to have more informations about prognosis, tests and treatments, especially with newly diagnosed disease that manifest emotional distress. The global QoL is medium-high, with significant differences with regard to the stage of the disease (it is lower in metastatic patients). The scores of the SF-36 were lower than the average, with a significant decrement of the emotional functionality, comparable to the reference data in the literature (Trippoli).

**Conclusion.** This preliminary analysis underlines the importance of integrated psychological rehabilitation of patients. This approach is inspired to the global care of patients and to the principles that consider patients as a person and not as an "organ"; it also pays attention to the resources of the person, his resilience, strength and his potential (Bronstein).

### P7.3.11

#### **Effectiveness of phonological awareness training on early reading abilities in language minority and low SES children**

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The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of early phonological awareness training on later reading development in language minority and low SES children at risk for reading difficulties. There is substantial evidence for an involvement of phonological awareness in reading

acquisition (Ehri, Nunes, Willows, Schuster, Yaghoubzadeh & Shanahan, 2001). The effects of phonological awareness training in language minority children, however, has not been extensively studied.

In a 2-year longitudinal study, 40 children were followed from the beginning of kindergarten (mean age in months = 63; SD = 4) to the end of first grade. In kindergarten, one group (N = 25) followed a phonological awareness training program (experimental group) and another group (N = 15) followed a vocabulary learning control program (control group). The two groups were matched for initial vocabulary, phonological and non-verbal intellectual abilities. At the end of kindergarten, the children's phonological awareness abilities were assessed. Outcomes for the two groups did not differ significantly from each other. At the the end of first grade, the children's reading decoding abilities were evaluated and results showed a significant benefit for the experimental group. These results show that an explicit phonological awareness training program enhances early reading skills in language minority and low SES children and, hence, could helpfully complement educational programs for this group.

### **P7.3.12**

#### **The influence of counselor's age on impression formation.**

Mariko Shimizu

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Clinical psychologists are active in Japan as experts doing psychological support. However, many people have resistance to counseling, and professional support is not fully utilized in Japan. In order to disseminate counseling, it is necessary to clarify the image to clinical psychologists. Therefore, this study investigated how person perception on the clinical psychologist was affected by the clinical psychologist's age. Participants ( $n=144$ ) were shown to 10 photographs of average face (male and female  $\times$  twenties, thirties, forties, fifties, and sixties) randomly, and they were asked to rate the person perception (social desirability, intimacy, and activity) about each photograph. The analysis of variance revealed that a main effect of age on the person perception. In case of younger clinical psychologists, social desirability, intimacy, and activity were highly evaluated among participants, in case of older clinical psychologists, they were unfavorably evaluated among participants. In conclusion, the difference of clinical psychologists' age influenced impression formation to clinical psychologists.

### **P7.3.13**

#### **Analyzing the cognitive decline in older people by using the Hand Test**

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Cognitive decline associated with age or normal cognitive ageing, is an important human experience which differs in extend between individuals. In geropsychological assesement, the use of the projective tests brings additions and improvements.

In general, studies which have been used the Hand Test in older people, suggests that this test is useful both in normal and pathological ageing.

There were assessed 60 participants, aged between 65 and 93, including 30 persons with cognitive decline, and 30 persons with normal cognitive ageing.

In evaluation of subjects have been used the Mini-Mental State Examination, Geriatric Depression Scale, Bender-Gestalt Test, followed by the Hand Test. For this study have been included analysis of the Interpersonal, Environmental, Maladjustive, Withdrawal, AOS and Pathological summary scores as well as the quantitative and qualitative Hand Test variables.

The study showed notable differences between the variables of Hand Test for each category included in the analysis.

Key words: Hand Test, Cognitive decline, Older people

### **P7.3.14**

#### **Teachers' perceptions about their role in Social and Emotional Learning program sustainability: a Focus group interview study**

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**Objectives:** Teachers are the primary implementers of social and emotional learning (SEL) programs. Perceptions about their role of sustaining SEL likely influence program delivery. The purpose of the presentation is to analyze teachers' perceptions about their role as an important aspect of sustainability of SEL. In 2012/13 SEL program has been implemented in 41 schools in Latvia (including more than 13 000 pupils and 668 teachers).

**Method:** Sample for this study included 58 teachers, who were maintaining SEL program in their practice. A focus-group interview thematic analysis was conducted in order to analyze 1) teachers' perceptions about social and emotional competencies needed for successful implementation and maintenance of SEL program and 2) changes in their teaching practices after implementing SEL.

**Results:** Thematic analysis shows that teachers note 1) relationship skills, 2) attitudes about SEL program 3) self-reflection skills and 4) professional competencies as important for successful SEL maintenance in schools. Since the implementation of SEL program teachers note changes in 1) relationships with pupils and colleagues, 2) less directive way of teaching, and 3) widening SEL practices to other classrooms.

**Conclusion:** Since implementation of SEL, teachers put more emphasis on relationships with their colleagues and pupils which affects the way of teaching. Teachers noted that their own social emotional competence level is important for successful delivery of the program.

### **P7.3.16**

#### **Emotional education program: Adolescents' valuation of what they've learned**

Konstanze Schoeps, Alicia Tamarit, Ana Ordonez, Remedios Gonzalez

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Adolescence is a developmental phase marked by a series of significant physical, psychological and social changes, which brings up a social and emotional reorganization that prepares for adulthood. Hence, young people might need help in order to understand complex emotions and learn to use emotion regulation strategies properly. Based on Mayer and Salovey's (1997) model of emotional intelligence, we designed an intervention program to develop adolescents' emotional abilities. The aim of this study was to examine the perceived learning of 293 adolescents from 7th and 8th grade of compulsory secondary school (ESO), aged between 11 and 15 years ( $M=12.76$ ,  $SD=1.02$ ). Participants attended eleven one-hour sessions, carried out during school hours, where they experimented with their emotions, changing their way of thinking, behaviour and interaction with each other. A qualitative methodology was used to analyse participants' feedback report about their perceived learning progress and subjective experience. The results indicated learning effects in all four emotional abilities described by the theoretic model; adolescents perceived that they have improved in perceiving and expressing emotions, facilitating thought using emotions, understanding emotions, as well as managing emotions. These findings support the implementation of emotional education programs to develop social and emotional abilities in adolescents.

### P7.3.18

#### The Use of Barebacking as a Harm Reduction Strategy among Men Having Sex with Men.

Joseph Roy Gillis

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**Objectives:** Barebacking, or condomless anal sex in the presence of risk of contracting HIV, has developed as both a behaviour and a personal identity among men having sex with men (MSM) which is organized around the rejection of condoms use during anal sex. The objective of this presentation is to examine the sexual risk behavior, HIV status, identity affiliation, and motivations that MSM report when engaging in barebacking, and to consider how barebacking should be addressed within a framework of HIV prevention programming for MSM.

**Method:** The research reviewed in this presentation includes both a synthesis of existing North American studies on barebacking among MSM, and the findings and implications of a series of ongoing and yet to be published qualitative and quantitative studies of Canadian MSM who reported engaging in barebacking behavior.

**Results:** Major findings of a series of investigations with Canadian MSM revealed engaging in barebacking behavior is not synonymous with identifying as a barebacker, and that self-reported barebacking behavior should be viewed from the perspective of the intentionality of the act. In contrast to unplanned barebacking behavior, planned barebacking behavior was associated with use of multiple effective risk reduction strategies, rather than being a vector for the transmission of HIV.

**Conclusions:** The findings suggest that a primary motivation expressed by those engaging in barebacking is the desire to increase relational intimacy. Insight is offered as to how HIV prevention efforts with MSM, particularly with the availability of PrEP and viral load testing, can be modified to address the different situational and psychological factors that contribute to MSM engaging in planned versus unplanned barebacking behavior and the intersections with barebacking as a core identity attribute for MSM.

### P7.3.20

#### Social image, stereotypes and prejudices against minor law offenders living in residential centers

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Juvenile delinquency is a growing social problem. In Spain the minimum age to be punished by the Law is 14 years old and from 18 years old they are judged as adults. In this age range (between 14 and 18 years old), the law determines various punitive measures applicable to offenders, although they mainly are educational and re-socializing, seeking the social integration of the juvenile offender as the objective. For this, the collaboration of the whole society is essential. Thus, it is necessary to know and detect the potential phenomena of stigmatization that favor social exclusion against juvenile offenders, in order to work effectively in their social reintegration. In this sense, the present work intends to approximate the social image, stereotypes and prejudices of the general population against the juvenile offenders living in residential centers. For this purpose, extensive semi-structured interviews with both open-ended and Likert-type questions have been performed on a sample of 18-90 years old people. The results indicate that the sample shows a significant ignorance about the juvenile centers reality and their casuistry, as well as a negative image of the juvenile offenders. Likewise, stereotypes and prejudices (subtle prejudices to a greater extent) are marked towards this collective.

### P7.3.22

#### Day hospital - a place of security for children and adolescents

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**Objective:** Child and Youth Protection Center of Zagreb was founded in 2002 in order to provide effective and systematic support of traumatized children and their families. Alongside diagnostic and forensic assessment, experts from the Center provide individual and group counseling and support for children and their parents, and from april 2016, an intensive clinical, diagnostic and mental health treatment services through a day hospital unit as a partial hospitalization program with capacity of 15 chairs for children age 12-18.

**Method:** This step in our work was preceded by a multi-year analysis of our capacities in work and the needs of our patients, and tracking of global trends in modern child and adolescent psychiatry. Day hospital provides specific combination of treatment modalities focused on needs of children trough which they are provided with necessary diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in a way that they can continue with their regular life activities.

**Results:** In addition to providing treatment to children, trough our day hospital the support is also provided to parents and caregivers. Child and Youth Protection Center of Zagreb 's day hospital is conducted trough intensive integrative oriented group therapy, individual psychotherapeutic work, pharmacotherapy and workshops. The purpose is to facilitate the functioning of a child in his family, peer group, school and other roles in society, and to develop and empower his resilience. The cycle of treatment is determined individually for each child.

**Conclusion:** This presentation will demonstrate our experience in the first six months of our work.

### P7.3.23

#### The Moderating Role of Authoritarianism on the Association between Graphic Cigarette Warning Labels and Psychological Reactance

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This study aims to investigate the impact of graphic cigarette warning labels on psychological reactance, the moderating role of authoritarianism on this impact and the moderating role of making authority information salient on this moderation effect among smokers in Turkey. It is expected that graphic warning labels will elicit greater psychological reactance than text-only warning labels (Hypothesis 1). However, graphic warning labels will not elicit greater psychological reactance than text-only warning labels among high authoritarian smokers (Hypothesis 2). Additionally, graphic warning labels in which authority is salient will elicit less reactance than graphic warning labels in which authority is not salient among high authoritarian smokers (Hypothesis 3). Nearly 200 smokers will be the participants of this study. Research will be conducted in a few months via the internet. Participants will be randomly exposed to either graphic or text-only cigarette warning labels in which authority information is either made salient or not. After participants see each cigarette warning label, they will complete brief reactance to health warnings scale. Then, participants will be asked to complete authoritarianism scale. A moderated moderation analysis will be conducted using Process macro to test the hypotheses of the study.

### P7.3.25

#### **Identity as a core element of youth local policy: Empirical findings to sustain social diagnostics and youth policy in Porto.**

Alexandra Serra<sup>2</sup>, Luísa Catita<sup>1</sup>, Paula Lopes<sup>1</sup>, Sofia Freitas<sup>1</sup>, Rui Serôdio<sup>1</sup>, José Albino Lima<sup>1</sup>, Sofia Marques da Silva<sup>1</sup>

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We present results from a project promoted by the Municipality of Porto to develop a Municipal Plan for Youth. A research team from SINCLab – Social Inclusion Laboratory implemented a large inquiry to the local youth community to empirically sustain a social diagnostic.

A representative sample of 1750 participants from the local youth community (15-29 years-old; individuals that live, work or study in Port) answered to a questionnaire with over 800 variables that cover all relevant domains for youth policy. Across 4 counterbalanced variants of that questionnaire, we covered domains such as civic participation, education, employment, health, culture.

In will present key findings regarding the domains of Identity and Global Citizenship in which we may find, for instance, what motivates young people to leave the country, how they envisage their future, to what they identify with, how important are dimensions such as religion, ethnicity or country as identity constructs, etc. Amongst others, results show that young people have a positive attitude towards other cultures, agreeing that they enrich their learning and the understanding of their own culture; they identify themselves mostly as Portuguese and Europeans, more that “northern”; ethnicity or religion are unimportant identity markers; etc.

We discuss the fact that empirical findings regarding the sense of both personal and social identity should be considered on the planning and implementation of social policy for youth.



## Session 7.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

### P7.4.02

#### Assessing Achievement Motivation In University Students Through Peers

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The aim of this work of teaching innovation was to develop strategies to assess generic competencies through peers.

We evaluated achievement motivation, defined as the drive to excel in performance situations, the concern to do the tasks better, to achieve difficult objectives, and to reach higher standards.

Teachers requested to students to make groups of three colleagues to solve the problems proposed. The Academic Targets Questionnaire was adapted to the hetero-evaluation. At the end of the course, each student assessed the other two colleagues of his group.

They made 306 hetero-evaluations (59% women) of students at the University of León.

The factor analysis found two types of motivation: achievement and results. Those motivated by achievement pursue goals intrinsic to the task and are concerned with learning, mastering tasks, increasing their skills, and solving social problems.

Those motivated by the results seek extrinsic goals and consider the task as a means to achieve some ulterior aim, trying to maximize the extrinsic rewards with a minimum of invested effort.

We believe that peer evaluation is an appropriate method for the assessment of generic competences and is a great motivating factor for university students. The difficulty, the challenge is how to integrate this evaluation into the student's final grade.

### P7.4.05

#### Trait emotional intelligence as an enhancer for work team cohesion and performance

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Within the generic framework of input-process-output (I-P-O) in work team research, this study aimed to explore critical psychological mechanisms (team processes) transforming team inputs (such as member similarity) to team outputs (such as job satisfaction and team performance). Specifically, the interpersonal relationship development was adopted as a metaphor for the team process, and the analysis was conducted at the individual-level.

Three hundred and thirty-eight Chinese employees in Taiwan completed a 2-phase questionnaire survey. All the research constructs were assessed at the individual level.

Results from 338 employees revealed that perceived psychological similarity in terms of value and attitudinal congruence led to job satisfaction and favorable team performance, through the linking mechanism of team cohesion. Furthermore, team members' trait emotional intelligence (EI) amplified the positive relationship between psychological similarity and team cohesion.

Thus we demonstrated that team cohesion was the mediating process explaining why team composition affected team effectiveness. Further extending the work team literature, we identified EI as a critical personal resource acting as the social glue in the above process. Our endeavor has demonstrated the value of solid theoretical basis (e.g., interpersonal relationship theory) and the benefit of an individual-level analysis in delineating the mediating/moderating mechanisms in work team processes.



## Session 7.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

### P7.5.01

#### 'Big Five' personality traits, intelligence and individual differences in academic achievement

Sergey Malykh, Ivan Voronin, Victoria Ismatullina, Tatiana Tikhomirova

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The problem of predicting academic achievement does not lose its relevance for more than a century, and during that time different psychological constructs have been considered as predictors of academic achievement. First, strong positive relationship between non-verbal intelligence as measured with the Raven's Progressive Matrices and academic achievement has been repeatedly reproduced in several studies and meta-analyses (Verbitskaya et al., 2015; Taub et al., 2008). Second, a number of studies have shown that academic achievement is largely associated with personality traits contributing to successful academic performance (Laidra et al., 2008; Briley et al., 2014). At the same time, the direction and strength of the associations of academic achievement with both intelligence and personality are not as clear due to variability in the age of students and tests used for measurement. The study involved 300 Russian high school students of Grades 9, 10, 11 aged from 14.50 to 17.75 years including 148 girls and 152 boys. Academic achievement was indicated by annual grades in Math, Language and Science. Annual grades are given by teachers and vary from 2 (low achievement) to 5 (high achievement) points. To assess personality traits we used the Russian version of the questionnaire NEO-PI-R standardized on the Russian population. For the statistical analysis we used the scores for the five factors - Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Non-verbal intelligence was measured with Raven Progressive Matrices. We analyzed the structure of the relationships between intelligence, personality traits and academic success using structural equation modeling (OpenMX package). Analysis of the role of personality traits and intelligence in shaping individual differences in academic achievement using the method of structural equation modeling showed that the relationship between Openness and academic achievement is mediated by non-verbal intelligence. It was also found that Extraversion is negatively related to the level of nonverbal intelligence, which in turn is associated with academic success. Conscientiousness was the only one of the 'Big Five' traits which contributed to individual differences in academic success regardless of the level of intellectual development.

### P7.5.02

#### Time Perspective and Coping Mechanisms

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**Objective:** The main aim of this research is to examine the role of different time perspectives in the prediction of changes within the three types of coping. **Method:** The sample consists of respondents of both genders (59 men and 67 women) and of different age ( $M = 30.94$  years;  $SD = 13.097$ ). For data collecting we used *Zimbardo's Time Perspective Inventory* (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999) and *Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations* (Endler & Parker, 1990). The predictor variables are time perspectives: *Past Positive*, *Past Negative*, *Present Hedonistic*, *Present Fatalistic* and *Future*. The criterion variables are the three coping mechanisms: *emotion oriented*, *task oriented*, and *avoidant*. **Results:** The results indicate that the time perspective dimensions are statistically significant predictors of *emotion oriented* and *task oriented* coping mechanisms. Time perspective dimensions explain 24.7% of variance in emotion oriented coping mechanism and 13.1% of variance in task oriented coping mechanism. Higher scores of *Past Negative* and *Present Fatalistic* significantly contribute to the *emotion oriented* coping mechanism. Higher scores of *Present Hedonistic* and *Future* notably contribute to the *task oriented* coping mechanism. **Conclusion:** People with a negative memory of past events and with external locus of control use fantasy and distraction to control affects. Individuals who enjoy the present and those who are oriented toward the future keep trying to solve the negative effects of stressful situations.  
**Key words:** time perspectives, coping mechanisms

## P7.5.06

### Attachment and psychopathology in primary caregivers of patients at the end of life

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**Objective:** The aim of the present study consists of studying the relationship between psychopathology and attachment in primary caregivers (PC) of patients at the end of life.

**Method:** 92 PCs of patients at the end of life (diagnosed with cancer, COPD and SCD), attended to at several centers in the Valencian Community. The psychopathology of the PCs was evaluated (SA-45; symptom assessment-45 Questionnaire), as was their adult attachment (CAA; Adult Attachment Questionnaire).

**Results:** The correlation analyses signal that a statistically significant positive relationship exists between the psychopathology present in those PCs and traits of insecure attachment.

**Conclusions:** Our data highlights the relationship between these two variables. Attachment seems to be a stable trait that influences the psychopathology. More studies are needed using more complex analyses to discover the directionality of this relationship. All of this emphasizes the importance of developing and implementing intervention programs to help PCs acquire strategies to deal with the situations and reduce levels of distress, as well as psychoeducational programs directed at parents, in which guidelines are proposed to develop a positive affective bond with their children.

## P7.5.09

### Parameters of university creative educational environment: methodological aspects

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An overview related to application of creative environment parameters will be presented, to introducing new technologies for creating the conditions for creative activities and for socialisation of young people. Creative abilities can be stimulated and developed if they are placed in an environment which encourages creative achievements. Russia has extensive experience in creating innovative centres, science parks, creative laboratories designed to provide different creative environment (Skolkovo, Innopolis, science parks at State Universities etc.). Our analysis has shown that there is no system of transferring this successful experience to the area of higher education, and the development of educational environment at universities is at a disproportionately lower level. We have conducted several surveys involving university students, tutors, administrators, leading scientists as initiators of developments within the creative environment at universities from various regions. The university environment has all the resources necessary for learning and realising creative projects, which enables students to train through active communication and means their own projects can be materialised. Universities which have more creative resources at their disposal tend to produce more creative ideas. An educational environment becomes more creative, this can significantly improve the level of socialisation. The study is supported by the Russian Science Foundation (N 171801403).

## P7.5.10

### Preventing smoking behaviour in early adolescence through a new creative intervention

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**Objectives.** Smoking is one of the major risk factors for several illnesses and it is still widespread around the world. Smoking is very common among adolescents and young people aging from 15 to 24 years old. The most worrying data is that young people start smoking earlier and earlier, below 15 years old in many cases. Early and effective interventions are needed to contrast this risky behaviour.

Most traditional interventions adopt an informative approach: educators and experts talk about the risks associated to smoking and try to induce fear and worries that should prevent from smoking. These interventions are largely ineffective, especially on the long term. Aim of this contribution is to present an original intervention to prevent smoking behaviour in early adolescence and to test its effectiveness through a longitudinal design.

**Method.** A new original intervention based on theatre techniques was developed to promote self-efficacy beliefs, independent thinking, correct attitudes and cognitive representations associated to smoking behaviours. Adolescents (N= 273; age: 12 years old) were involved in two sessions (1 hour each) and were invited to play different roles and to work on their emotions and beliefs about correct and incorrect behaviours. Teachers participated to meetings with a psychologist aimed to integrate the intervention with the scholastic program.

Questionnaires aimed to assess self-efficacy beliefs, independent thinking, attitudes and cognitive representations associated to smoking behaviours were administered before (first part of the academic years) and after the intervention (end of the academic year). A control group (N= 300) not receiving the intervention was also involved and compared to the intervention group. Analyses of variance and t-test were performed to test differences pre-post intervention and to compare the intervention group with the control one.

**Results.** The intervention has been shown to be effective in promoting a negative emotional representation of smoking and higher interpersonal self-efficacy beliefs, as well as to contrast positive attitudes on smoking.

**Conclusion.** Original creative interventions may be more effective than traditional informative interventions in contrasting smoking among very young people.

## P7.5.12

### Hindrances in the process of learning from incidents to improve safety: A focused investigation of safety motivation

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**OBJECTIVES:** Previous studies suggested that learning from incidents, accidents, and near misses of the past is key to improving safety in the industrial workplace (Le Coze, 2013). Drupsteen *et al.* (2013) described the learning process from incidents as four phases (investigation and analysis of incidents, planning interventions, intervening, and evaluation). However, even when organizations employ this process to enhance safety measures, continuous learning at the workplace is not necessarily ensured because of hindrances that cause difficulties at each phase of the learning process (Drupsteen & Hasle, 2014). This study aimed to identify the hindrances in the process of learning from incidents and to investigate the relationships between them and the characteristics of workers' motivations to be safe.

**METHODS:** A questionnaire survey of 126 Japanese railway construction workers was conducted. Survey items were developed based on the learning from incidents process model (Drupsteen *et al.*, 2013). Three aspects of safety motivation characteristics were measured: motivation to "maintain or improve safety," "direct learning from safety experiences," and "indirect learning from safety experiences."

**RESULTS:** Exploratory factor analysis of the hindrances yielded five factors: "stagnation of continuous learning," "insufficient resources for safety measures," "stopping the analysis of the root causes," "overlooking external safety information," and "underreporting near misses." Path analysis with hierarchical multiple regression was performed to identify the interrelationships among these hindrance factors. The results of correlation analyses revealed that, of the hindrance factors, "overlooking external safety information" negatively correlated with all aspects of safety motivation and "stagnation of continuous learning" negatively correlated with motivation to "maintain or improve safety."

**CONCLUSION:** This study identified the hindrances in the learning from incidents process and partially confirmed possible negative effects of these on safety motivation. The results suggested that overlooking the lessons obtained from outside the organization tends to lower workers' motivations for safety. Based on these findings, further research should determine which safety management strategies are effective for mitigating the hindrances.

#### **P7.5.14**

##### **The role of school attachment in explaining the links between basic psychological needs' satisfaction and problematic behavior at school**

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**Introduction.** Research on self-determination theory (SDT) has shown the importance of basic psychological needs satisfaction for various aspects of psychosocial adjustment and well-being. Even though SDT is considered a positivistic theory of development, it does examine which factors contribute to positive and which - to negative developmental outcomes. Adolescents spend more time at school than at any other context and one of the most common problems at school is various misconduct problems. Throughout the literature, research on the basic psychological needs satisfaction of adolescents has lagged significantly behind that of adults. The research has shown a strong relationship between school attachment and school adjustment, however we were unable to trace any research relating the satisfaction of basic psychological needs to school attachment. There are various mechanisms through which the satisfaction of basic psychological needs may be related to school misconduct and we assume that school attachment may be one of them.

**Goal.** The current study aims at studying the relationship between students' satisfaction of basic psychological needs and misbehavior at school exploring the possible effects of attachment to school.

**Method.** The participants were 682 (49,1% girls) students, aged 15 - 18 year-old ( $M = 16,16$ ) from seven Lithuanian schools. The research instruments were Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration Scale (three subscales Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness satisfaction), The School Misconduct Scale and Attachment to School Scale.

**Results.** The results proved negative relationships between satisfaction of all three basic psychological needs and misconduct at school, positive relationships between satisfaction of all basic psychological needs and school attachments, and negative relationships between attachment to school and school misconduct. For mediation analysis, the average for the satisfaction of basic psychological needs was calculated. The results of mediation analysis proved school attachment to be a partial mediator in the relationship between the general level of satisfaction of basic psychological needs and school misconduct.

#### **P7.5.15**

##### **The Relationship between the Traumatic Experience, Psychological Resilience and the Consumption of Alcohol in Lithuanian Sample**

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There is a widely evidenced association between the traumatic experience, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and alcohol abuse; however, the role of the psychological resilience in this relationship is not yet fully understood. The aim of this study was to look at the relationship between the traumatic experience, psychological resilience and the consumption of alcohol in a

representative Lithuanian sample. Participants have filled in the Lithuanian versions of Life Events Checklist, Trauma Screening Questionnaire, the Resilience Scale and gave information regarding their use of alcohol. This research was funded by the European Social Fund under the Global Grant measure. In total, 1000 Lithuanians participated in the study. There was a significant relationship between the alcohol consumption, traumatic experience and the psychological resilience: those drinking more alcohol experienced significantly more potentially traumatic events during their lifetime and had more current PTSD symptoms during the last two weeks; they were also significantly less resilient and used alcohol more often as a mean of coping with negative emotions. The relationship between all of these variables, except the PTSD symptoms, were also significant in terms of participants' subjective consideration whether they were consuming too much alcohol in the past year. Strengthening the psychological resilience may help not only to reduce PTSD symptoms, but also the problematic use of alcohol.

#### P7.5.16

##### **Sleep-related problems in university students after a natural disaster: Daytime sleepiness and its related problems**

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**Objectives:** The Great East Japan Earthquake, a massive underwater earthquake, occurred in eastern Japan on March 11, 2011. To clarify what kinds of mental health problems such natural disasters cause and relationships between these problems, we conducted a questionnaire survey about the mental health status of university students between November and December 2011. **Method:** The final sample consisted of 86 students belonging to one of two universities located in Sendai city, the capital city of Miyagi. To compare the influence among areas of residence with different damage severity, participants were divided into two residential groups according to their residence: 1) the coastal areas of Miyagi, which suffered from both the tsunamis and the earthquake; 2) the inland areas of Miyagi, which suffered only from the earthquake. **Results:** In the coastal group, a problem related with daytime sleepiness was positively correlated with the severity of depression, and some kinds of autonomic symptoms such as gastrointestinal trouble, listlessness in the legs, and head pain or heaviness. On the other hand, correlation among those problems observed in the inland group was relatively small compared to the coastal group. **Conclusion:** In the university students living in the area more severely damaged, some kind of daytime sleepiness problems would be more closely related with other physical and mental problems, and it might be possible that one of these problems can exacerbate the other symptoms.

#### P7.5.17

##### **The mindful self-leader: Effects of mindfulness-based self-leadership training on performance and mood**

Juliane Sampl, Marco Furtner

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**Objectives:** The study presents the development of a pilot intervention that combined mindfulness and self-leadership strategies to meet terms of stress, test anxiety, self-efficacy and performance. The authors integrated for the first time both methods and strategies into one practically applicable training named mindfulness-based self-leadership training (MBSLT). Both mindfulness and self-leadership have a strong self-regulatory focus and are helpful to improve stress resilience and performance enhancements.

**Method:** The intervention was conducted as randomized controlled study over 10 weeks in order to analyze the effects on perceived stress, test anxiety, academic self-efficacy and performance of students by comparing an intervention and control group (n=109).

**Results:** Findings showed that the MBSLT group had significant better grades compared to the control group. The MBSLT had significant effects on mindfulness and self-leadership and improved academic self-efficacy. Trained participants showed stable stress levels and decreases in test-anxiety within high stress achievement situations.

**Conclusion:** The MBSLT took process dynamics into account and helped students to develop a healthy self-regulatory way to attain achievement-related goals. It gives practical and ecological advices to succeed in high stress academic environments. Based on a specific interplay between mindfulness and self-leadership the MBSLT is a promising approach that should be further examined in different contexts.

#### **P7.5.18**

##### **A snake eating his tail; To be a Muslim in the age of hatred**

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How does it feel to be a Muslim in today's world? Could you imagine how other people might look at you with potential terrorists? What is it like to be a suspect you first came to mind when crime is committed your side because you are muslim? Nowadays, Muslim opposition is increasing all over the world. The new US president's statement comes at the top of them. Do Muslims make this bad image themselves? Then do others want the Muslims to appear guilty? In the past, some Muslim states are paying the price of what they have done to other religions in the past, in much of the world? Nowadays, Muslims are bombing their places of worship or attacking with weapons. This certainly indicates a big mistake. No one with a tiny mind will do it. This situation is very harmful to Muslims. As an example, you want to worship at your prayer time while you wait for your airplane time at the airport, but you can not do so easily because the people who see you can say they are terrorists only when they perform the worship of your own religion. In the same scenario, if you are a Jewish rebel or a Christian, you can easily worship. Nobody, including Muslims, will pretend to you with a prejudice. In the world, not only Muslim terrorists, but also ethnic groups in almost every region are terrorizing and damaging the security of their territories. In the nature of man is goodness. I and my friend are Muslim psychology students living in Turkey trying to explain these problems with the help of male and female point of view and in the literature and we want to share them.

#### **P7.5.19**

##### **Relationship Between Resilience, Core Self-Evaluations And Health In Spanish Students**

M. Jose Finez-Silva, M. Consuelo Moran-Astorga, Esther Menezes dos Anjos, Gema Vallejo-Perez

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The aim of this study was to find the relationship between resilience, defined like the positive adaptation, or the ability to preserve mental health despite adversity experiences; core self-evaluations represented like the fundamental appraisals individuals make about their self-worth and capabilities, composed of broad and evaluative traits (self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, locus of control and emotional stability); finally, we analyzed the health on four dimensions: somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and severe depression. Six hundred twenty Spanish students (50% women) from secondary school and university completed a set of questionnaires: Resilience Scale (Letzring, Block y Funder, 2005), Core Self-Evaluations Scale, and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12). Pearson analysis revealed that greater score in resilience correlated positive and significantly with better score in core self-evaluations, also with healthier. Gender differences t test found higher scores in resilience and health in males. The results also showed a tendency, men scored higher in core self-evaluations than women. The conclusion suggests that future research should focus on studying what aspects should be promoted in students to increase their resilience and improve their self-evaluation. Key words: resilience, core self-evaluations, health, students.



## P7.5.20

### Competencies for Effective Use of Online Depression Information among US College Students

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**Objectives:** Major depressive disorder is a debilitating disorder reported by 15% of college students in the United States (CDC, 2016). Depression information services on the Internet may be particularly important in raising awareness about depression assessment and treatment. These online resources may be particularly helpful to college students in providing self-help information and encouraging them to seek professional mental health services (Kauer et al., 2014). However, the literature provides little knowledge about what factors may contribute to effective use of online depression information.

**Method:** The current study examined depression knowledge, health literacy, and information literacy as predictors of answering questions about four case scenarios that assessed participants' performance in using online depression resources. Data were collected using an online questionnaire.

**Results:** In a sample of 192 US college students (79% female, 73% European American, median age 20), 47% performed well in answering depression-related questions in the case scenarios ( $\geq 90\%$  accuracy), and 30% had excellent prior depression knowledge ( $\geq 90\%$  accuracy). Self-reported information literacy and prior depression knowledge were statistically significant predictors of the students' ability to answer correctly the depression case scenarios questions using online resources.

**Conclusion:** Depression is projected to be the leading contributor to the global burden of disease by 2030 and the role of technology in depression prevention and intervention has been quickly increasing. This study highlights the significant need for trainings to develop user competencies along with making resources more easily retrievable and interpretable by their targeted audiences and starting quality improvement initiatives to strengthen resource impact.

## P7.5.22

### Does access to executive functions support young children's memory and writing of unfamiliar orthographies?

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The study explores the relations between executive functions and learning to write with familiar and unfamiliar orthographies. Theoretically, attentional resources associated with an executive cognitive system support the execution of novel actions (e.g., Norman and Shalace, 1986). Attending to, remembering and copying unfamiliar symbols in a Chinese character- or English alphabetic orthography for young children may involve both attention and executive resources: orienting, alerting, inhibition and cognitive flexibility (Miyake, 2000). Four groups of pre-literate 5-year-old children: monolingual English, Mandarin-English bilingual, Cantonese-English bilingual and mixed-multilingual were administered measures of orthographic awareness/copying (Chinese, English); orienting, alerting, inhibition, cognitive flexibility, visual motor ability. Findings showed that after controlling for visual motor skills, all multilingual groups outperformed the monolingual group on the orthographic memory tasks; group differences in performance on cognitive tasks were not statistically detectable, a positive association between cognitive flexibility and strategies was statistically detectable. The study concludes that executive functions support children's memory of an unfamiliar orthography. Children who are vulnerable to poor literacy outcomes may benefit from early interventions that consider the cognitive demands associated with familiarity with an orthography.

## Session 7.6: Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

### P7.6.05

#### Development Of Source Monitoring Mechanisms And Feeling Of Knowing

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Based on identity source monitoring aspect, mainly there are 3 types of source monitoring: external, internal and reality. Types of source monitoring performance are influenced by age but, there is no consensus about what specifically age is significant. Also brain imagining studies claim that source monitoring mechanism seems to be a similar system with other metacognitive systems like Feeling of knowing (FOK). However, it can be stated that there is no consensus on literature for understanding the association between development of type of source monitoring and FOK. The current study examined in order to understand whether source monitoring types and FOK processes are using similar monitoring mechanism and they were parallel developed system. 62 Participants were assigned to 4 level of age groups as 5-6, 7-8, 9-10 and 11-13 years. We designed a computer based 3 tasks one for each type of source monitoring measurement including their RT and one for to measure FOK accuracy. To receive FOK accuracy score of each participants, Hamann coefficient index were used. One way ANOVA showed that there were age related performance difference on internal source monitoring and FOK accuracy but not reality source and external source monitoring. However, correctly recognized items of RT for each source monitoring types indicated significant difference across age groups. The findings were discussed in accordance with the literature about cognitive development and metacognitive processing.

### P7.6.08

#### Teenagers problematic Internet users in treatment: Who are they?

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Throughout the world, young people make the most important use of the Internet (Johansson and Götestam, 2004, Kuss, Griffiths, Karila and Billieux, 2014, Wydianto and Griffiths, 2006). However, this use raises concerns. Thus, it seems that 0.9% of girls and 1.6% of boys would present problematic Internet use (PIU). Despite these prevalences, very few studies have documented the clinical picture of adolescents being treated for PIU. Objective: This research project aims to document the clinical profile of PIU adolescents seeking care. Method: 79 adolescents, aged between 14 and 17 years, in an outpatient facility, participated in this study. All were met by clinicians and the clinical portrait was documented using the Virtuado interview (Dufour et al., 2016) and validated questionnaires. Results: These teenagers spend, outside school hours, 56 hours on the Internet. MMORPGs are most often cited as problematic Internet application (41.3%). 70.0% of these youth had an other mental health disorder and 44% were taking medication. Finally, 51.9% had low or very low self-esteem. Conclusion: This presentation will highlight the clinical challenges of working with these young people who have an PIU.



## Session 8

### Session 8.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

#### P8.1.01

#### The problems of social and psychological adaptation of Ukrainian students abroad

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**Objectives.** To analyze the features of socio-psychological adaptation of Ukrainian students during their studies abroad.

**Method.** The investigation was done on the sample of 92 Ukrainian students who studied abroad (France, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic) using structured interviews and content analysis of relevant Internet resources based on the J.Barry model of adaptation strategies (acculturation).

#### **Results.**

1. The basic reasons for higher education abroad were shown to include higher quality of education, better training conditions, career prospects, foreign languages environment, etc. It is noteworthy that 69% of the respondents intended to stay abroad for permanent residence, which was a serious problem.

2. Factor analysis identified the following main issues of Ukrainian students' adaptation abroad: social-psychological (loneliness, sadness, socialization problems, isolation from family and social environment, patriotic feelings, low levels of communicative competence, independence and responsibility, etc.) - 39%; socio-cultural (adaptation to a new culture, new laws and regulations, unusual national mentality, new conditions of life, a new territory) - 33%; educational (new characteristics and values of higher education, different requirements for training, different teacher - student relations, organization of training time, poor mastery of foreign languages) - 18%;

3. The adaptation problems were lighter in neighboring countries (Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic) than in France ( $p < 0.01$ ).

3. There were age, gender and family differences in the adaptation of Ukrainian students abroad ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion.** The investigation results can be helpful in easing foreign students' psychological adaptation. The follow-up investigation may focus on students' adaptation psychological factors.

#### P8.1.03

#### Relationship Between Two Types Of Group Identification And Collective Guilt: Remembering The Events Of September, 6-7 In Turkey.

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The purpose of present study was to examine the relationship between two types of group identification and collective guilt related to the Events of September, 6-7, in Turkey. In 1955, Turkish mobs attacked Greek, Armenian, and Jewish citizens of Turkey, which was resulted in 13 deaths, 300 injured people. After the events thousands of minority members who had lived in Turkey for centuries had to immigrate to other countries.

In order to examine whether or not Turkish people feel collective guilt related to these events, and if so, to determine the correlates of collective guilt, a survey study was conducted among 264 university students who were to react to the 3 different texts which explained the events either from victim's perspective, from a neutral perspective, or from the perpetrator perspective, with the expectation that critical national identifiers (those who have high attachment level) would feel collective guilt, whereas glorified national identifiers (those who have high level of identification without criticism) would not. It was also expected that different perspectives would moderate the relationship between national identification and collective guilt. Results failed to show significant moderator effect of the perspectives. However, the relationship between group glorification and collective guilt is negatively related in neutral and perpetrator perspectives ( $b = -.26$ ,  $t(172) = -$

2.30,  $p < .05$ ;  $b = -.21$ ,  $t(172) = -2.01$ ,  $p < .05$ , respectively). Findings indicate that reflecting the events from victim's perspective may not be effective on people to feel guilty.

#### P8.1.04

##### **Life satisfaction among majority social group and prejudice towards minorities members. Cross-national comparative study, Poland-Israel**

Dominika Zakrzewska-Oledzka, Urszula Markowska-Manista, Adam Fraczek

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**Objectives:** Adaptation of migrants and refugees in the receiving society is a long-lasting and challenging process, described in the cross-cultural theories (Integrative Communication Theory, Young Yun Kim), which success depends both from the attitudes of the newcomers and indigenous population. During the history timeline we can observe number of examples proving that worsening economical situation led to intensification of the prejudice and discrimination towards "others". The aim of the study was to examine the opposite path, whether there is a correlation between life satisfaction (Campbell) and prejudice level (Realistic Conflict Theory, Campbell).

**Method:** Life satisfaction variable was measured on two levels- emotional and cognitive. The term of prejudice was defined as a negative attitude towards selected ethnic groups, manifested as a high social distance, negative feelings and convictions about dissimilarities. Research was carried out using the self-description questionnaires on the group of 254 students of psychology and education from Poland ( $N=131$ ) and Israel ( $N=123$ ), aged 18-28. Respondents were asked about their attitudes towards range of national, ethnic and religious groups part of which are residents of their countries and some are not.

**Results:** In both samples was observed number of correlations among various aspects of life satisfaction and reported prejudice that allow to assume that improving life satisfaction of young adults may reduce significantly their prejudice and raise openness towards "others". Also, the role of contact with representatives of one of the minority groups and its quality was measured and discussed. Regression analysis showed the mediation role of negative feelings among contact effect and perceived dissimilarity as well as the mediation role of negative feelings among contact effect and postulated social distance, that was moderated by the nationality of respondents.

**Conclusion:** Facing nowadays social challenges in the field of inter-cultural and inter-religious contacts and communication, the current research findings brings an interesting and valuable point into the discussion on the ways of overcoming the difficulties, that may be of use both for practitioners and theorists.

#### P8.1.05

##### **Development of a non-verbal, computer-based test for Cognitive Abilities: Decomet**

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Determination of General Intelligence is an important measure for predicting success in work and training. However, tests which assess general intelligence lean heavily on the dominant language and culture. Members of cultural minorities and newcomers with little or insufficient knowledge of the language are thereby disadvantaged. To avoid this a new, entirely non-verbal and fully digitalized test (Decomet) has been developed. The test is based on the Cattell-Horn-Carroll model (CHC model), which gives a taxonomy of cognitive skills and also a theoretical explanation of cognitive differences. Five factors of this model are suitable for a full non-verbal presentation, namely Fluid Intelligence, Short-term Memory, Long-term Memory, Visual Processing and Processing Speed. These factors are represented in the test by one or two subtests. In addition, the test has a clear speed character, so that test time is limited. Decomet can also be used to detect problems in attention or concentration. Being completely digital highly accurate and detailed information on solving strategies can be obtained. Initial results show satisfactory values with reasonable reliabilities and the test results were found to exhibit reasonable conformance with the Raven Progressive Matrices. Recently, also norms and other psychometric data on Decomet are

collected in Flanders, via Ghent University. Detailed information with respect to background, validity and reliability and practical possibilities of the test will be given during the presentation.

#### **P8.1.06**

##### **Factors Influencing On The Individual Style Of Adolescents' Socialization**

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Objective: research are correlations between familial situation of development, personal potential, viability, emotional experience and individual style of socialization of adolescents.

The research sample consisted of 256 adolescents in the age from 11 to 23 years from Moscow and from Yamalo Nenets Autonomous Okrug (a distant region in the north of Russia) with various social statuses: some of them were graduates from orphanages (social orphans) and the others belonged to well-to-do families.

The tendency of connections between personality development and individual socialization style in adolescence with such aspects of social space as "autonomy - dependence" and "activity - passivity" is marked out. The main mechanisms of development of readiness to independent life and their connection with age-specific and individual characteristics, the developmental objectives in a particular period of life and influence of factors of macro- and micro-social space are shown. Conclusion. It could be concluded that the main characteristic of successful socialization along with cultural assimilation in the society is positive emotional attitude to the social standards and in the first place - to the social standards of the particular group with which an adolescent identifies him/herself. This is true both for adolescents who graduated social institutions and for those who has a stable position in the society.

#### **P8.1.07**

##### **Career Locus of Control and Career Adaptabilities: A self-determination perspective for Turkish University Students' Case**

Ozge Kantas, Ozgur Guldu, Muge Ersoy Kart

*Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey*

Career exploration is one of the major self-directed tasks of university students as a preparation for after graduation. This study aimed to investigate the impact of trait autonomy, as depicted by self-determination theory as being more aware of their feelings and their sense of self (awareness of self), and feeling a sense of choice with respect to their behavior (perceived choice), in terms of its career related outlooks and social-emotional associates. Participants were 595 university students from Turkey. It was hypothesized that autonomy, as a relatively enduring aspect of people's personalities, would have a positive impact on students' career adaptabilities and would be negatively associated with externality of career locus of control, which in turn would positively predict stress management and general positive mood. However, the results of structural equation modeling revealed partial support for the direction of significant paths. It was found that both external career locus of control and career adaptabilities were positive predictors of stress management and general mood. Besides, not only career adaptability was positively predicted by choice, but also external career locus of control was positively predicted by awareness. This study highlights those both direct and indirect, and expected and unexpected effects of autonomy in terms of discussing and elaborating the special circumstances in youth labor market of Turkey.

## P8.1.08

### **The role of outcome expectancies, adherence to the Mediterranean Diet and external motivation on well-being**

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Well-being is a relevant outcome for individuals, and even more if we take into account the actual increase of the aging of the population and the subsequently increase of people with chronic disease. Patients with cardiovascular diseases have to change their patterns of behavior by following a healthy diet, and thereby increase their well-being. This study aims to explore the role of outcome expectancies, self-efficacy for the adherence to the Mediterranean Diet (MeD), and external motivation in promoting well-being in patients with cardiovascular disease. A sample of 446 patients with cardiovascular disease completed an online questionnaire by which the psychosocial variables were measured. The moderated-mediation analysis performed with Process allowed us to determine that the effects on well-being of both outcomes expectancies and MeD, are moderated—dampened—by external motivation. The results point out that for individuals with more negative outcomes expectancies balance and low confidence on the own ability to adhere to the diet, external motivation may have a positive impact for their well-being; nevertheless, when individuals hold positive outcome expectancies balance and high confidence on the own ability to adhere to the diet, external motivation is counterproductive. Then, positive expectancies and high MeD should be promoted in order to increase well-being in patients with cardiovascular diseases.

## P8.1.09

### **Assessment of self-efficacy, learning approach, goal orientation and professional mobility in Health Professions Education**

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Background: A number of social-cognitive factors, like self-efficacy beliefs and goal orientation, are important for the students' success in academic education.

Aims: The present study examined changes in self-efficacy, as one's belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or achieve a task, learning approach, goal orientation and professional mobility on students along their academic career. A secondary purpose was to examine interrelationships between these dimensions.

Method: We used a questionnaire based validated scales and we collected data from 101 students of the College of Health Care Professions "Claudiana" in Bolzano (South Tyrol), from 1<sup>st</sup> year (2012/2013) to 3<sup>rd</sup> year (2014/2015). We then compared students' self-efficacy, learning approach, goal orientation and professional mobility at two times, using a statistical test for paired data. We applied a correlation analysis among factors too.

Results: We found that all dimensions increased considerably from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> year, particularly learning approach ( $p < 0.001$ ) and goal orientation ( $p = 0.045$ ) showed a statistically significant difference.

Conclusions: The results appear consistent with our expectations on educational growth in College of Health Care Professions "Claudiana". More research is needed to understand the role of these dimensions on young adults' capacity to manage the academic life in general and the students' career in particular.

## P8.1.10

### Convention Rights of the Child CRC, an operational tool for psychologists

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**Objectives:** The Psychologists' Association of Lombardy in 2016 promoted a project called "Psychology for the rights of the child and adolescent" for the purpose of studying and promoting the responsibilities, skills, competence and organization of the psychologist's intervention within the framework of the rights of children and adolescents, verifying awareness about the CRC of psychologists who work in facilities with children.

**Method:** The study focused on the social representation of the topic among the professional community of 17,000 Lombard psychologists.

The first phase was a mapping of the facilities that worked with children, in which the data collection counted 1400 facilities: 640 residential communities for minors, 460 children's homes, 300 facilities that house unaccompanied foreign minors (MSNA). It is estimated that in at least 50% of these a professional psychologist works there.

The second phase studied the extent of awareness of CRC as an operative essential tool for psychological work with children through thematic *focus groups*.

In the third phase, through a questionnaire, a sample of 148 psychologists who worked with children were interviewed.

**Results:** The results reveal how awareness is relatively low and distribution spotty in the Lombardy region. The CRC also represents an essential reference in the field. Correlations between the workplace and types of services in which the professionals are occupied were researched, considering that 10.14% work with Foreign Minors in emergency situations, refugee minors and/ or minors in transit, 20.94% work on themes of children witnessing violence and 68.92% work in other sectors. It was also noted that 36.30% work in the public sector, 29.45% work in the private sector, 19.18% in the non-profit sector and 15.07% in other unspecified sectors. Furthermore 8.78% has a Master's degree in children's human rights, 18.92% participated in non-structured courses, 35.14% have formation acquired in the field, 1.35% have formation acquired abroad and only 35.81% has another formation.

**Conclusion:** These results, considering that Italy is a country committed to the reception of refugees, encourage the intention to broaden awareness and increase transversal skills regarding children's rights to be spread and developed as tools and values essential to our profession.

## P8.1.12

### Anticipatory Socialization in kindergarten children

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**Objective:** The objective of the present investigation was observe how infants of the first grade of kindergarten and a small group of third grade, molded and shared their playful experiences on the playground. This was proposed to know how from the game, the anticipatory socialization (AS) take place. AS refers to the process in which individuals acquire values and orientations that are found in groups in which they are not yet involved. This implies giving the opportunity to both, the group and the child to construct new meanings, as well as to give a different meaning to those already imposed in the social world. **Method:** Worked with a complete group of 16 children of the first grade in a kindergarten and five children in the third year of the same school. Four observations were made in the playground, taking as central point the anticipatory socialization inside the free game. An analysis was carried out in three categories that included the different ways in which the children of first grade acquire what their world can provide them, either from the children of the first grade, the third grade children or from the adult world. **Results:** The process of elaboration of the present study, show that third grade children, (although they were less than the

children of the first grade), took control of the game, due to the complexity of the language they handle and the active teaching was guided by the most skilled. This gave a new course to the ludic experiences that the infants shared. Conclusion: The process in which individuals acquire values and orientations that are found in groups in which they are not yet involved, derive in implications for a future role behavior, to later orient themselves to a status that does not yet occupy, producing and extending their peer culture and simultaneously contributing to the reproduction of the adult world, such reproduction can be taken as an act of social adaptation. The game isn't only an act without meaning performed by infants, because the anticipatory socialization shows that can be taken as the first step to socialization.

### P8.1.13

#### **Self-Efficacy in the case of minors, in deprotection situation, living in residential centers**

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This research aims to contribute to the study of the importance of self-efficacy in minors in deprotection situations, due to the lack of literature specifically concerning this construct for this group. Self-efficacy is the subjective perception that each person has about his/her confidence to properly manage the daily actions. Therefore, it was considered and checked if self-efficacy can see damaged in minors with protection measures due to their greater tendency to vulnerability and low self-esteem. An analytical empirical research was carried out based on the positivist paradigm, belongs to a non-experimental methodology. A data acquisition was performed on a sample of subjects, 50% being minors with protection measures and the other remaining 50% without them. The measurement instrument used was a Spanish adaptation of the Psychological Capital Questionnaire. It was observed globally how minors living in a family nucleus get averages in self-efficacy significantly higher than minors with protective measures living in a residential center. Due to the dynamic nature of the self-efficacy, the need to intervene in this aspect is undeniable in order to improve both the personal and social development of minors in deprotection situations.

### P8.1.14

#### **Emotional symptoms and prenatal attachment: a study with women and men during pregnancy**

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**Background:** Depression, anxiety and stress in pregnancy compromise prenatal attachment (PNA) and are associated with fetal, obstetric and pediatric outcomes.

**Objective:** To compare depression, anxiety and stress between women and men in the second trimester of pregnancy and to study its relationship with PNA.

**Methods:** Descriptive-correlational study. Participants: Portuguese couples (N=470) during pregnancy. Instruments: DASS-42 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995; Portuguese version by Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado & Leal, 2004) and MPAAS (Condon, 1993, Portuguese version by Camarneiro & Justo, 2007). Ethical assumptions were met.

**Results:** Women present higher levels than men for depression, anxiety and stress within normative values. Differences are statistically significant only for anxiety and stress. Depression and stress are negatively and significantly correlated with maternal global PNA. Depression, anxiety and stress are negatively and significantly correlated with maternal quality of attachment. Depression and stress are negatively and significantly correlated with paternal quality of attachment. Paternal anxiety correlates positively and significantly with intensity of preoccupation.

**Conclusion:** During pregnancy, men and women show differences in several aspects of psychological organization. The variables where these differences are observable are related to PNA. As a consequence, it is important to deepen the investigation about interrelationships between emotional variables and PNA during gestation.



### **P8.1.15**

#### **The Influence of Birth Order on Chinese Freshmen's Adaptability**

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The birth order effect reflects the influence of family environment to individual's development. Previous researches have demonstrated the influence of birth order on one's personality and intelligence in childhood, but little researches have focused on its influence during freshmen socialization process. Furthermore, according to the Chinese one-child policy, one-child family is pervasive now in China. This study aims to investigate the influence of birth order on freshmen's adaptability in Chinese college. One hundred and ninety freshmen, including onlyborns, firstborns and laterborns, reported their stress and proactive activities during the adaptive process. The results indicated that : 1) The major stress of firstborns derived from academic, while laterborns' major stress came from social work and interpersonal relationship. 2) Although onlyborns were similar to firstborns, their proactive behaviors (feedback seeking and general socialization) were better than firstborns. The significances and implications for improving the adaptation of freshmen were also discussed in this research.

## Session 8.2: Open

### P8.2.01

#### Norwegian attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transpersons 2008-2013

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**Objectives:** To assess people's self-reported attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transpersons (lgbt-persons) in 2008 and 2013. The public's attitudes towards lgbt-persons is a major concern for gender- and sexual minorities, and it is of concern as related to possible upsprings of right-wing extremism. It is illegal in Norway to discriminate against persons due to gender- and sexual orientation status, and a gender-neutral marriage act was implemented in 2009. Still, incidents of harassment are reported and 'homo' is a widespread derogative term among Norwegian school children.

**Method:** In 2008 (n=1246) and 2013 (n=1254), representative samples of the adult population aged 16-80 years responded to several questions concerning their attitudes towards lgbt-persons and lgbt-behaviors including "The Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men (ATLG) Scale". Participants were drawn from national webpanels developed to represent the adult Norwegian population.

**Results:** The proportions of persons who reported a general negative attitude towards most lgbt-groups decreased significantly from 2008 to 2013 among men, while the proportions were lower and stable among women. Among men, a negative attitude towards lesbian women was reported by 17% (2008) and 8% (2013), towards gay men 27% and 16%, bisexual women 19% and 7%, bisexual men 29% and 16%, and t-persons who have received gender supportive medical treatment 25% and 16%. The corresponding numbers among women were reported for lesbian women by 6% (2008) and 4% (2013), towards gay men 5% and 4%, bisexual women 9% and 9%, bisexual men 9% and 10%, and t-persons who have received gender supportive medical treatment 8% and 7%. The same patterns, including men being more negative towards gay and bisexual men as compared to lesbian and bisexual women ("sex-of-target effect"), were also indicated in other measures, such as the ATLG Scale; here the proportions with negative attitudes were larger.

**Conclusion:** Men seem to follow the women, there has been a positive attitude change from 2008 to 2013 among men, while the proportions of negative attitudes among women were lower and stable. However, the overall picture is also that a substantial proportion hold negative attitudes towards lgbt-persons. The methodology did not raise ethical concerns.

### P8.2.02

#### What does it mean a working hour? Different perceptions of working hours among software specialists

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**Objectives:** The meaning of working hour is clearly defined for many positions such as medical doctor or shop assistant. However, in certain types of today's occupations involving work on PC (e.g., researcher, software specialist), it is less clear how to count working hours. Not every minute spent in front of PC is necessarily used on work and simultaneously one has often the possibility to work also outside office hours. When software developers are asked to estimate how many working hours they will use for programming tasks, they tend to underestimate the time needed. In the current study, we investigated whether software specialists' personal definitions of working hour affect their estimate of the amount of hours needed for accomplishing a specific programming task and perceived probability of underestimation of the actual cost.

**Method:** A pen-and-paper questionnaire containing a description of the task (development of a specific web-application) was distributed to employees of an IT-company, who were supposed to estimate how many working hours they would need for accomplishing the task. On the following pages of the questionnaire, participants were asked in detail about their estimate.

**Results:** We found that participants endorsed different definitions of a working hour, but none of the participants reported being uncertain about how s/he defines a working hour. Participants who perceived working hour as an hour at workplace had highest estimates of working hours needed for the specified task. Participants whose definition of a working hour involved small interruptions provided lower estimates of time needed for the same task. Participants who defined working hour as efficient time spent on the task without any interruptions had lowest estimates of the time needed for the task. Regardless on their definition of the working hour, participants on average admitted 20-30% probability of underestimating the time they would need for accomplishing the specified task.

**Conclusion:** The study implies that software specialists endorse different definitions of a working hour. The potential difference between definitions of working hour before and after performing the assigned task can help explain the widespread tendency to underestimate software costs. Applications of the findings to other fields are discussed.

## P8.2.04

### Development of an objective test to capture work-related motivation

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The target of the present study was to develop an objective test to capture work-related motivation, the OT-AM. The OT-AM includes five scales - confidence in success, internality, targets, line comparison and competitive orientation. Existing tests, such as the Leistungsmotivationsinventar (LMI), served as role model to choose the scales for capturing (work-related) motivation. In the course of designing the scales, scales of the objective test battery served as conceptual role model. In order to verify the test theoretical quality of the OT-AM, both the test and two self-assessment-scales (motivation / engagement respectively achievement behavior/motivation) were given to a sample of  $n=104$  people. An external assessment is available for a sub-sample of  $n=64$  people with respect to motivation / engagement and achievement behavior/motivation. For evaluating the falsifiability of the OT-AM, a scale for capturing social desirability was additionally given to the sample.

The reliability of the OT-AM varies between  $\alpha = .59$  and  $\alpha = .81$ . Except for the competitive orientation scale with a suboptimal internal consistence of  $\alpha = .59$ , all reliability rates are above  $\alpha = .75$ . Regarding the external assessment, the multiple correlations with the OT-AM scales are as follows:  $R = .54$  (achievement behavior/motivation) respectively  $R = .42$  (motivation / engagement). Relating to the self-assessments, the multiple correlations with the OT-AM scales are:  $R = .38$  (achievement behavior/motivation) respectively  $R = .43$  (motivation / engagement). The structure model (Lisrel model) calculated for this study confirms the assumed structure: the latent variable OT-AM is determined by the existing scales and the self- and external assessments can be predicted by means of the latent variable OT-AM. Particularly the predicted external assessments lead to the confirmation of the criterion validity.

Concerning the question of falsifiability, neither for the total value of the OT-AM, nor at scale level, there were any significant positive correlations with the scale for capturing social desirability. The results of this study suggest that the validity of the OT-AM can be considered to be partially confirmed, particularly due to the correlations with the external assessment scales. The reliability is satisfactory with the exception of the competitive orientation scale.

## P8.2.05

### Differential Item Functioning in Health Assessment. A Preliminary Analysis using Graph Theory

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Differential Item Functioning (DIF, Holland & Thayer, 1988) is a technical approach to identify the presence of systematic error in the measurement of latent constructs, when we applied the same item in different populations or groups. DIF has been widely applied and studied for decades in educational testing, nevertheless applications in health assessment only have received interest in last years.

**Objective:** The purpose of this paper was to analyze the scientific output in the area of DIF in health assessment using graph theory to identify the main research perspectives in this field, by way of citations analysis.

**Method:** The search was made on the Web of Science database, being restricted to articles published between 2001 and 2015; analysis of the links among different articles based on the citations was made with the program Tree of Science (Robledo Giraldo, Osorio Zuluaga & López Espinosa, 2014).

**Results:** The DIF articles in health assessment have increased since 2007, principally in cross-national surveys and cross-cultural studies. The methods that prevail in the identification of DIF are the Rasch Model, Rasch model for partial credit scoring and ordinal logistic regression, principally in assessment of quality of life and functioning in chronic diseases.

**Conclusions:** Graph theory was used to identify the articles with the greatest impact in the field of identification of bias in health assessment. These preliminary results show the utility of this methodology to identify particular features in health assessment; also a growing interest in the use of DIF in clinical decision making and its use to investigate contextual variables that can affect the health measurement.

## P8.2.06

### Individual differences in episodic prospective memory vs. vigilance/monitoring

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**Objectives.** The study investigates individual differences in two subdomains of prospective memory: episodic prospective memory (eProM) vs. vigilance/monitoring. Episodic ProM allows us to remember one time tasks such as buying groceries en route home. In contrast, vigilance/monitoring is required for tasks such as watching a kettle so it does not boil over. The main objective of the study was to examine whether individual differences in abilities and traits such as verbal knowledge, reasoning skills, processing speed, personality traits, etc., relate differently to performance on measures of eProM vs. vigilance/monitoring.

**Method.** Over 300 participants completed a 2-hour battery of questionnaires and cognitive tasks including multiple assessments of either vigilance/monitoring or episodic prospective memory based on a random assignment.

**Results.** The key results confirmed a distinction between episodic prospective memory and vigilance/monitoring and revealed a different pattern of correlations of episodic prospective memory vs. vigilance/monitoring and other individual difference measures including measures of personality and cognitive functions.

**Conclusions.** Our study adds further evidence showing that episodic prospective memory and vigilance/monitoring differ in important ways

## **P8.2.08**

### **The role of prudence in desire and mean end belief of elder adequate financial support**

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**Objective:** The main aim of the current study was to investigate Thomas Nagel moral Theory in the context of elder people motivation when reason prudentially about future reason namely "adequate financial support of post – retirement occupation". The main question was whether reason in the future justify his current action for preparing without reference to the strength of his current desires.

**Method:** Van Mannen method of phenomenological study was used. Participants were old persons in Oil Company 2 years before retirement. Participants were volunteered for bridge employment education 2 hour after their routine work days. In addition to training class, some phenomenological interviews was amines on purposeful sample. The sample size was determined by saturation of participant stories, namely 17 persons.

**Results:** result indicate that only two persons prefer present happiness to hopeful adequate financial support two years later. Other participants accept long day education classes for their better financial support in indefinite future. Instrument of retirement descriptive index two years later show higher score of these persons relative to persons who prefer current happiness.

**Conclusion:** finding support Anthony Scioli(2007) suggestion that hope is better indicator of well-being relative to satisfaction, also confirm Kantian View according to with certain kinds of motivation especially prudential are grounded not in desire, but in certain constraints governing practical reason.

## **P8.2.09**

### **PTSD and trauma resilience in a pediatric psychiatric clinic in Puerto Rico**

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A pilot study on clinical prevalence and genetic correlates of PTSD was conducted in children and adolescents in Puerto Rico. The first aim of the study was to determine trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms in the clinical population attending the Pediatric Psychiatry Clinic in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The second aim of the study was to measure trauma resilience in the at-risk clinical population. The sample included of the study 304 Hispanic patients' ages 7-17 receiving services at the pediatric psychiatric clinic. Instruments used were: Child Trauma Screening Questionnaire in Spanish (Costantino, Child PTSD Symptom Scale in Spanish (Foa), and the Trauma resilience for children (Madsen). Results indicated with the Child Trauma Screening Questionnaire that 65% of the sample had been exposed to trauma, and 39% had severe PTSD. Significant effects were found for gender and age. Trauma resilience and PTSD showed a significant negative Pearson correlation (.48)  $p < .0001$  (2-tailed test). Children served by the Clinic showed relatively low resilience with at least 72% of them below the mean. In a scale of 1-5, children showed a mean score of 3.95 in trauma resilience, which is moderately low. Analyses of resilience and age showed significant results, in particular in the subscales of support beliefs, family and activities. Children showed relative strengths in the areas of resilience of optimism, family and activities. Relative weaknesses were manifested in self regulation, community resources and friends.

A third aim of the study are the ongoing analyses of the data involving the presence of FKBP5 polymorphisms examined by genetic analysis of saliva samples, and the relationships of these SNP's to PTSD and trauma resilience.

### P8.2.11

#### The Development of Scientific Reasoning: Preschoolers' Selective Use of Evidence

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**Objectives:** Although recent research has shown evidence on preschoolers' "experimentation" in exploratory play (Cook, Goodman, & Schulz, 2011; Legare, 2012), little is known on preschoolers' coordination of hypotheses and evidence which is a key competence for skillful scientific reasoning (Kuhn, 2014). This study investigates preschoolers' selective use of evidence by comparing their performance in two conditions: hypothesis testing (HT) and production of an effect (PE).

**Method:** In both conditions, children ("younger":  $n=53$ , range: 4;0-5;5 years; "older",  $n=45$ , range: 5;6-6;11 years) were introduced with a light box and familiarized with evidence that some of the objects deterministically activated the light whereas some others did not. In test phase, children were given two object options and instructed that they could only try one of them. In the HT condition, children were asked to test a specific hypothesis (i.e., black objects activate the box, white objects don't.), whereas in PE condition, children were instructed to activate the light for sure. The correct response in two conditions was different.

**Results:** Children in the older group chose the correct object significantly more than chance both in HT ( $p = .011$ ,  $d = .74$ ) and PE conditions ( $p = .017$ ,  $d = .70$ ). Children in the younger group performed at chance level in both conditions.

**Conclusion:** These results suggest that there is a beginning competence in preschool age in coordinating hypotheses and evidence.

### P8.2.13

#### Attitude of Italian Gay Men and Italian Lesbian Women Towards Gay and Lesbian Gender-Typed Scenarios

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**Objectives:** This study examined the differences between gay men and lesbian women in their negative attitudes towards gay and lesbian people who either confirm or disconfirm stereotypical gender roles. The theoretical framework that inspired it was the role congruity theory by Eagly & Karau (2002).

**Method:** One hundred thirty-eight gay and lesbian participants read 4 gender-typed scenarios: in two, a gay student and a lesbian student were portrayed as more stereotypically masculine, and in the other two, two gay and lesbian students were described as more stereotypically feminine. Participants rated the targets on a scale assessing negative emotions.

**Results:** Results showed that the feminine gay male target elicited more negative emotions than the other 3 targets, among both gay and lesbian participants. Moreover, gay and lesbian participants felt more negative emotions towards the masculine lesbian target than the feminine lesbian one.

**Conclusion:** Findings suggest that also sexual minority people could be potential actors of discriminative behaviour. Prevention projects, both for heterosexual and sexual minority people, regarding gender stereotypes or negative attitudes towards non-heterosexual sexual orientations are more and more necessary in order to promote a sense of integration and tolerance, especially in the Italian context, where traditional gender norms are still very widespread, in order to not create a condition of marginalization among the marginalized.



## P8.2.14

### Self-Disclosure on Facebook and Extraversion among College Students

Alexia Karain, Chryssoula Karakitsou

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**Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the degree to which extraversion relates to the disclosure of information on Facebook. Due to inconsistent findings, the objective was to elucidate this relationship by examining various dimensions of self-disclosure in addition to gender, number of Facebook friends and time on line.

**Method:** The sample consisted of 66 college students ( $M_{age} = 24$ ,  $SD = 5.96$ ), of both gender ( $M = 30$ ,  $F = 36$ ), recruited online. Participants completed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire and the Revised Self-Disclosure scale. Self-disclosure was examined on amount, depth, accuracy, valence and intent. Based on existing literature, it was hypothesized that extraversion would be positively correlated with number of Facebook friends and with the amount, depth and accuracy of information. Gender differences on disclosure were also expected in favor of females.

**Results:** Findings revealed that extraversion was positively correlated to amount, depth, accuracy and intent of self-disclosure. Extraversion was negatively correlated with valence of self-disclosures. The number of Facebook friends was positively correlated with self-disclosure but not with time on line. Finally no gender differences on self-disclosure were found.

**Conclusion:** The study shed light to the social motives of Facebook users and to the way Facebook provides a context for relationship development and maintenance. Implications for online risks are also discussed.

## P8.2.15

### No Left-Hand or Male Advantages in the Paper Folding Test

Simge Sisman Bal, Nurdan Ulusoy

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**Objectives:** The Paper Folding Test (Ekstrom, French, Harman & Dermen, 1976) is one of the widely used spatial ability tasks which is especially sensitive to measure spatial visualization. However, there are very few studies addressed paper folding performance. The aim of this research is to determine the effects of handedness and gender on the Paper Folding Test performance.

**Method:** The study was carried out with 159 healthy undergraduate university students (49 left-handed, 54 males). In addition to the Paper Folding Test, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) were administered to the participants as measures of clinical evaluation. Handedness and laterality quotient (LQ) was assessed by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory.

**Results:** For statistical analysis, handedness (right-handed-mean  $LQ = +73.64$  vs. left-handed-mean  $LQ = -70.61$ ) and gender groups were compared by ANCOVA with age entered as a covariate, since groups differed significantly on age. Findings following the analyses indicated that there were no significant differences between groups for the total score of Paper Folding Test and the clinical variables.

**Conclusion:** Typically, it has been commonly believed that males and left-handers show an advantage in spatial abilities. However, we could not find any left-hand or male advantages in this spatial task. Interestingly, right-handed females had higher scores than both left-handed females and males. Implications of the results are discussed with reference to the recent findings on handedness and gender differences in visuospatial ability.

## P8.2.16

### **Sequence of locking behavior and locomotion from the facilities in the room to going out by the car with reconfirmation**

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Locking behavior is a sequence from turning off the facilities inside the room to going out from the house. It is the locomotion of psychological fields. To locomote from one psychological field to another, it is inferred that we need to reconfirm locking behavior by senses of sight, hearing, touch, movement. The aim of this study is qualitatively (by PAC Analysis) to research psychological fields of reconfirming behavior for locomotion to another field. The subject was a 20's male very sensitive student. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about image of locking behavior for free association, 2) required to order the cards of association by importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, comparing all pairs of cards, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, and 5) asked to describe the image about each cluster. The result reveals that the subject used accumulation of senses of sight, hearing, touch, movement and memories of scenes. He often made use of reinforcements by language to get sense of security. The subject is a single person. We cannot affirm the general tendency, though we can guess the conclusion more objectively because of operational procedure and statistical data. Nevertheless, we can find one of typical image of the locomotion of psychological fields.

## P8.2.18

### **Effects of beliefs of just world beliefs and narcissism on Schadenfreude and empathic distress mediated by victim blaming.**

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**Objectives** This study's purpose was to verify influences of just world beliefs and narcissism on Schadenfreude and empathic distress mediated by victim blaming. To maintain just world beliefs, one blamed others' unhappiness on themselves. Schadenfreude trended to increase if one's unhappiness was attributed to oneself (van Dijk et al., 2008). Therefore, just world beliefs would affect Schadenfreude mediated by victim blaming. Meanwhile, empathic distress would be one of emotions experienced by victim naturally. So, victim blaming would have negative effects on empathic distress. Incidentally, narcissism effected Schadenfreude (Klizan & Johar, 2012). But it was unclear that narcissism was related with victim blaming.

**Method** 180 college students participated in a survey. The following self-report scales were administered: (a) beliefs in just world scales; (b) Scales of narcissism; (c) A scale of victim blaming; (d) Scales of emotions.

**Results** Both belief in injustice (no justice in the world) and oblivious narcissism (expansive narcissism) had positive effects on victim blaming. Victim blaming and oblivious narcissism had positive effects on Schadenfreude. Victim blaming had a negative effect on empathic distress. **Conclusion** it was verified that just world beliefs and narcissism effected victim blaming and victim blaming effected Schadenfreude and empathic distress. There were never such studies in the world! In the future, it will be important to perform a detailed study.

## **P8.2.19**

### **The Contemporary Employed Perception Of Unemployment: An Exploratory Study**

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**Theoretical Framework:** Due to the recent recession and the concomitant rise of job loss, a change has been detected in the perception and experience of unemployment (Clark, 2003; Stavrova, Schlösser, & Fetchenhauer, 2011; Stam, Sieben, Verbakel, & de Graaf, 2015). Recent literature suggests that unemployed people no longer systematically consider unemployment as a fatal incident: they acknowledge the situation as a "normal" stage in their career related to uncontrollable external factors (Galland, 2000; Pignault & Houssemand, 2013).

**Objective:** This exploratory study aims to examine the above outlined perception of (non-)work, but this time from the perspective of the employed.

**Method:** Fifteen people in full-time employment, of different age groups and working sectors, were interviewed. The semi-structured interviews lasted approximately one hour and we asked questions concerning the participants' attitudes towards work and unemployment, for instance, "*Which role does work play in your life?*" and "*What are your thoughts on unemployment?*".

**Results:** Since this study is part of a broader research, we expect to learn more on the new (non-)work perception as a social phenomenon, hence our interest in the working population. In addition, we conducted the study in two different countries: Luxembourg and France. Divergent results between these two research contexts are expected.

**Conclusion:** The poster will clarify the method (with discourse analysis), the results and its implications for the employed and unemployed relationship to (non-)work.

## **P8.2.20**

### **The Relationship Between Autobiographical Memory and Self-Esteem**

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Prior research has shown that there is a mutual relationship between self-esteem (SE) and autobiographical memory (AM). The aim of the present study is to examine the relationship between SE and self-defining memories (SDMs) in terms of AM characteristics and individual emotions related to given SDMs. 214 students from Dokuz Eylul University participated in this study. Participants completed first Rosenberg's SE Scale. After a memory task, in which participants recalled a highly negative SDM, SE is measured again to assess state-SE and then the AM Characteristics Questionnaire, Closure Scale, and Centrality Events Scale were given. Global-SE predicted accessibility, preoccupation with emotions, the feelings of hate, hostility, and sadness experienced at the time of the event and the feeling of disappointment at the time of recollection. Results indicate that individuals with higher SE were more likely to recall negative SDMs, but they were not overwhelmed by emotions elicited by the given SDMs and not feeling negative emotions intensely in either at the time of the event or at the time of recollection. Moreover, the higher accessibility, recollection, negative emotional valence, and centrality of SDMs, the higher decrease on state-SE. The feeling of shame both at the times of event and recollection positively predict the drop on state-SE. It seems that accessible, highly negative SDMs, especially shame memories lead to remarkable decrease in state-SE.

### P8.2.21

#### The Role of Egocentrism in Predicting Risk Taking Behavior

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**Objectives:** Risk taking behavior is a common problem during adolescence. Risk taking behaviors such as alcohol use, unprotected sex, and exceeding speed limit has long-term detrimental effects on the health and education of adolescents. These behaviors can negatively affect the adolescent's future developmental milestones. Therefore, examining these behaviors is essential for the adolescents as well as the society. There are numerous models and theories which explain risk factors of risk taking behavior to prevent and intervene. One of these theories is Elkind's theory of adolescent egocentrism. This research will examine the factors affecting risk taking behaviors using Elkind's theory of adolescent egocentrism. The aim of this study is to investigate the contributions of personal fable and imaginary audience in a sample of Turkish university students.

**Method:** The study sample included 422 participants. The participants' mean age was 20.73 (SD=1.95) and % 69 of the sample was female. The sample was asked to complete a number of questionnaires including Risk Taking Scale (Bayar and Sayıl, 2005), Revised Personal Fable (Lapsley and Murphy, 1985), Revised Imaginary Audience (Lapsley and Murphy, 1985), and Personal Information Form. Data were collected through anonymous self-report questionnaires distributed in the classroom setting. Only the volunteer participants were chosen to take part in the study.

**Results:** The data have still been analyzing. Multiple linear regression analysis will be conducted to investigate the predictors.

**Conclusion:** After the analyses are completed the findings of the study will be discussed in the light of the current literature. To determine the risk and protective factors predicting risk taking behaviors has major implications for both the scientific and applied field.

### P8.2.22

#### The Relation Between Childhood Traumas and Suicide Ideas, Self-Harming Behaviours and Dissociative Experiences Among Clinical and Nonclinical Samples

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**Objectives:** Childhood traumas are one of the most important topics in the research world due to their relations with other psychopathologies and impacts on adult life. At the same time, it can be a causal and maintaining factor in chronic diseases as well. The aim of this study is to investigate and compare the connection between childhood traumas and how they affect the suicide ideas self-harming behaviours and dissociative experiences comparing with clinical and nonclinical groups.

**Method:** Total 62 participants (Clinic: 54.8% female (17), 45.2% male (14); Non-clinic: 61.3% female (19), 38.7% male (12) aged between 18-47 (mean/sd: 28.82/7.05) took part in this research. All completed Childhood Traumas Questionnaire, Dissociative Experiences Scale, Suicide Idea Questionnaire, Self-Harming Behaviours Form and The Demographic Information Form. Characteristics such as demographic variables (age, gender, education, marital status and socioeconomic status) were balanced in the analysis process across groups and findings showed that there was no significant difference between clinical and non-clinical groups.

**Results:** Independent Sample T-test results revealed that there is a significant difference between clinical and non-clinical subject's level of dissociative experiences, childhood traumas and suicide idea. Also, a multiple linear regression analysis has demonstrated that suicide idea and dissociative experiences in adult life were able to be predicted by the traumas in childhood in clinical sample.

**Conclusion:** This study suggests that even all the other demographic variables are balanced, there is still a significant difference between clinical and non-clinical groups of participant's level of dissociative experiences, childhood traumas and suicide idea. Moreover, the specific subcategorizes of childhood traumas are predicted by the different types of variables such as dissociative experiences and suicide ideas.

**Keywords:** Childhood traumas, dissociative experiences, self-harming, suicide idea, abuse

## P8.2.24

### Impact of Different Leadership Styles and Abusive Supervision on Organizational Commitment, Procrastination at Work and Turnover Intention

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Leadership literature mainly focuses on Transformational Leadership (TL) within the Western workplace contexts; yet the correlates of Paternalistic Leadership (PL), which is a common and welcomed style across non-Western cultures, is investigated relatively less. Moreover, assumptions of both TL (Bass & Avolio, 2001) and PL theories (Ayman, 2006) posit that these leadership styles should be negatively related with abusive supervision, which has adverse effects on work outcomes (Tepper, 1995). Current study investigates the relationship of TL and PL styles with abusive supervision and their effects on particular negative work outcomes, namely, procrastination at work and turnover intention, through organizational commitment. Deriving a dataset of 206 Turkish office employees, the results of structural equation modelling showed that both of the leadership styles and abusive supervision are related to organizational commitment and negative work outcomes in different patterns. TL was related to both affective and continuance commitment; whereas, PL was related to continuance commitment. Abusive supervision was directly and positively related to procrastination and turnover intentions. Affective commitment showed a significant and negative relationship with soldiering subdimension of procrastination; whereas, continuance commitment was negatively related to turnover intention. These findings highlight how different leadership styles and abusive supervision may have diverse effects on certain employee states and occupational outcomes.

## P8.2.25

### Intervention with underage violent offenders.

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The research examines the phenomenon of “underage violent crime” and its psycho-social-educational interventions aimed at ensuring programs of treatment and support. The survey focuses on both the personal characteristics of the young offender as well as on their social background, and stresses the importance of the role of professionals involved in the treatment. Semi-structured interviews in the Criminal Prisons for young offenders of Nisida and Airola have been conducted. The sample is composed by: (1) six young offenders responsible for violent crimes; (2) seventeen psycho-educational professionals; (3) four police officer. The texts of the interviews were coded through qualitative content analysis. According to results, the significant elements observable in the experience of the professionals are: an intensification of violence; the structure of the personality, that is precociously shaped in many young offenders; the necessity of a stable and active link, for the purpose of a positive psycho-educational intervention, between professionals and prisoners; the importance of an appropriate support which helps young offenders during the process of social reintegration. Elements like: (a) a non-value for life due to processes that lead to violent actions; (b) disengagement mechanisms and lack of responsibility while experiencing the action; (c) a “maturation effect” due to imprisonment have been acknowledged by many young offenders.

## P8.2.26

### Prevalence of bidirectional violence among youth couples: a comparison between individual and dyadic reports

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**Objectives:** Studies on intimate partner violence have shown that both partners can adopt the role of victim and also the role of aggressor in the same or different violent episodes and that relationships in which bidirectional violence is present are as frequent as relationships in which only one of the members is violent. However, only a few studies have used the report of both members of the couple. The purpose of this research was to explore the degree of reciprocity from the perspective of both members of the couple regarding physical and verbal-emotional violence.

**Method:** For that aim, a convenience sample of 105 university students and their partners (age range= 18-27 years, mean age= 20.2 years) completed a questionnaire designed to measure the experience of victimization and perpetration of different aggressive behaviors during the last year. Therefore, data obtained were analyzed about bidirectional violence through the reports of the men (being both an aggressor and a victim), those of the women (being both an aggressor and a victim), and through a dyadic indicator calculated from the congruent responses by both members of the couple (victimization and perpetration by both members).

**Results:** Regarding physical violence results indicated that on comparing what the men (8.6%) and women (18.1%) stated individually with what both members said (5.7%), the prevalence of bidirectional physical aggression is higher in the first case (individual statements). Regarding verbal-emotional violence, it was so frequent (more 85%) that there were not differences between individual and couple reports.

**Conclusion:** Results suggest that the lack of agreement between the two members of the couple has an important effect on the prevalence of bidirectional violence, leading the data to fluctuate in an important way, depending on the indicator used (individual or dyadic). Implications of these results are discussed.

## P8.2.27

### Cognitive Functioning and Quality of life among Stroke Patients in Ghana

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**Introduction:** Stroke has been documented to be the second commonest cause of death, and a major disability in survivors. In sub-Saharan Africa, stroke is the leading cause of preventable death and disability in adults. There are a lot of challenges associated with stroke ranging from cognitive to behavioural changes as well as problems with perceived quality of life.

**Objective:** The aim of the study was to examine the cognitive and behavioural changes as well as perceived quality of life of individuals diagnosed with stroke in Ghana.

**Method:** One hundred (100) participants comprising 50 stroke patients and 50 aged matched healthy controls were recruited. Using a battery of cognitive tests and behavioral measures, data was collected at the Stroke Unit, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital.

**Results:** The results revealed statistical significant differences between the stroke patients and the healthy control group on the cognitive tests, the behavioural and the quality of life measures. Moreover, of all the variables, age of onset and level of education predicted cognitive functioning of respondents. Further, there were significant positive correlations between spirituality and anxiety, cognitive failures and depression, and quality of life and cognition. Finally, negative correlations were observed between spirituality and physical health, quality of life and depression, and quality of life and cognitive failures.

**Conclusion:** These results have implications for clinical management and research design in psychological studies involving stroke patients.



## P8.2.28

### The meaning-making process of school non-attendance for persons who experienced school non- attendance

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**Purpose:** This study attempts to elucidate the meaning making process of school non-attendance for persons who experienced it. Specifically, I examine how people who experienced school non-attendance felt and struggled at that time, how it would change and what kind of meanings they found after that experience.

**Method:** The participants were fifteen people who had experienced school non-attendance at some point among elementary school and high school (Age18-32). Data were collected using a semi-structured interview. Data were analyzed using Trajectory Equifinality Model (TEM).

**Results:** Results showed that participants were all struggled while they are absent from school whether they felt the necessity of going to school or not. Three categories of impacts were found after the experience of school non-attendance: 'Positive changes in situations', 'Positive changes in mind' and 'Problems due to the influence of school non-attendance'.

**Discussion:** Some participants experienced a sense of guilt for their families and friends when they were absent from school that persists even after ten years. Also, most participants have, or had some problems after school non-attendance. This suggests that even though people who experienced school non-attendance overcome mental conflicts, continuous supports are needed and the approach to this sense of guilt may be one of the effective ways to solve their problems.

## P8.2.30

### Breast Cancer Patients: An Investigation of Anger, Depression, Ways of Coping With Stress and Social Support

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**Objective:**The aim of this research is to investigate the levels of anger, depression, ways of coping with stress and social support in breast cancer patients who have recently beendiagnosed with cancer and have undergone surgery and to compare the patient group to the control group with regards to these levels. **Method:** In line with this purpose, 85 patients who underwent breast cancer surgery but did not receive chemotherapy and radiotherapy and 84 healthy women withsimilar demographic characteristics, 169 women in total, were included in this study. Participants were administered the State – Trait Anger Scale (STAS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Ways of Coping Inventory (WCI) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). **Results:** The differences between the levels of anger, depression, ways of coping with stress in breast cancer patients and women in the control group as well as the differences between their perceived social support scores were analysed with t test and breast cancer patients were found to receive significantly higher scores than the control group in terms of depression, submissive approach, support received from family and the significant other. According to thefindings of the regression analysis, helpless approach, anger-inside, social support from family and optimistic approach predict the depression scores of breast cancer patients.**Conclusion:** The results of the analysis are discussed andevaluated in light of all other relevant literature.

### P8.2.31

#### **Relations of aggression and other behavior problems in children**

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**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to explore predictability of aggression in children based on the presence of other behavioral problems perceived by children themselves and also their parents. **Method:** We conducted a study on general population, using Conners rating scales - self-report and parent report - short forms. The sample consisted of 415 pairs of children aged 9-11 years (46% boys and 54% girls) and one of their parents (69.8% mothers).

**Results:** Regression analysis was performed with self-reported aggression as the criterion variable. The set of predictor variables included remaining subscales of self-report scale - inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, learning problems, and family relations, and all subscales of parent rating scale - inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, learning problems, executive functioning, aggression and peer relations. Predictor variables explained 35% of the variance ( $\text{adj.}R^2=.350$ ,  $F(10,388)=22.445$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Following variables were found as significant predictors of self-reported aggression: self-reported inattention problems ( $\beta=.240$ ,  $p<.001$ ), learning problems ( $\beta=.232$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and hyperactivity/impulsivity ( $\beta=.155$ ,  $p<.005$ ), and aggressive behavior reported by parents ( $\beta=.162$ ,  $p\leq.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Results show that children who experience more inattention problems, learning problems and problems with hyperactivity/impulsivity and whose parents perceive them as aggressive, report having more aggressive behavior. Parents' ratings of other problems do not contribute to the variance of aggression, whereas children's self-reported problems of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity, and learning problems do. These differences between parents and children suggest that parents might be better in differentiating defiance and aggression from other behavioral problems than children.

This study is a part of the project no. III44008 "Design of Robot as Assistive Technology in Treatment of Children with Developmental Disorders", supported by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.

### P8.2.32

#### **The role of emotion regulation processes on psychoform and somatoform dissociation in adolescents with cumulative maltreatment**

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**Objectives:** Cumulative Maltreatment (CM) is a substantial problem leading to multiple negative outcomes in many areas of functioning. More specifically, the emergence of dissociation is a central symptom in adolescents with CM. A huge literature has studied factors involved in the emergence of dissociation. However, little is known about the emotion regulation processes underlying the development of dissociation in adolescents with CM. Our aim was to examine intrapersonal (emotion regulation difficulties) and interpersonal (differentiation of self) levels of emotion regulation processes as predictors of psychoform and somatoform dissociation in adolescents with a CM history. First, we examined differences between adolescents with CM and adolescents with no CM (NCM) regarding scores in anxiety/depression, psychoform/somatoform dissociation, emotional regulation difficulties and differentiation of self. Then, we aimed to determine whether differentiation of self and emotional regulation difficulties could partially explain the emergence of dissociative symptoms in adolescents with CM. **Method:** a sample of 113 participants was recruited, including 58 adolescents who were reported and institutionalized for CM, and 55 adolescents with NCM. We carried out semi-structured interviews to investigate maltreatment history, and self-reported questionnaires assessing emotional regulation difficulties, anxiety/depression, psychoform/somatoform dissociation and differentiation of self. **Results:** inter-group comparisons revealed many differences between CM and NCM adolescents. Moreover, multiple regression analyses revealed that low levels in self-differentiation and high emotion regulation difficulties partially contributed to the explanation of levels of psychoform and somatoform dissociation in

adolescents with CM. Conclusion: our findings highlight the importance of considering both interpersonal (differentiation of self) and intrapersonal (emotion regulation difficulties) levels of emotion regulation processes as potential precursors of dissociation in adolescents exposed to CM. From a therapeutic perspective, taking into consideration the interrelation between dissociation and emotion regulation processes at both interpersonal and intrapersonal levels are important indicators in the determination of therapeutic interventions.

### P8.2.33

#### **Working memory capacity and attentional networks: relationships between processing, storage and executive control components**

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Working memory capacity (WMC) has been shown to be a critical cognitive system which in interaction with attentional mechanisms participates in the production of complex higher order processes. The objectives of this study are to present normative data of WMC and attentional networks (AN) and to understand the relationships between the processing/time, storage/recall and executive attention components of this cognitive system. Method: 1218 university students, Female: 56.6%, (Mean of age=20.18; SD=3.129), enrolled in their first academic year. Instruments: Automated Operation Span to measure WMC and Attentional Networks Test to evaluate: alerting, orienting and executive attention. An 85% of arithmetic accuracy criterion was used to control the interference in the span test. Results: Descriptive statistics, storage scores, errors, reaction times and AN measures as a function of the percentile in the dataset will be presented. Gender effects on the recall measure of WMC, alerting, orienting and executive attention were found ( $p < .05$ ). Males outperformed females on these measures but the magnitude of these effects were small. Secondary school background effects were found on recall: students coming from private religious schools outperformed public school students ( $p < .05$ ;  $\eta^2 = .009$ ). A three-factor model achieved a very good fit involving processing/time, storage/recall and executive attention ( $\chi^2 = 24.838$ ;  $\chi^2/df = 4.14$ ;  $p = .001$ ;  $NFI = .990$ ;  $CFI = .992$ ;  $RMSEA = .047$ ). Conclusion: processing/time and storage/recall were negatively related. In addition, executive attention was negatively correlated with storage/recall, and it was positively related with processing time, consistent with previous studies.

### P8.2.36

#### **Influence of action-based gender-stereotyped items on children's mental-rotation performance in chronometric tests**

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Mental-rotation tasks usually produce significant gender effects in favor of men. Current studies found an interaction of stimulus material and gender: they showed that at least male subjects might benefit from stimuli that are stereotyped to their own gender. However, it is still ambiguous whether performance enhancement is the result of increased confidence or whether gender-congruent stimuli lead to more efficient processing. Previous findings suggest that action-based objects, e.g. a wrench, provide the potential to switch from an object-based to an egocentric mental transformation strategy. Action-based stimuli might activate subjects to picture performing an action with the object in their hand. Thus, familiarity with handling the objects in real life might influence strategy efficiency.

The objective of the present study was to further investigate the influence of stimulus features in a mental-rotation task with action-based gender-stereotyped stimuli. 80 boys and girls in grade four first solved a chronometric mental-rotation task with male- or female-stereotyped stimuli,

respectively, and then filled in two surveys on their familiarity with handling the objects and a self-evaluation of their mental-rotation performance. Data collection is still not finished.

### P8.2.37

#### Accounting for Differences in Mathematical Reasoning Between Typically Achieving and Precocious Children

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Mathematical precociousness refers to individuals who have developed mastery in a specific mathematical domain at an earlier than expected age. To date, few studies have examined the cognitive functioning of mathematically precocious children. The present study sought to contribute to this area by examining which cognitive processes account for differences between mathematical reasoning precocious children and their typically achieving peers. Measures of short-term memory, working memory, reading, and fluid intelligence were administered to 51 children, aged 7 years. A contrast variable was created to establish a measure of the variability in mathematical reasoning between groups. A series of stepwise regressions using this contrast variable were conducted to examine which domains accounted for the variance in mathematical reasoning. While all domains contributed significant variance to mathematical reasoning between groups, visual-spatial working memory ( $r^2 = .39$ ) and short-term memory ( $r^2 = .27$ ) were the strongest predictors. In keeping with the literature examining gender differences in precociousness, gender emerged as a significant predictor of variance in mathematical reasoning. The final model, which consisted of visual-spatial working memory, short-term memory, gender, age, and fluid intelligence, eliminated the contrast variable and captured 67% of the variance in mathematical reasoning.

### P8.2.38

#### Verbal association on basic ages and dangerous situations for them made by pupils and students

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**Introduction:** Association method is a classical experimental method. It gives a good account in various psychological areas. Investigations of associative process among adolescents and young adults are rare. There are almost no materials on youngsters' associations on basic age groups and dangerous situations for members of these groups.

**Objectives:** Group 1 (GP) - 20 high school pupils, middle age - 13,9. Group 2 (GS) -- 51 students 2-3 courses of Moscow's university middle age - 19,2.

**Aim** Comparative study of verbal association on 3 ages (child, adolescent and adult) and dangerous situations for them by high school pupils and university students.

**Methods:** 5 verbal associations (adjectives) on 3 ages: child; adolescent; adult and descriptions 5 dangerous situations for each age. Associations were estimated by experts on 3 types: positive, negative and neutral, experts divided descriptions to 3 types by origin: anthropogenic, natural and social. Statistic assessment by F-test.

**Results** GP&GS give mostly positive answers on adult, mostly negative - on adolescent (there answers were alike). F-test differs associations on child & adult basic age. GP lessen natural & overrate anthropogenic types of dangerous situations. GS revalue social ones for all basic ages.

#### Conclusions

-Pupils and students closely assess basic age groups in associations: adults are the best, adolescents are the worst.

-Pupils undervalue natural type of dangerous situations.

## P8.2.40

### Normal and psychopathological personality traits in not allowed sexting: The dark side of sexting

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**Objectives.** Sexting is the exchange of sexually suggestive messages, photos and/or videos (i.e. "sexts") via Internet. Literature distinguished between experimental sexting, that is a new way to explore sexuality, and aggravated sexting, that hides harmful intentions. Not-allowed sexting, a kind of aggravated sexting, refers to sharing sexts of someone else without his/her consents. It is found to be related to aggressive behaviors (i.e. bullying, dating violence). Few research studied personality traits related to sexting behaviors, but no one investigated them in not-allowed sexting. Thus, this study focused on normal and psychopathological personality traits related to not-allowed sexting, controlling for age, gender and sexual orientation.

**Method.** Participants were 673 adolescents and young adults (60.7% girls;  $n = 409$ ) from 13 to 30 years old. Kinsey scale, Sexting Behaviors Questionnaire, HEXACO Personality Inventory and the Dark Triad scale were administered. A hierarchical regression analysis was run. In the first step, the covariates (age, gender, and sexual orientation) were included. In the second step, the main effect of HEXACO personality traits were included. In the third step, the Dark Triad traits (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) were added to the regression equation.

**Results.** Males and not exclusively heterosexual participants reported more not allowed sexting. In the second step, only low honesty-humility and low conscientiousness emerged as significant predictors of not-allowed sexting. Finally, when Dark Triad traits were added, psychopathy emerged as significant predictor, with only conscientiousness remaining still significant, adding a significant 1.8 to the explained variance,  $\Delta F(3, 660) = 4.487$ ,  $p < .01$ . Overall, the final model explained 12.8% of the variance.

**Conclusion.** Thus, this study provides a profile of normal and psychopathological personality that could help in early identification of possible perpetrators of aggravated sexting.

## P8.2.41

### Physiological patterns of cognitive empathy in attachment disorders : a HRV-study

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The quality of early child-caregiver interactions has a crucial role in the maturation of autonomic nervous system involved in stress modulation processes during socio-affective development. Disruptions in the development of a secure attachment system can alter the development of emotion regulation and empathic processes in childhood and adolescence. If many studies have highlighted the importance of attachment bonds in empathy, little is known about the physiological processes involved in cognitive empathy (i.e perspective taking) in attachment disorders.

**Objectives:** our aim was to assess the role of attachment and emotion regulation processes on cognitive empathy (perspective taking) at both self-report and physiological levels (Heart Rate Variability) during an emotional induction with attachment based pictures of three categories: distress, comfort, neutral. Pictures were presented either with the instruction to imagine the feelings of the person ("third person's perspective) or to imagine oneself to be in the person's situation ("first person's perspective").

**Method :** a sample of 92 participants (47 males, 45 females) with a mean age of 19,6 years old, from a general population was recruited and filled self-reported questionnaires assessing attachment, empathy, and emotion regulation. Two groups of attachment were created: secure and non-secure. Physiological arousal during exposure to emotional pictures was assessed by of heart rate variability (HRV). HRV Analyses were conducted during resting, induction and recovery periods.

**Results :**Intergroup comparisons among attachment groups (secure vs non-secure) revealed many differences among empathy and emotion regulation scores. HRV analyses showed that participants with secure attachment exhibited higher HF-HRV than participants with non-secure attachment

during the “first person’s perspective” condition in the resting period.

Conclusion : Attachment and emotion regulation processes are relevant in the study of cognitive empathy. Physiological studies provide reliable evidence to specific HRV patterns implicated in perspective taking in relation to attachment processes.

## P8.2.42

### **Is Type A Personality associated with Left Ventricular Mass Index in arterial hypertension? Results of a cross-sectional study.**

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Objectives: augmented Left Ventricular Mass Index (LVMI) is a well known risk factor for cardiac morbidity and mortality. Moreover, it is broadly documented that clinical evolution and progression of established cardiovascular diseases are related to a range of psychological characteristics.

Previous studies assessed the response to psychological test as a predictor of LVMI but with controversial results. Besides this kind of studies, little is known about LVMI and its relation with psychological characteristics in arterial Hypertension (HT) patients. The objective of the current cross-sectional study was to evaluate the association between Type A personality, Type D personality, depression, anxiety, perceived stress, and LVMI in a cohort of hypertensive patients. Method: a total of 244 outpatients (ages 18-80 years) followed by the Hypertension Unit of S. Gerardo Hospital (Monza, Italy) affected by essential hypertension were recruited. Anamnestic data, clinical blood pressure, and laboratory data and LVMI were evaluated. Patients were asked to complete a battery of psychological questionnaires under the guidance of a psychologist. The associations between psychological variables and LVMI was explored using multivariate stepwise linear regression analysis and regression coefficients (b) were given.

Results: the mean age of participants was  $55.9 \pm 10.1$  years, systolic and diastolic blood pressure were  $135.6 \pm 17.7$  and  $82.5 \pm 9.1$  mmHg. Factors associated with LVMI in univariate analysis were age, sex, mean blood pressure, pulse pressure, and presence of diabetes. The results from the multivariate stepwise linear regression analysis showed that sex ( $\beta=0.252$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), age ( $\beta=0.135$ ,  $p<0.037$ ), mean blood pressure ( $\beta=0.178$ ,  $p=0.003$ ), family history of cardiovascular disease ( $\beta=0.129$ ,  $p=0.027$ ), and Type A personality ( $\beta=0.148$ ,  $P=0.014$ ) were significantly and independently associated with LVMI. These associations with LVMI were independent of blood pressure components in multivariate analysis.

Conclusion: the current study shows that, among psychological factors, higher levels of Type A personality is associated with higher LVMI, while Type D personality, anxiety, depression, perceived stress are not associated with it. Also if in a cross-sectional design, this study seem to suggest that Type A personality play a role in the presence of HT.



## Session 8.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

### P8.3.01

#### **The effects of Group counseling with existential approach on students' priority of moral foundations**

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**Objectives:** In the collectivist societies the individuals seem to value social binding attitudes and behavior. The aim of the study was to explore the effects of short time interventions and experiences on the individual and social moral foundations of students.

**Method:** The study applies an experimental design with pre-test, post-test and experimental and control groups. 26 undergraduate and graduate students were selected and administered with Schwartz Value Survey (SVS), Haidt and Graham's Moral Foundations Questionnaire and Hutsebaut and Duriez short form of post-critical beliefs scale. The students were randomly assigned to the control and experimental group.

The experimental group attended 10 sessions (each 90 min.) of group counseling with existential approach including two short introductions (each 30 min) to the basic presumptions of naturalistic-oriented sciences, and their narrative of origin of the world, evolution and personhood. After the group counseling sessions the results of post tests were collected from both groups.

**Results:** The results show that group counseling with existential approach together with the introduction information has had some influence on the individual moral foundations.

**Conclusion:** In the Iranian collectivistic religious society the social moral foundations are usually higher than individual moralities and the social values and norms are crucial resources for the safety and security of individuals. The confrontation with the diversity, respectful interaction in the group, together with scientific information can enhance the care and fairness moralities of the individuals. The paper suggests that scientific education, and group counseling with an existential approach can decrease the ingroup-outgroup discrimination related to membership of different thinking groups. It also enhances the feelings of similarities, belongingness and global identity.

### P8.3.04

#### **On capability of handling diversity of psychosocial information in workplace interventions**

Christine Strangert

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**Objectives:** This project explores how agents such as managers, occupational health service, inspectors, and consultants can handle the diversity of employee reactions to crucial work environment characteristics. Diversity pertains to both positive and negative characteristics. Focus is on development of personal capability to process multifaceted qualitative information about psychosocial matters for communication with participants in workplace interventions.

**Method:** The capability of assessing qualitative diversity was studied from three perspectives: First, by analysing stereotyped perception of alerts about workplace problems and its supposed colouring by observers' own mental schemes of causation or means-end reasoning. Next, subjects recalled own positive and negative work experiences and tried to structure them by control-theoretic rules. Finally, the capability of using an individual or a task based analytic scheme was compared.

Performance and judgment data were collected from samples of work-experienced participants in supplementary training courses in organizational psychology. Data treatment includes qualitative analyses of individual associative networks based on different types of structured reasoning.

**Results:** The results are supposed to advance the design of procedures and training for agents of management, supervision and support services. Present applications in practice involve evaluation of strategies for healthcare management and work environment supervision.

### P8.3.05

#### **High school transgender students in Brazil: The difficulties of staying in school and the psychological implications in a hostile school environment.**

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Our research conducted in 8 different schools in the city of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, we can clearly see that, even in modern times, where the search for equality between men and women is already over 60 years of struggle in this world where you show much more than two genders and in this world that is proving that sex is not just biological, are confronted with sexist and phallocentric situations in our schools, and among our students. The sample consisted of 503 students with a mean age between 13 and 21 years. 107 students identified themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender. The remainder was identified as heterosexual or none at all. Compared to LGBT students, transgender students faced the school's more hostile climates, while non-transgender female students were less likely to experience anti-LGBT victimization. In addition, transgender students experienced more negative experiences at school compared to students whose gender expression adhered to traditional gender norms. Transgender students were more likely to feel insecure at school, with 80.0% of transgender students reporting that they felt insecure at school because of their gender identity. Female students in our research reported lower frequencies of victimization based on sexual orientation and gender identity and were less likely to feel insecure at school. In all indicators of discrimination in school, high school students have outperformed elementary school students and have had fewer resources and supports related to LGBT. High school students reported higher rates of victimization on sexual orientation and gender expression than elementary school students. For example, about one-third (35.5%) of high school students suffered regular physical (very often) based on their sexual orientation, compared to less than a quarter (21.4%) of primary school students. The whole premise here is to perceive the phallocentrism and sexism hidden in our schools. Opposition between the sexes is not reflexive or articulates a biological fact, but a social construction.

### P8.3.07

#### **Body image prevention in female adolescent students: a dynamic movement psycho-education program**

Tsung-Chin Lee, Chung-Hsin Chiang

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**Objectives:** Positive body image was believed related positively with self-esteem and self-efficacy especially in the adolescent age period. Most of the prevention programs for adolescent in body image are related with cognitive dissonance theory or media literal persuasion. However, very few of the body image prevention programs are to experience the body and dialogue with bodily self. In this study, we propose a creative dance movement therapy approach in the prevention programs for body image in female adolescents. It is believed not only to promote their body image through body experience but also to help their self-esteem and self-efficacy.

**Methods:** A quasi-experimental design research was conducted. Twenty female senior high school students (ages 16-17) of experiment group (Dynamic movement psycho-educational program), 20 females of physical education group, and 24 females of control group were recruited. Three groups were examined at three time points: pre-intervention, post-intervention, and 3-month follow-up, in the indexes of body image, self-esteem, self-efficacy and depression. The Dynamic movement psycho-educational program in the experimental group was designed in 8 sessions in 8 weeks, each session arranged 90 minutes curriculum. Physical education and control groups were designed as Mat Pilates curriculum and general education course, respectively.

Mixed between-within subjects ANOVAs were conducted to assess the impact of three different interventions on participants' scores in these scales, across three time periods.

**Results:** The results showed that after the curriculum, the global body image, self-esteem were improved in the experimental group with two comparison groups. There was significant interaction

between program type and time in global body image, the score was improved after the curriculum and persistent to 3-month follow up in the experimental group but not in the other two comparison groups.

Conclusion: The study indicated that the dynamic movement psycho-educational program could improve body image in female adolescent students. It implied the potentiality for improvement of body image with the creative dance therapy approach for female adolescents. Future study should focus on the utilization of different age groups in females of adolescence and emerging adulthood and also expand the sample size in multi-site schools.

### **P8.3.08**

#### **The early maladaptive schemas and coping styles of opiate abusers in a Turkish sample**

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Objectives: Early maladaptive schemas have effects on people's how they view themselves and their relationships with other people. These schemas are reflected into emotions and cognitions. Maladaptive behaviors are seen as dysfunctional coping styles. Several researches have shown that early maladaptive schemas predict psychopathology. The current study hypothesized that there were particular early maladaptive schemas and coping styles (compensation and avoidance) that underlie the opiate dependence.

Method: The clinical sample consisted of 50 male opioid dependent inpatients who completed detox programme. Therefore, the control sample was composed of 47 male healthy participants without any substance dependence problem. Participants were given the Young Schema Questionnaire Short Form- 3, the Young Compensation Inventory and the Young-Rygh Avoidance Inventory.

Results: There were no significant differences between clinical and control groups in terms of demographic variables (age, marital status, educational level and employment status) except educational level ( $t=-9.563$ ,  $p<.05$ ). The opioid dependent group scored higher than the healthy control group on 10 of the 16 early maladaptive schemas. 'Status seeking', 'control', 'manipulation' and 'frostiness' were the most prevalent coping styles in the Young Compensation Inventory. Among opioid dependent group, 'emotional control' and 'numbness/suppressing emotions' were the most distinctive coping styles for schema avoidance.

Conclusion: This study was a type of descriptive investigation regarding schemas and coping styles among Turkish opioid dependent patients. The findings will be discussed in terms of implications for the future research and the psychosocial interventions for substance abuse.

### **P8.3.09**

#### **Predictors of professional success**

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Multifactor models for professional success predictors were constructed on the base of data obtained with various instrumental and testing methods. Subjects were students and acting professionals in the areas of psychology, economics and management, pedagogics, sport etc. The subjects were asked to evaluate their own abilities and individual features, such as intelligence, creativity, character, temperament, well-being etc. Regression models were built on the base of this self-evaluation correlated to instrumental data (EEG) and indexes of professional features and achievements. The model parameters was validated and verified by experts and was compared with metrics of professional success and competence models. Some models and predictors of professional success derived from these models will be discussed in the context of expert system design. These predictors are useful for evaluation of subjective complexity and intellectual difficulties in teaching and training. In turn, the regression models can be beneficial in design of

individual education trajectories in e-learning systems design and personnel assessment in various professional areas.

### P8.3.10

#### **Environmental Bioethics : Moral positioning related to abandoned dogs and accumulators**

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Errant animals represent a serious problem, whose high rate of procreation, transmission of zoonoses, accidents and increase of accumulators of animals demand the diffusion of actions of guardianship responsible. Objective: The objective was to investigate the level of moral development of psychology and biology university students. Method; In total 168 university students have participated, (42%) biology students and (41%) Psychology Students. The informations were collected by the application of an on-line questionnaire to evaluate the opinion about of the presence of the animals in the particular University campus in Curitiba-Pr and the houses area. Results: The main results identified by the assertions with outcomes related to the six Kohlberg trainees moral development and the conceptions advocated by anthropocentrism, utilitarianism and abolitionism indicate that although the student perceives the animals on the campus and assesses their nutritional conditions, he attributes the institution's responsibility to treating and the society to adopt, however, the presence of these in their area of residence was less attentive. Conclusion: Evidenced a greater identification with higher moral standards and welfarist ethics and utilitarian anthropocentric, yet their justifications refer to a moral position in the preconventional level, mediated by emotions and judgment of right and wrong considering the punishment to which this subject, while what was expected would be the positioning of the majority at the conventional moral level, defending justice from the point of view of the welfare of society, adhering to social rules and laws. Key Word: Environmental Bioethics - moral development - accumulators

### P8.3.12

#### **How to change cognitive processes in ethical decision making by business ethics training**

Nicki Marquardt

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**Objectives:** Concerns about ethical decision making in business have increased within the last decades. Therefore, many institutions have started to prepare managers and executives for dealing with ethical dilemmas in business by the use of business ethics training. The main goal of the present study was to evaluate the change of explicit and implicit cognitive processes in ethical decision making before and after business ethics training.

**Method:** An experimental longitudinal design was used to test the effectiveness of the business ethics training. Diverse direct instruments (e.g. questionnaire items) as well as indirect measures such as eye-tracking and the Implicit Association Test (IAT) were applied to measure the cognitive processes in ethical decision making.

**Results:** The study yielded mixed results. While there were changes in explicit cognitive processes, implicit moral cognitions remained unchanged.

**Conclusion:** Practical and methodological implications for future research on business ethics trainings are discussed.

### P8.3.15

#### **Effect of the differential outcomes procedure in the recognition of emotional facial expressions in schizotypy**

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Recent studies have shown that people with schizotypy, a subclinical expression of symptoms qualitatively similar to those found in schizophrenia, have a deficit in the recognition of emotional facial expressions. The present study aimed to explore whether the use of the differential outcomes procedure (DOP) might improve the recognition of emotional facial expressions in this population. The DOP involves associating each stimulus to be remembered with a particular outcome. Participants were first administered the ESQUIZO-Q-A questionnaire to classify them into two groups: high and low schizotypy. Later on, two emotional facial recognition tasks were used under differential and non-differential outcomes conditions. The results showed that participants found (1) more difficult to recognize the emotions of fear and sadness than happiness, anger, disgust and surprise, and (2) easier to label emotions than to match two faces showing the same emotion. Regarding the DOP, we also found lower reaction times when participants had to recognize the emotions of fear and sadness associated with a particular outcome, being this effect higher in the high schizotypy group. This is, to our knowledge, the first study to show that the DOP may be a useful tool to improve the recognition of emotional facial expressions in people with schizotypy. This research was supported by a grant (PSI2015-65248-P) from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, co-funded by ERDF funds.

### P8.3.16

#### **Students' social-emotional learning program: effects of a school-based intervention to prevent cyberbullying.**

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Cyberbullying refers to aggressive and intentional behaviour repeated frequently over time using information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as the Internet (e-mail, social network, etc.), mobile phones (sms, whatsapp, etc.) and video-games. Recent studies show a high prevalence of cybervictims in European countries up to 50%, although only 2-7% suffered from severe harassment. Previous research suggest that victimization is related to depressive and anxiety symptoms, psychosocial difficulties, physical health problems and low academic performance. The aim of the present study was to analyse the effectiveness of a social-emotional learning program in order to prevent and reduce cyberbullying among adolescents. The sample comprised 200 adolescents (58.3% girls) from secondary school aged between 12 and 15 years ( $M = 12.77$ ;  $SD = 0.76$ ). Students were divided in intervention group ( $n = 100$ ) and control group ( $n = 100$ ). The program consisted of 11 one-hour sessions, which took place during school hours. Scale of Aggressions through mobile phone and Internet (CYB-AG) and Scale of Victimization through mobile phone and Internet (CYB-VIC) were used to measure cyberaggression and cybervictimization. The pretest-posttest ANOVAs indicated significant differences in cybervictimization, but not in cyberaggression. These findings support the implementation of social emotional learning programs to prevent and reduce cyberbullying in adolescents.

### P8.3.17

#### The effects of perfectionism on achievement emotions

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Although academic emotions represent important factor which influence quality of learning (Greenleaf, 2002), little is known about the antecedents of these emotions and their occurrence in specific academic subject areas (Goetz et al, 2006). Therefore, the main goal of this study was to find out the antecedents of achievement emotions. This study examined the influence that perfectionism have on achievement emotions.

Participants in this study were 800 high school students who were recruited randomly in 23 high schools in Kosovo. They were typical high school students with ages ranged from 16 to 18 with mean of 17.4 (SD=.51). From 800 students, 60.4% (483) were females. Respondents completed the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire – Mathematics (Pekrun, Goetz & Frenzel, 2005), and Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (APS-R; Slaney et al., 2001).

Results obtained from Structural Equation Modeling indicated a significant relationship between adaptive perfectionism and positive achievement emotions. Also, there was shown a relationship between maladaptive perfectionism with negative achievement emotions. Perfectionism explained 18.3% of the variance in enjoyment, 21% of variance in pride, 21.9% of variance in anger, 23% of the variance on anxiety and 32.8% of the variance in shame.

By identifying the contribution of perfectionism on achievement emotions, a good basis to develop a support strategy for students with negative achievement emotions was provided. The results will be especially relevant for the school psychologists, which have to deal with student's emotional problems.

### P8.3.18

#### Gambling: a study about student's representations.

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**OBJECTIVES:** Teens are more vulnerable than adults in developing gambling pathologies: in Italy more than a million of them invest money in gambling activities, despite legislative restrictions (Ipsad-Cnr Pisa, 2012; Istat, 2011). This work will deepen gambling theme through the analysis of student's representations, starting from a prevention project ([www.animaonline.org/gap](http://www.animaonline.org/gap)) realized with 3 neapolitan high schools.

**METHOD:** In each school students has been involved in 4 meetings of psychological activities, organized to explore the theme, inform and sensitize. To support dialogue, various tools has been used: brainstorming, focus group, role playing. A narrative tool named *gambler's life* has been the main stimulus. Builtd starting from the study of literature, it promotes the reflection about the gambler's life though graphics on the main phases of life cycle. Each meeting has been recorded and trascribed by VERBATIM standards. Textual contents has been analyzed by 3 indipendent examiners, to detect emerging categories.

**RESULTS:** The qualitative analysis highlited some common representations. There is a strong polarization on *bad habit* and *whim* terms, defining dangerousness and risks connected to gambling. Students underlines the difference between the *uncertainty* of gambler as opposed to the assurance of *gambling system*. Although there is an awareness on the role of *luck*, it appears the existence of a dangerous belief: "*you can learn to win*".

**CONCLUSIONS:** It appears necessary to work with teens on wrong representations, that often motivate gambling behaviors. This work could be an important starting point to create a network between schools and services for addicts, with the aim of favoring knowledge about services and sensitization.



### P8.3.19

#### **Relations about stress and child perceptions about negative and positive hospitalization context**

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When hospitalization affects the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, the crucial motivation for adherence to treatment may be diminished. So, stress responses could be found.

**OBJECTIVES:** We investigated relations between perceptions about hospitalization and children stress.

**METHODS:** The Perceived Social Context at Hospital was an Inventory created with contributions of Self-Determination Theory to evaluate Positive (Structure, Autonomy Support, Affective Involvement, 17 items) and Negative Environments (Chaos, Coercion, Rejection, 16 items) (PAF; KMO = 0.82; alpha = 0.89 and 0.87). Children at pediatric hospitals also responded to an instrument about stress symptoms (N = 147; from Espírito Santo, Brazil; Age: M = 10.12; SD = 2.40; Days in hospital: M = 5.17; SD = 5.70; 56% boys, 70% at first or second hospitalization, 27% with stress).

**RESULTS:** Positive environments received higher scores than negative environments. However, there were higher scores to negative environments in the male sample. Perceptions of negative environments correlated negatively with age and positively with stress symptoms. They were the only predictor of stress (Beta = 0.34; t = 3.5, p = 0.000) in the model.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The results have shown a link between stress and perceptions about negative environment. It is possible that such an analysis could help assertive communication between patients, staff and family, in order to promote understanding and well-being throughout the hospital stay.

### P8.3.20

#### **Effective Psychological Intervention for Breast Cancer Patients in Latin America and Spain: A Systematic Review**

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**Objective:** The aim of this systematic review was to identify the evidence available in the Latin American and Spain scientific literature about the effective psychological intervention for breast cancer, between 2006 and 2016.

**Method:** The databases included was BVS and PsycNet-APA, using the following descriptors: "cáncer de mama and intervenciones psicológicas", "cáncer de mama and psicooncología", and, "cáncer de mama and psicoterapia", in Spanish; and "breast cancer and psychological interventions", "breast cancer and psychooncology", "breast cancer and psychotherapy", in English. The research was also done in Google Academics with the descriptors: Cáncer de mama and intervenciones psicológicas, in Spanish.

**Results:** Only 17 articles were found that met our inclusion criteria and show the evidence of psychological intervention for breast cancer patient in Latin América and Spain between 2006 and 2016. The theoretical model most applied was CBT, followed by groups or psychosocial intervention. Nevertheless, intervention based in ACT, EMDP, Narrative Model, Positive Psychology, Integrative Psychotherapy, RIME, and hipnoterapy, were also found. Limits in the methodology of these investigation were identified, which hinders the results generalization.

**Conclusion:** Therefore, it is concluded that investigation with according methodology design to prove the efficacy of a psychological intervention for breast cancer patient, are needed in Latin America and Spain.

### **P8.3.21**

#### **The Effect Of Early Maladaptive Schemas On The Relationship Between Emotion Regulation Difficulties And Orthorexia Nervosa**

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The main purpose of this study is to examine the role of depression and emotion regulation on the relationship of early maladaptive schemes with orthorexia nervosa. For this purpose, Ortho-15 Scale, Beck Depression Scale, Emotion Regulation Scale, Young Scheme Scale (YSS - S3) and the Socio Demographic Scale were used. The scales used were applied to 235 people between the ages of 18 and 65 in 2016. Correlation and regression analyses were conducted. It was found that disconnection/rejection schema domain is in relation with difficulty in reaching effective strategies and the clarity of emotional reactions, which are emotion regulation difficulties, and this relationship the level of depression through that. Also, there is a significant correlation between depression and these variables. It was found that impaired limits schema domain is in relation with difficulty in purpose oriented work while having negative emotional state, which is one of the emotion regulation difficulties, and that predicts the level of orthorexia nervosa through that.

### **P8.3.22**

#### **Self-fulfilling Prophecy with minors who are living in protection centers**

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The Self-fulfilling Prophecy theory is well-known. It is defined as the expectation, false in principle, that a fact becomes a reality when people behave in a manner consistent with such expectation. This work focuses on a particularly vulnerable group: children and adolescents living in minor protection centers, under protection of the Public Administration, for being in a lack of protection or abandonment situation. Thus, expectations, thoughts, beliefs and attitudes against the resident minors, from the workers of these protection centers, are key in the personal and social development of those because, in most cases, these workers become their reference adults. Because expectations, once internalized, are reticent to the opposite information and very difficult to modify, it is interesting to anticipate the own formation of expectations as much as possible. For this reason, we consider it is important to study and analyze the degree of knowledge, acceptance and assessment of the Self-fulfilling Prophecy and its implications by future psychosocial professionals, towards the group of minors living in protection centers. In this sense, a research was carried out on a sample of 106 students from the last semester from 4 university degrees related to the psychosocial field (Bachelor Degree in: Psychology, Social Work, Pedagogy and Social Education) from the University of Salamanca. For this purpose, a homemade questionnaire, made up of 21 Likert-type items, was used. The results indicate that, in general, the future professionals studied consider very important the influence of both the expectations and the awareness of the Self-fulfilling Prophecy to prevent the unwanted effects in those with whom they interact or are involved in a professional way, especially with members of greater vulnerability groups such as the minors living in protection centers.

### P8.3.23

#### **A Field Experiment of the Influence of a Positive Reflection Intervention on Employee Well-being and Performance**

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**Objectives:** Extensive research has shown that employees holding "people work" jobs tend to experience high levels of job strain, but these studies have provided few actionable recommendations to employees for managing work stress. Drawing upon affective events theory, this research aims to examine the effect of a positive reflection intervention (i.e., writing good things that happened during the day) on employees' stress reactions and the role of promotion focus as a personality moderator.

**Method:** We used a between-subjects design to test the effect of the positive reflection intervention in a field experiment. Data were collected from 74 taxi drivers working at a taxi company in southern China. Participants provided daily diary data for 7 consecutive days.

**Results:** The positive reflection intervention enhanced positive affect and reduced negative affect for employees with higher promotion focus, but not for those with lower promotion focus. The intervention indirectly related to reduced emotional exhaustion and better work behaviors via negative affect, and these effects were stronger for highly promotion focused individuals.

**Conclusion:** This study shows that a simple practice such as the positive reflection intervention could significantly influence employees' stress reactions and such influence varies across individuals. These results support and expand affective events theory and provide behavioral strategies for improving employees' work experience and performance.

## Session 8.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

### P8.4.01

#### How People Plan to Allocate Time between Challenging tasks vs. Duties?

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Time is a limited resource. To obtain creative outcomes at work, employees need to devote enough time to challenging-creative tasks. In this research, we sought to understand how people plan time allocation in situations where two competing tasks trigger different regulatory foci (Higgins, 1997; 1998). Van Dijk & Kluger (2011) suggested that creative tasks trigger promotion focus whereas duties trigger prevention focus. We predicted that (H1) more resources will be allocated to routine task than to challenging task; (H2) the gap in favor of the routine task will be smaller under promotion focus than under prevention focus.

In Study 1 (N = 58), we experimentally manipulated regulatory focus, using a word completion task. Next we presented a scenario describing an engineer facing both challenging and routine tasks and asked participants to allocate resources to the two tasks. In Study 2 (N = 132) we wanted to test this idea with the use of eight tasks instead of two, we used a different manipulation of regulatory focus (Friedman & Forster, 2001), and we also measured chronic regulatory focus (Lockwood et al., 2002).

The results of both studies supported the hypotheses and show that people chose to allocate about 60% of their resources to routine tasks, while the remaining 40% was allocated to challenging tasks. Also, under promotion focus the gap (in favor of the duties) between time allocations to the two tasks was smaller than under prevention focus, Supporting H2.

### P8.4.05

#### Perceived ethical leaders' behaviour in relation to employees' job satisfaction in a railway organisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remains one of Africa's poorest countries, mainly because of political conflict, hyperinflation, mismanagement, corruption and unethical behaviour. At present, the country realises the need to speed up institutional, economic, political and social reform to ensure stability, peace and growth and to reduce the high level of corruption. In the typical DRC organisation the above scenario manifests as unethical behaviour and low job satisfaction which may be addressed through the development of effective, accountable and ethical leaders to facilitate employee's general psychological well-being including job satisfaction. As a point of departure towards fostering a more psychologically stable work place, this research focussed on the measurement of the relationship between how employees perceive the ethical behaviour of their leaders and their own levels of job satisfaction. A purposive sample (n = 839; females = 32%) consisting of permanent employees in a railway organisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo was used. As measurement instruments, the Ethical Work Leadership Questionnaire (EWLQ) and the Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (JSQ) were administered. Data were analysed using stepwise multiple regression to predict the relationship between the two variables. The results indicate that the perceived ethical leaders' behavioural dimensions related positively to the employees' job satisfaction and that the perceived leaders' ethical behaviour dimensions predicted the employees' job satisfaction. The results can be seen as an important step towards the understanding of the relationship dynamics between leaders and followers in this DRC organisation and maybe in other similar organisations in developing countries. The results can be used to structure future leadership and staff development - for example to enhance leaders' awareness of their ethical responsibility towards the organisation as well as to facilitate their

followers' job satisfaction and eventually psychological wellbeing. It is suggested that future research focuses strongly on the facilitation of ethical awareness and behaviour as well as its how that influence followership's psychological wellness in terms of for example engagement, resilience, coping behaviour and eventually their job performance.

## Session 8.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

### P8.5.01

#### **Predicting Math Achievement from Non-verbal Intelligence at Primary School: Findings from a Longitudinal Study**

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Individual differences in academic performance are predominantly associated with the efficiency of cognitive processes and intelligence in particular. Meta-analyses show that correlation rates between non-verbal intelligence and academic performance at school range from 0.40 to 0.63 (e.g., Deary et al., 2007). The current study focuses on the longitudinal analyses of the causal relationships between non-verbal Intelligence and Math achievement at primary school age. Participants were 133 Russian students (45.1% males) from one public secondary school. The testing was twice during primary school age with one year interval. The mean age of students at first testing on Grade 3 was  $9.82 \pm 0.30$ , at second testing on Grade 4 was  $10.82 \pm 0.30$ . Non-verbal intelligence was measured with the 'Raven Progressive Matrices' test. Math teachers' grades were used as a measure of Math achievement. Cross-lag structural modeling was used to test a number of theoretical models of causal relationships between non-verbal Intelligence and Math achievement (MPlus package). The results of a cross-longitudinal analysis show that at early school age the theoretical model of indirect influence of non-verbal intelligence best fits empirical data ( $\chi^2 = 64.42$ ;  $df = 52$ ; RMSEA = 0.04; CFI = 0.99; TLI = 0.98; AIC = 4922.52; BIC = 5021.65; adj. BIC = 4907.86). According to this model, non-verbal intelligence measured in the third year of study affects the success rates in mathematics by the end of the third year, which in turn influences the success in mathematics by the end of primary school. The results are discussed in terms of educational effects and specificity of evaluation of academic achievements in the Russian education system.

### P8.5.02

#### **Character strengths among the elderly: relations to psychological well-being and depressive symptoms**

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To analyze character strengths among the elderly, associating them with depressive symptoms and psychological well-being, 188 Brazilians elderly people answered the reduced versions of Values-in-Action Inventory of Strengths and Geriatric Depression Scale and the Brazilian version of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale. All of the 24 strengths had magnitudes that show how they are participant's accentuated traits. The elderly's main strengths were Honesty, Spirituality, Gratitude, Kindness and Fairness. Considering the average score of each strength, there were no differences between the sexes. Only Self-regulation correlated with age ( $p = 0.001$ ). Significant correlations were found between 6 strengths (Teamwork, Curiosity, Forgiveness, Hope, Humor and Zest) and depressive symptoms - weak negatives - and between 11 of them (Humor, Curiosity, Forgiveness, Hope, Perseverance, Leadership, Humility, Perspective, Self-Regulation, Social Intelligence and Zest) and psychological well-being - weak positives. The results partially converge with the international scientific literature. Owing to limitations of this study and the lack of researches with exclusively elderly people samples, further investigations are recommended.



### P8.5.03

#### **Labor market insertion of people with mental disorders and their social representations according to entrepreneur's vision**

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This research investigated the existence of people with mental disorders in labor market of five cities in Brazil. The aim was to understand the entrepreneurs' vision over labor ability of people with mental disorders and the need of specific programs that may help their insertion into labor market. The subjects were entrepreneurs and/or professionals in charge of people management departments. An online semi-structured questionnaire was sent to 100 companies. After checking which companies had psychologists at staff, a semi-structured interview was held. The results showed not a significant number of people with mental disorders in business and little engagement in the integration of those people. The entrepreneurs and their representatives described mental disorder as a disabling disease indicating limited knowledge and biased. The inclusion of people with mental disorders is hardly representative, suggesting the need of reflection concerning the lack of specific inclusion programs. The obligation of hiring people with mental disorders does not guarantee a change of perception regarding mental disorders. Likewise, there are traces of lay beliefs concerning the dynamics of life of people with mental disorders. The lack of a reflexive view of this phenomenon produces superficial, shallow and hardly effective actions for the insertion of those people into labor market. Psychological guidance should help in providing a better understanding on the issue.

### P8.5.04

#### **The eating disorders: state of the art in Sicily**

Rosalba Contentezza<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Belfiore<sup>1</sup>, Viviana Cecconi<sup>1</sup>, Federica La Pietra<sup>1</sup>, Simona Tarantino<sup>1</sup>, Patrizia Trovato<sup>1</sup>, Maria Stella Aliquò<sup>2</sup>, Nicoletta Salviato<sup>2</sup>, Rosa Maria Pizzo<sup>3</sup>, Massimiliano Bracco<sup>1</sup>

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This paper aims to bring preliminary results of a survey of the territory of one of the most populous regions of Italy (Sicily). This survey is conducted by a working group established by "Order of Psychologists" in Sicily (in Italy, for the exercise of the profession of psychologist, it is required be registered to this institution). The inquiry is designed to map the territory on the diffusion of eating disorders in young people, through the administration of questionnaires designed to investigate the eating habits and the relationship with their own bodies. The research project intends to interview a representative sample of the population of students in the age between 14 to 16 years, using a questionnaire based on the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q, Fairburn & Beglin, 1994 Italian Version by Calugi et al., 2016). The next step requires the involvement of health professionals for the setup of a common and shared intervention model. We will present the preliminary results in relation to epidemiological data from other European nations.

## P8.5.06

### Psychopathology and risk of complicated grief in primary caregivers of patients at the end of life

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**Objective:** The aim of the present study consists of studying the relationship between psychopathology and the risk of developing complicated grief in primary caregivers (PC) of patients at the end of life.

**Method:** 92 PCs of patients at the end of life participated in the study (diagnosed with cancer, COPD and SCD), attended to at several centers in the Valencian Community. The psychopathology of the PCs was evaluated (SA-45; Symptom assessment-45 Questionnaire) as well the risk of complicated grief (VRC; Evaluation of risk of complications in conflict resolution).

**Results:** The correlation analyses and means comparison show a statistically significant positive relationship between psychopathology in PCs and the risk of developing complicated grief.

**Conclusions:** These results signal at the need to study this relationship in greater depth with the objective of determining the directionality of the interaction between these two variables. Taking into consideration the literature and our results, it emphasizes the importance of developing preventive intervention programs in this population to help improve the distress that is produced in these PCs and that favor an adaptive grief following the death of a loved one.

## P8.5.07

### Children with special sibs: a group experience for siblings of children with Down syndrome.

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The birth of a child with disability affects the whole family, due to his/her special needs, thus requiring energies and support from all members and to them all (Farinella, 2015). Particularly, the dynamics between the child with special needs and his/her siblings appear more complex: feelings of envy, rivalry and concern, common among all fraternal relationships, are here amplified, thus defining a condition of potential developmental risk for the non-disabled child. At the same time, the presence of a sibling is a great resource for the child with special needs, as it is an intimate relationship usually lasting after that one with parents (Skrzypek, 2014). However, siblings are often unheeded in their needs for comprehension of the condition of disability and not considered as persons requiring attention themselves (Meyer, 2014).

The contribution describes a preventive intervention for young siblings (6-16y) of children with Down Syndrome. By means of a psychodynamic-oriented group (10 meetings), we offered to the participants a potential space (Winnicott, 1971) to communicate, explore and share their lives as siblings of a child with special needs, within an experience of learning from the emotional experience (Bion, 1961). A final video campaign realized by the participants summarizes the main themes emerged during the intervention, related to the difficulty in feeling to have a personal identity, facing the "unthought known" (Bollas, 1989) and integrate ambivalent emotions.

## P8.5.08

### Quality of Life at Work and Mental Health: Current Practices

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The relation man-work is a propulsive object of the internal and external motivation. However, there is pressure that threatens workers because of the perception of contempt and instability in the workplace. In addition, there is a disqualification of human relations, which are seen as ephemeral, competitive, immediate and without possibility of maintaining affective bonds. In this way, the world of work is becoming frightening, since instead of supporting the quality of life and prevention of mental health, it becomes overwhelming to the subject, that when feeling inefficient and overly demanding, without realizing that there is recognition and appreciation, ends up falling ill.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this study is to identify the management practices that are being used by people in organizations and that contribute to quality of life and mental health in the workplace.

**Method:** It was a systematic review of the literature, whose data were searched in the CNPq, Lilacs, Scielo and PubMed databases, considering the last 10 years of publications (2007-2017). It was used as search descriptors "mental health", "quality of work life" and "management practice".

**Results:** Regarding the main results, it was noticed that the organizational programs aim at the improvement of the interpersonal relationships, as well as the psychic balance, thus reducing the health risks of the worker. They allow the workers' clear perception about quality of life, a factor that acts decisively under the results obtained by the organization.

**Conclusion:** The relevance of this research is perceived, mainly because there is a movement of valorization and humanization of the relations in the workplace.

Keywords: mental health, quality of work life, work, management practice.

## P8.5.09

### Research of attitudes towards criminal violence, personality traits and attachment styles using implicit measurement methods

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It is essential to develop and adapt implicit and explicit instruments that measure attitudes towards criminal violence and other factors of influence. The Aim of the research was to study the relationship between attitudes towards criminal violence, personality traits (extraversion, psychoticism, neuroticism) and attachment styles of convicted and previously not convicted males. Research questions: 1. Is there a relationship between measurement results of the attitudes towards criminal violence, personality traits and attachment styles obtained by implicit and self-assessment procedures? 2. Are there differences of attitudes towards violence, personality traits and attachment styles between the groups of convicted and previously not convicted males? Two groups of participants were formed: 100 convicted violent male inmates; 100 previously not convicted males. Measurements: the experimental procedures IAT and affective priming paradigm procedure, designed to measure implicit preference towards criminal violence; self-report procedures aimed to measure personality traits and attachment styles, all explicit procedures have undergone the process of adaptation in Latvian and Russian languages. The results show that there is a relationship between the variables and some differences between the groups of convicts and non-convicts. The measurement of criminal attitudes and factors that may influence the attitude can help to increase the effectiveness of social rehabilitation of the convicts.

## P8.5.10

### Drivers' Angry Thoughts and Their Traffic Behaviors

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The aim of the study is to examine the relationships between driver angry thoughts and driver behaviors. Participants are 762 Turkish drivers, 321 female (42.1%) and 441 male (57.9%), aged between 18 and 65 with a mean age of 32.79 (10.62) from mainly big cities in Turkey. Driver angry thoughts have been examined by the "Driver's Angry Thoughts Questionnaire", adapted by Durak-Batigün and Yasak (2015), consists of five dimensions as judgemental thoughts, revenge thoughts, positive coping thoughts, aggressive thoughts, and pejorative labeling thinking. Drivers' behaviors have been examined by the Driver Behavior Questionnaire (DBQ), extended by Parker et al. (1998) and adapted in Turkish and studied cross-culturally by Lajunen and Özkan (2004), consists of four dimensions as errors, violations, slips and lapses, and aggressive violations. All results have been analysed with SPSS 17.0, and compared in terms of related components. The initial regression analyses reveal that ordinary violations have been predicted by revenge thoughts, pejorative labeling thinking and aggressive thoughts, while aggressive violations have been predicted by revenge thoughts and lack of positive coping thoughts. All results have been discussed in terms of related literature and contributions to raise traffic safety in the country.

## P8.5.11

### Prognostic predictors of child health in the early stages of ontogeny

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**Objectives.** The problem of preserving and strengthening the health of children is especially important due to the significant increase in the incidence of children of different ages. However, predictors of health (illness) in children at different stages of ontogeny presented in the studies are rather fragmented.

The aim of this work is a comparative analysis of prognostic factors, depending on the age of the child.

**Methods.** Participants were children of 1-2 years old (53 boys and 47 girls), junior high school students (43 boys and 39 girls) and their parents (mothers and fathers). "Omega-M", a software complex was used to assess the level of the functional state of the organism based on the analysis of heart rate variability. Assessments of children's health status were made by analyzing the medical records of children, with the written permission of their parents.

**Results.** It showed that the efficiency of removal of the diagnosis in the first two years of life was significantly associated with sympathetic activation in the process of registration of heart rate during recollection of the positive developments related to the child. In the early school years revealed the influence of the central regulation of heart rate of children that they have the conscious perceptions of their health and methods of its maintenance. Junior school health level correlated with heart rate variability in different situations: the higher the health level, the higher is the baby heart rate. Supported by RGNF by 17-36-01056.

## P8.5.12

### **The Link between Fathers' Emotion Socialization Practices and Children's Outcomes: Moderator Role of Children's Temperament**

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Emotion socialization (ES) practices include parent's reactions to children's emotions, (Eisenberg, Cumberland and Spinrad, 1998). While supportive practices contribute to children's socio-emotional competence, non-supportive ones are related to behavioral problems. Studies regarding ES and child outcomes were mostly conducted with mothers, so fathers' unique contributions on this link were considered in the current study. Since there is a bi-directional and complex relation between parenting and child temperament, the current study also examined moderator roles of child temperament on the relation between fathers' ES and child outcomes. For this purpose 149 Turkish fathers and mothers having preschool child participated to the study. They both completed questionnaires regarding child social competence, temperament, and behavioral problems. Composite scores were calculated for the analyses. Further, only fathers completed questionnaire for their ES practices. Results indicated that there is a significant positive relation between fathers' supportive ES practices and children's social competence only for children with low approach tendency. Moreover, there is a significant negative relation between fathers' supportive ES practices and children's externalizing behaviors only for highly reactive children. Findings emphasized that parenting practices should be suited with child temperament in order to be effective.

## P8.5.14

### **Cultural Predictors of Depression among Chinese American and European American College Students**

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**Objectives:** Cultural factors can play an important role in the experience, presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of depression (Kirmayer & Jarvis, 2006). A pattern that has been proposed in cross-cultural psychopathology is that people of Chinese descent somatize depression (Kleinman & Kleinman, 1985). Despite ample theoretical work and contrary to the popular belief, few empirical studies show evidence for Chinese somatization and have examined cultural predictors of depression and somatization (Ryder et al., 2008). This study aimed at examining the relationship between culturally relevant factors, such as self-construal (independent and interdependent), loss of face, and emotion regulation (cognitive reappraisal and emotion suppression), and depression and physical symptoms among Chinese American and European American college students.

**Method:** The study uses culturally relevant variables instead of race and ethnicity as predictors of depression and somatization. The sample consisted of 205 Chinese American and 316 European American participants who completed an online study.

**Results:** Results showed no group differences in depression or somatization suggesting that Chinese Americans did not somatize by reporting more physical symptoms than European Americans. When somatic symptoms and gender were controlled for in hierarchical regression analyses, Chinese Americans reported higher levels of depression than European Americans. Overall, higher depression scores were associated with low independent self-construal and cognitive reappraisal and high sensitivity to loss of face and expressive suppression.

**Conclusion:** Chinese American college students did not report more somatic symptoms than European American college students. Culturally relevant variables serve as risk and protective factors for depression. Clinical implications related to depression disparities in accessing and receiving quality depression treatment and provision of culturally sensitive treatments for depression will be discussed. The importance of avoiding stereotypes based on race and gender in healthcare settings is also discussed.

### **P8.5.16**

#### **Wives of Alcoholics: A Comparative Study on Marital Adjustment, Codependency, Psychological Problems and Marital Power**

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Objectives: Alcohol addiction negatively affects family members as well as individuals and it also damages marriages. The main aim of this study is to make comparisons between wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics in terms of marital adjustment, codependency, perceived marital power, depression, anxiety and stress. Additionally, the second aim of this study is to examine whether these factors predict marital adjustment or not. Method: 100 women were included in this study: half of them had alcoholic husbands, while the rest had non-alcoholic husbands. Participants were administered the Demographic Information Form, Marital Adjustment Test, Codependency Assessment Tool, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale and Couple Power Scale. Results: The findings revealed that all basic variables differ significantly depending on whether spouses are alcoholic or not. Alcoholics' wives, having lower levels of marital adjustment and higher levels of codependency, showed signs of depression, anxiety, stress and had low perceived marital power. According to the regression analysis, the strongest predictor of marital adjustment was found to be spouses' alcohol addiction. The other variables were determined as spouses' education level, life satisfaction, self-worth and power-processes. Conclusion: Based on the results, it is considered to be beneficial to include partners in addiction treatments and to sustain one aspect of the treatment in the context of marriage relations.

### **P8.5.17**

#### **Resiliency in Education: Cross Cultural aspects**

Fatima Valieva

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Present study was conducted to determine the correlation between resiliency, some aspects of emotional and social competences in regards with individual ability to withstand professional stresses.

The study has been carried on more than 200 teachers and university lecturers from Russia and Kazakhstan, aged 23 to 60 years. The battery of survey questionnaires and scales were used to assess personality traits. Contextually relevant measure of adolescents and adults resilience, emotional intelligence inventory, lability and decision making scales were used in the research. The confirmatory correlation and factor analyses revealed more or less risk and protective constituents influencing professional burnout. The results emphasize the importance of resilience as a capacity to return to the original level of emotional wellbeing despite adversity, especially in accordance to burnout.

The relations among reality focus, emotion awareness and control, flexibility and other individual characteristics were examined using structured equation modeling for the total sample and for the four + two subgroups separately. Some implicit intercorrelations have been revealed.

The research identified certain groups more or less inclined to successful relations building and professional resiliency. Summarizing the results in terms of a characteristic profile for all subgroups age, working experience, cultural and regional backgrounds were also included. As a result the authorized model of professional resiliency was created.



### P8.5.18

#### **Resilience, Spiritual Intelligence and Social Support in Treatment Adherence of a Hispanic Sample under Substance Use Treatment**

Aynette Ramos-Cardona, Kimberly López-Ramos, Zayra Ruiz-Acosta, Nicole Rivera-Berríos, José Martínez-González

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**Objectives:** The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between resilience, spiritual intelligence, treatment adherence, social support and other sociodemographic characteristics of Puerto Rican residents under substance use treatment. Rather than focusing only on remedial treatment plans for drug use, there has been an effort on identifying risk and protective factors that may mediate drug seeking behavior. A study reported that in Puerto Rico during 2010-2011, 11% of their patients, approximately 4,133 individuals, abandoned services for their condition. It is imperative to examine protective factors such as the capacity of resilience, social support and spirituality, to evaluate their contribution to treatment adherence for this population.

**Method:** A previous cross-sectional pilot study was performed to recruit a convenience sample (N=38) to examine the relationships between spiritual intelligence and adherence to treatment. Participants were interviewed using a sociodemographic questionnaire, Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory (SISRI-22; Spanish version), and an adherence scale. The investigators are currently working on a second phase of this study including new measures like the Social Support Survey (MOS) and the Scale of Internal Resilience Factors (EFIR, Spanish version).

**Results:** Preliminary results indicated that almost all participants (96.7%) reported receiving social support and identified themselves as adherents to treatment, although 36.7% admitted to have used a substance during the previous month. Moreover, most people scored average or more in the SISRI-22 scale (80%).

**Conclusion:** These results suggest that spirituality may be a personal mediating factor in the recovery process of participants. In order to promote adherence, it is important to consider personal and environmental factors that can contribute to the recovery process of participants under treatment. These factors must reflect on culture variables that make part of the person's views on their condition and treatment process. Taking in consideration these protective factors, there is a possibility that it may help prevent relapse. With this study, the researchers objective is to contribute to the clinical and investigative fields in regards to providing a more ample perspective on patient characteristics and interests that ultimately enhance the recovery process amidst a "one size fits all" medical model for SUD treatment.

### P8.5.19

#### **Cross-cultural invariance of computerized executive function measures among English monolingual and Chinese multilingual children living a multicultural context.**

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The study evaluates cross-cultural invariance of the Child Communication Checklist (2<sup>nd</sup> edition; CCC2; Bishop, 2006), a parent-report measure of children's English communication abilities used in early intervention research and practice. One common assumption in cross-cultural research is that when a measure has adequate psychometric properties, it can be translated for use with another cultural group. Theoretically, children's communicative competencies emerge from culture-specific parenting practices (Tomaello, 2003). Therefore, the possibility arises that when the CCC2 is translated and administered to groups of parents from different cultural origins living in a multicultural society, the survey measures unique constructs in the groups. In this case, group comparisons of communicative competencies of children living in this multicultural context are not meaningful. The question addressed in the current research is whether the CCC-2 taps the same constructs for two groups of parents (Chinese, English) living in a multicultural society. Following Milfont and Fischer (2010), configural invariance, error variance, metric invariance, factor variance-invariance, scalar invariance and factor covariance-invariance was estimated. A partial-invariance

model best fit the data. The study concludes that the CCC2 is adequate for use with these cultural groups in early intervention programs.

## P8.5.20

### **Health and Well-Being as core elements of youth local policy: Empirical findings to sustain social diagnostics and youth policy in Porto.**

Paula Lopes<sup>1</sup>, Luísa Catita<sup>1</sup>, Sofia Freitas<sup>1</sup>, Rui Serôdio<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Serra<sup>2</sup>, José Lima<sup>1</sup>, Sofia Marques Silva<sup>1</sup>

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We present results from a project promoted by the Municipality of Porto to develop a Municipal Plan for Youth. A research team from SINCLab - Social Inclusion Laboratory implemented a large inquiry to the local youth community to empirically sustain a social diagnostic.

A representative sample of 1750 participants from the local youth community (15-29 years-old; individuals that actually live, work or study in Porto) answered to a questionnaire with over 800 variables that cover all relevant domains for youth policy. Across 4 counterbalanced variants of that questionnaire, we covered domains such as civic participation, health, education, employment, culture, etc.

In will expose the main outcomes concerning the domains of Health and Well-Being in which we may find, for instance, how young people evaluate theirs and their relatives diet, at which age they begin to consume alcohol, tobacco and illicit substances, and also how they experience the initiation to their sexual life (namely, at which age they had their first sexual experience, if they used contraceptives, if they have had sexual education throughout their education path, etc.). Amongst others, results indicate that young people make a poor evaluation of their peers diets and 16-17 is the mean spell in which young people begin the consumption of the substances pointed above and also their first sexual experience, and also that, although the large majority used and continue to use contraceptives, it is alarming the percentage of young women who have used morning-after pill along their sexual life (about 10%).

We discuss the fact that empirical findings regarding the sense of Health and Well-Being should be considered on the planning and implementation of social policy for youth.

## P8.5.22

### **Perception of community support and the importance of religion as predictors of prosocial behavior in Mexican teenagers.**

Alejandro González-González, Diana Betancourt, Diego Luna, Ilana Saban, Daniela Torre, Samuel Ohrenstein, María Pérez, María Martínez

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Determine the effect of the perception of community support and the importance of religion on prosocial behavior. It was a non-probabilistic sample of 349 high school teenagers, 49% male and 51% female, with an age range of 11 to 16 years ( $M = 13.53$ ,  $SD = 0.65$ ). The perceived Community Support Questionnaire was used (Gracia & Herrero, 2006) with three scales: community integration, community participation and support of organizations. To evaluate the importance of religion, the Andrade scale (2013) was used. We used the adapted and reduced version of the Carlo and Randall Prosocial Tendency Instrument (2002) with three elements: help, recognition and altruism. Pearson correlations were used for both sexes. There were significant correlations ( $p < .05$ ) among all variables. In order to know the predictive level of the perception of support of the community and the importance of the religion on each of the dimensions of the prosocial behavior, a regression analysis was performed. Community participation and support from organizations accounted for 15% of altruism for the male participants; in the teenagers, the support from organizations was the only predictor of altruism with 10%. Integration into the community, support from organizations and the importance of religion accounted for 26% recognition in men; In women, community integration and support from organizations accounted for 16% of the recognition variance. For males the support of organizations together with

community participation and the importance of religion explained 28% of the variance of aid, for women it was only the support of organizations (6% of the variance).

### **P8.5.23**

#### **Identifying malleable variables to include in early writing interventions for young, English language learners**

Kelli Finney<sup>1,2</sup>, Julie Sture<sup>1,2</sup>, Maureen Hoskyn<sup>1,2</sup>

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The study explores English writing development in young, multilingual children. Theoretical frameworks of English writing development proposed by Hayes and Flowers (1986) and Berninger and Swanson (1994) guide the study. Four groups (35 monolingual English speaking, 35 English-Chinese emerging bilinguals and 35 mixed multilingual) of 6 and 7 year old children participated in the research. Writing samples were collected at the end of first and second grade. Responses were coded using 45 pre-determined codes that related to malleable language variables (e.g., propositional density, syntactical complexity, cohesive devices). Findings showed that monolingual and multilingual group differences in writing quality were not statistically detectable at each age, and children followed similar trajectories of English writing development, irrespective of their language status. However, multilingual children often used their language of cultural origin to support their writing activity. The study concludes that although the trajectory of development of linguistic strategies that underlies learning to write within a narrative structure in English is the same for both monolingual and multilingual children, multilingual children used strategies from their repertoire of languages to support English writing development. This finding leads one to reflect upon the implications of education systems in North America that discourage the use of languages other than English in mainstream classrooms.

## Session 8.6: Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

### P8.6.01

#### **The Psychological and Ideological Aspects of Emerging Technologies: Culture as an obstacle to the development of emerging technologies, and the need for a transition to a transhumanist psychology**

Nestor Micheli Morales

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Emerging technologies have become a part of controversial debates, in contemporary society, due to their significant role in the future of humanity. Artificial intelligence, Robotics, Genetic Engineering, Nanotechnology, Stem Cell Therapy, and many other emerging technologies, are offering hope for the betterment of the human condition, and are critical to humanity's future. However, cultural pressures may become the main obstacle for human beings to accept a new model of reality, and new scientific paradigms. The author argues that, in view of the extremely accelerating pace of science, emerging technologies are clearly demonstrating their capacity to enhance human's physical and cognitive abilities, which are crucial for the preservation of humanity. However, cultural pressures, as well as political systems and forms of governments, may hinder the development, and application, of these important technologies. Psychology, as a contributing science, needs to actively participate in the process of making the necessary psychological interpretations of the new scientific paradigms, based on an overarching transhumanist approach with other sciences, in order to solve many of the world's most afflictive problems, and follow the progress that humans are taking toward a transhuman stage of development as a transition to a later posthuman stage.

### P8.6.02

#### **Neural constants in psychology**

Arthur Lebedev

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Two neural constants ( $F=10$  Hz) and ( $R=0.1$ ) were included into eight equations [Lebedev, 2000] of wave model of neural activity in human brain. The first constant ( $F$ ) discovered by Hans Berger means typical frequency of alpha rhythm in human electroencephalogram. The second constant ( $R$ ) discovered by Mikhail Livanov means the relative step like difference between neighboring alpha frequencies. The constant  $N=1/R-1$  means the alphabet span of neural letters as well as the maximum amount of different neural words in one neuronal sentence in one-memory units. The value  $1/FR$  is the maximal duration of single alpha spindle. Symbol  $A$  means the alphabet span of perceived stimuli. Function  $t(A) = 0.5 / (FR) * ((1 - (1 - R)/A)^{**2})$  means the changeable part of the answer latency of subject's response in the situation of simple or choice sensorimotor reactions,  $H = N \lg N / \lg A$  ( $H$ ) means the capacity of short-term memory span. The formula  $T = 1/(FR) * (H+1) * (1-P)^{**2}/(4*H)$  explains J.P. Cavanach's constant, i.e. time needed to scan all contents of short-term memory. The consequences of this model could explain the "golden section", H.-G. Geissler's constant and G.K.Zipf's law of words distribution.

### P8.6.03

#### Expertise in visual recognition memory

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**Objectives:** Aerial photographs show objects captured from an overhead position which gives them some unusual visual characteristics, challenging for viewers to perceive and memorize. Still, even for untrained viewers, aerial photographs are meaningful and rich on information. Such properties of the visual stimulus are considered appropriate and necessary when testing expertise effects in visual recognition memory.

**Method:** The experiment investigated recognition memory of expert image analysts and untrained viewers for two types of aerial photographs: orthogonal photographs and oblique photographs which established a baseline reference. Participants viewed a set of aerial images. Afterward, they were shown pairs of images and indicated which of the two they had seen.

**Results:** Experts were better than untrained viewers at recognizing images from their domain. The difference in performance between the subjects' groups in favor of experts was more pronounced when a detailed visual memory going beyond remembering the gist of an image was required. In comparison, the intergroup difference was not larger for orthogonal photographs than for oblique photographs.

**Conclusions:** To summarize, expertise in analysing aerial images allows trained viewers to encode and retain the content of images effectively and extraordinary memory performance of experts is not limited to the trained image class.

### P8.6.04

#### Gender-Specific Hemodynamic Measures Obtained Via Functional Near Infrared Spectroscopy (Fnirs) By Using N-Back Task

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**Objectives:** The present study aims to investigate the gender differences in behavioral measures and hemodynamic measures obtained through functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) which is used in specification of the executive functions related to the hemodynamic activity of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, during verbal version of n-back working memory task. It is observed in literature that there is no consensus in the results of whether brain activity and behavioral measures of males and females similar or not.

**Method:** In this study, a total of 50 university students, 29 females and 21 males, took part. Verbal version of n-back task was computerized and presented via MATLAB. Hemodynamic measurements were obtained via 16-channelled fNIR system. Study consisted of 3 trials and each trial includes four n-back conditions, which were 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-back, with different orders.

**Results and Conclusion:** Behavioral results indicated that, as the n-back conditions increased, number of detected target and non-target letters decreased, but reaction time during detecting target and non-target letters increased. Males and females did not vary on and different presentation orders of n-back conditions did not affect number of detected target and non-target letters and reaction time during detecting target and non-target letters. Channel-wise linear mixed effects analysis showed hemodynamic measurement changes in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex as parallel with behavioral results.

## P8.6.05

### Inner Peculiarity and Difficulties in Changing the First Choice in Two-stage Decision Making (3).

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<sup>2</sup>*Setsunan University, Neyagawa, Japan*

**Objectives:** This study was done to clarify factors making it difficult to modify wrong decisions intuitively in two stage decision making. Past studies show feedback to be necessary for participants to choose correctly. Additionally, we assumed participants to have high and low anxiety as an important factor in determining the necessary feedback amount, and obtained the result that people with high anxiety need little feedback to modify their actions. Therefore we experimented with the type of presentation card, probability of winning and the way to make the second selection after the PC made the first. Our experiments are based on EXPA (Monty hall Dilemma) so that participants learn that the probability of getting an ace is higher in the second selection for those deciding to change their selection the first time. Here the cards are two jokers and one ace, facing downwards, and participants are required to try to select an ace in two stages.

**Method:** In this study two aces and one joker were used (Russian Roulette Dilemma), and the experiment was carried out with the PC automatically performing the first selection (EXPD). The experiment is repeated 60 times. A-trait anxiety inventory (Spielberger, 1970) were measured afterwards. We carried out a computerized experiment like LUMAD (Granberg and Brown, 1995).

**Results & Conclusion:** We made two-way factorial-mixed ANOVA with number of switches in each block as the dependent variable: 2 (anxiety: the high/the low group (HG/LG)) x5 (blocks). As a result, the interaction was significant ( $F(1.168) = 2.38, p < .10$ ). There is a possibility that the fact that the key to EXPD is not changing one's selection and that HG made a large number of changes to their selection are the two points that prevented HG from learning the correct test taking behavior.

## P8.6.07

### The Determination of Validity, Reliability and the Related Variables of Internet Addiction Scale in a Turkish Sample According to the Internet Gaming Disorder Diagnostic Criteria Proposed in DSM-5

Sezin Basbug, Aysegul Durak Batigun

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Internet addiction is becoming a big health problem in our country like it is in the whole world, especially for young adults. The purpose of this study is to investigate validity and reliability of the internet addiction scale (IAS) in a Turkish sample based on the internet gaming disorder diagnostic criteria take place in the American Psychology Association's fifth edition of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) in section third. The sample consisted of 251 graduate and undergraduate students with an age average of 21,9 (ss:2,70). For the purposes of data collection, Demographic Information Form, Internet Addiction Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale, MMPI Impulsivity Subscale, Self-Compassion Scale, Basic Psychological Needs Scale were used. To determine the factor structure of the IAS, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted. The results of the analysis shown that the psychometric properties of the IAS is valid for our sample and also it is significantly related to loneliness, basic psychological needs and self-compassion. To our knowledge, there are very few studies investigating internet addiction and psychological variabilities in Turkish sample.



## P8.6.09

### Neuropsychological basis to analyze brain activity thought serious games from health

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Nowadays, we are living a different use and understanding of videogames named serious games (SG) particularly, the application of them as an innovative tool in the field of health (health games). This poster belongs to that perspective with the aim of analysing brain responses while using videogames. The participants of the developed experiments were children from 8 to 12 years old. The analysis of brain activity was performed through an electroencephalography (EEG) neuroheadset which collects brain signals while users are playing videogames. The hypotheses was whether videogames can develop cognitive abilities and it is possible to identify which kind of cognitive skills are developed during each kind of typical mechanics in adventure-action videogames. We analysed the brain response in the magnitude of EEG frequency bands and how specific mechanics cause activation in the EEG waves according to cognitive processes such as short-time memory, attention and concentration. To reach that goal, a videogame has been developed which promotes the exercise of cognitive abilities. The results are consistent by showing a differential activation during several game mechanics such as mimic sequences (occipital area), timely action (medium and posterior areas) and logical puzzle (middle areas). With these results we can conclude that there are specific videogame mechanics that promote activation and exercise areas related to the mentioned cognitive skills.

## Session 9

### Session 9.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

#### P9.1.01

##### **Psychological factors of quality of life in patients with bone tumors**

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Quality of life (QoL) in contemporary medicine is important and in some cases main criteria for treatment efficiency determination in clinical research. QoL concept pays attention to emotional experience of disease in patients, particularly to personal sense of possibility to satisfy actual needs and possibility of full social functioning in spite of disease specific restrictions. QoL in oncological patients is studied worldwide. Nevertheless the issue of QoL in adults with bone tumors focused on psychological factors of QoL is not discussed. The purpose of the study was to reveal psychological factors of QoL in patients with bone tumors.

Results. Study participants were 120 patients with primary and metastatic bone tumors. The study revealed that patients with bone metastases assess their health significantly worse than other patients. Besides the study revealed personality significant influence on QoL related to bone tumors. Such characteristics in structure of personality as high degree of self-consciousness, personal resources, agreeableness and disposition to positive reappraisal in situation of disease with vital threat correspond to higher QoL. Otherwise low personal resources and slight problem solving behaviour, low degree of self-consciousness and high social dependence correspond to decreased QoL in patients with bone tumors.

Conclusion: Revealed differences in QoL parameters associate with personality characteristics in patients with bone tumors.

#### P9.1.02

##### **Predictors of happiness among retired from urban and rural areas in Brazil**

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This study compared differences in degree of happiness, social support, activities performed, and health and economic situation among retirees from urban and rural areas in Minas Gerais State in Brazil. The influences of these predictors over individuals' level of happiness were also analyzed. We included 279 retired individuals living in Abre Campo (a municipality with a population fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, which is considered a rural area) and in Belo Horizonte (a municipality with a population of almost 2.5 million inhabitants, which is considered an urban area). Participants responded to a questionnaire that included scales of happiness, social support, diversity of activities, and issues about satisfaction with health and economic situation. Retirees from the urban area had a higher happiness level than retirees from the rural area ( $\beta = 0.16$ ). The most important predictors of happiness were health ( $\beta = 0.42$ ), social support ( $\beta = 0.26$ ), and economic situation ( $\beta = 0.15$ ), but no moderation effects of urban and rural areas were found. Our findings support the implementation of actions to offer financial planning before retirement and to stimulate social support and health promotion for retirees, particularly given the importance of these factors in perception of happiness.

### P9.1.03

#### **The content analysis of A-bomb experience and psychological sequelae in Hiroshima A-bomb survivors.**

Midori Nakajima

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On August 6 1945, the atomic bombing in Hiroshima caused an estimated casualty of 140,000 by end of that year. Hiroshima A-bomb survivors faced hideous sights, and many of them injured and lost their family members. The purpose of this study was to explore Hiroshima A-bomb survivor's trauma throughout their lives.

In 2008, Hiroshima City commissioned the study team to perform a large-scale survey on long-term health effects among the survivors. The study team administered CAPS (Clinician Administered PTSD Scale) for subsamples of Hiroshima A-bomb survivors (Hibakusha, N=486), black rain (fall-out) subjects (N=222) and non-Hibakusha (N=161).

The CAPS results revealed 22.6% of Hibakusha assessed lifetime PTSD and 5.4% of Hibakusha assessed current PTSD even 64 years after the event. In qualitative content analysis of Hibakusha, most of comments were obtained A-bomb experiences such as cruel sights, black rain, family member's safety as well as their life and disease or anxiety for health after the event. Some of them reported psychic numbing, survivor's guilt, physical distress to trauma-related cues, and attempts to avoid trauma-related cues, the others describe gratitude for survive. Hiroshima A-bomb survivor often suffered from prejudice and discrimination, leading difficult lives, but they have worked hard themselves well in order to live.

In conclusion, A-bomb experiences still affected mental health, and we should know what has supported them throughout their life.

### P9.1.09

#### **Priming Social Identity and Its' Effect on Perception of Threat by Turks from Syrians**

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**Objectives.** About two million Syrians have been living in Turkey. Although they have been discriminated against in housing, employment, schooling, etc., they are vastly perceived as threat to Turkish economy and culture. In this research, two studies were conducted to investigate the effect of salient national, religious, and human identity on the perceived threat from Syrians. The data were collected from university students in Bolu, where relatively less amount of Syrians have settled down.

**Method.** Priming technique was applied in the pre-, and post-test design research. To prime, participants were asked to fill in the questionnaire measuring their identification with dominant national (Turks) and religious (Muslims) groups. Then, they were asked to write down briefly about their thoughts and feelings on these identities. Identification with humans was measured as a third (control) condition. To eliminate confounding effect of participants' ethnicity, data of other ethnicities than Turks were excluded from the analysis.

**Results.** First study consisted of 101 university students (60.4% women, M for age =19.46, SD=1.11) revealed that perceived economic threat was increased when the national identity was primed, and it decreased when the human identity was made salient ( $F_{(2,98)}=3.97$ ,  $p=.022$ ,  $\eta^2=.07$ ). This effect was not being validated in the second study (N=53 Turks, 62.3% women).

**Conclusion.** The inconsistent result emerged probably due to perceived anxiety and positive feelings toward Syrians measured in the pre-test of the second study. Another reason might be the stimulating events broke out in those days in Halep, and calls afterwards made by national and religious groups for prosocial behaviours for Syrian Muslims.

### P9.1.10

#### Developmental Trajectories of Perceived family context and depressive symptom Among Taiwan Adolescents

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**Objectives:** This article examines the relationship between parenting styles and the development of depressive symptom among adolescents. This study uses data derived from a panel study (2000-2003) conducted by the Taiwan Youth Project to break through the limitations of cross-sectional studies and to model the trajectory of adolescents' depressive symptoms over time with the latent growth curve model. Several latent constructs related to adolescents' low self-esteem and their family context (such as harsh parenting and low satisfaction with the parent-child relationship) are treated as risk factors in order to examine the key mechanisms that negatively influenced the initial status and the rate of change in the adolescents' trajectories of depressive symptoms.

**Methods:** Participants were 2667 junior high school students who completed repeated measurements which were used to examine their individual trajectories and the impact of dynamic factors on early adolescent depressive symptoms.

**Results:** The analysis showed that low self-esteem is the most influential risk factor on the trajectory of adolescent depressive symptoms, affecting both initial status and the rate of change of the trajectory. The vertical relationship between parents and children in the daily family context is a dynamic latent construct for adolescent depression. The perception of harsh parenting by the adolescent had an impact only on the adolescent's initial status of depressive symptoms, while low-satisfaction with the parent-child relationship had the significant influence on the long-term changing trajectory of the adolescent's depressive symptoms.

**Conclusions:** The findings indicate that the impact of dynamic factors on the trajectory of adolescents' depressive symptoms varies over the long term.

### P9.1.13

#### Violence Suffered By Women And Parenting

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**OBJECTIVES** Violence against women is known to be a worldwide emerging issue. Abuse was found to have a strong impact on women' stress levels that is highly associated with health problems (Sutherland C.A., 2002). Among the disorders that mostly occur in abused women there are depression, post-traumatic disorder, anxiety, as well as sleeping and eating problems (Romito P., 2005). All these factors may also influence parenting, the ability to promote and support physical, emotional, social, economic and intellectual development of a child (Bornstein M.H., 1991). Moreover, abused mothers present higher risk of physical violence and negligence against their children (Ross S.M., 1996). Our aim is to evaluate if women who experience violence present higher levels of parental distress than women who do not.

**METHOD** The action-research takes place at Centro di Prima Accoglienza San Fedele in Milan. A test battery created ad hoc, composed by a registry paper, PSI-SF, CORE-OM and GHQ-12 was used to evaluate parental distress, generic psychological distress and overall psychological well-being. The sample is made up by 82 mothers (mean age: 39.95 ± 11.55) whose geographic origin was found not to influence any variables investigated.

**RESULTS** Data show that who suffers violence has not higher levels of parental stress compared to who does not ( $t = -0.236$ ;  $p = 0.814$ ), but there is a positive relationship between the PSI-SF subscale parental distress (PD) and total GHQ ( $r = 0.380$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Moreover, there is a positive association between the CORE-OM subscale functioning and PD ( $r = 0.413$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).

**CONCLUSION** Results indicate that women whose psychological health is worse feel higher levels of parenting distress, while they do not perceive problematic interactions with their children or consider they have dysfunctional behaviors. They also mean that the higher is the parental distress the higher is woman's general and social functioning. This suggests that, whether or not they suffer violence episodes, there are not negative effects on parenting skills but only on perception of oneself as a parent.

#### **P9.1.14**

#### **Whether multiculturalism decreases negative feelings towards immigrants, depends on cultural distance perception**

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Thinking about abstract (*what* multiculturalism is for) versus concrete multiculturalism (*how* multiculturalism is implemented) can lead majority group members to perceive immigrants as less threatening to national identity, which in turn decrease prejudice (Yogeeswaran & Dasgupta, 2014). The aim of the current experimental research is to examine whether cultural distance moderates the impact of multiculturalism on threat perception and via threat on prejudice. In this study, we examine majority group members' attitudes towards immigrants in two European countries, France and the Netherlands (N=853). First, we assess the perception of cultural distance between immigrants and the host country. Then, participants were randomly assigned to three conditions: abstract construal of multiculturalism, concrete construal, and a control condition. Finally, we measured perceived threat to the national identity and prejudice against immigrants. To understand the moderated mediation model, we examine the indirect conditional effects of the abstract multiculturalism vs. other conditions contrast on prejudice at low, mean, and high levels of perceived cultural distance. Conditional indirect effect of multiculturalism (abstract vs. concrete and control) on prejudice is significant and increases with the perception of cultural distance. This moderated mediation model fits the data collected in both countries. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

## Session 9.2: Open

### P9.2.03

#### Working memory and emotion regulation in college students

Robinson De Jesús-Romero, Mónica C. Acevedo-Molina, Valerie N. Rodríguez-Hernández, Patricia M. Rivera-Vélez, Lydia C. Rodríguez-Corcelles, Giovanni Tirado-Santiago

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**Objectives:** In this study, we aimed to explore the relationship between working memory and emotion regulation in undergraduate students. Since working memory is necessary for academic performance, and stressors of different nature are common during academic life, we wanted to test whether emotional content affects this executive function.

**Method:** Seventy-six undergraduate students (age:  $M=21.35$ ,  $SE=4.01$ ) were tested on an emotional 2-back task to measure working memory for pictures of faces conveying either happy or angry expressions. Stimuli were presented sequentially and participants had to match the emotion of the face with the emotion of a stimulus presented two steps back in the sequence. Each pair was labeled as a match-set and classified as a positive- or negative-match set depending on whether the emotion of the picture matched that showed two steps back. Participants provided responses through a keyboard and reaction times (RT) were recorded. Finally, to measure emotion regulation strategies, participants filled the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) which measures both suppression and reappraisal.

**Results:** Participants showed higher accuracy on the positive match-sets ( $M=.64$ ,  $SE=.03$ ) compared to negative match-sets ( $M=.24$ ,  $SE=.03$ );  $t(75)=10.12$ ,  $p<.05$ . Participants also had significantly slower RT on the positive match-sets ( $M=1303.91ms$ ,  $SE=28.70$ ) in comparison to negative match-sets ( $M=1225.69ms$ ,  $SE=30.48$ ),  $t(75)=3.06$ ,  $p<.05$ . Perseveration-sets, in which the emotion was the same as that of the previous set, were significantly different both on accuracy and RT depending on the emotion: participants were more accurate on positive perseveration-sets ( $M=.69$ ,  $SE=.03$ ) than in negative perseveration-sets ( $M=.56$ ,  $SE=.03$ );  $t(75)=4.49$ ,  $p<.05$ . Furthermore, participants had significantly slower RT on positive perseveration-sets ( $M=1358.09ms$ ,  $SE=32.43$ ) in comparison to negative perseveration-sets ( $M=1191.11ms$ ,  $SE=35.90$ );  $T(75)=2.85$ ,  $P<.05$ . For RT, the interaction between sets and emotion was also significant, Wilk's Lambda=.87,  $F(2,74)=5.59$ ,  $p=.005$ . RT of positive to negative break-sets showed a moderate negative correlation with reappraisal,  $r=.30$ ,  $p(\text{one tailed})<.05$  ( $n=76$ ), as measured with the ERQ.

**Conclusions:** Longer RT for positive emotion and their correlation with reappraisal strategies suggest that more effortful processing is needed for adaptive emotion regulation strategies such as reappraisal. Further studies are needed to understand how this positive emotional bias reflects on participant's emotion regulation and other cognitive functions.

### P9.2.04

#### The Effect of Organizational Cynicism on the Job Attitudes of Employees

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The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationships between positive work experiences and that is perceived organizational support, negative work experiences that are perceived contract breach, psychological contract violation and job attitudes of employees which are organizational commitment and job satisfaction.. Moreover, the indirect relationship between work experiences and job attitudes were investigated via the effect of organizational cynicism. Organizational cynicism is defined as negative attitudes that are held by employees toward their organizations. Studies in the literature state that organizational cynicism has negative relationships with job attitudes of employees, which are job satisfaction and organizational commitment, and that the relationship between them results in negative behaviors of employees in their workplace and affects their attitudes negatively toward their jobs. The data collected from 145 participants. 83 of the participants were women (57.2 %), while 62 of them were men (42.8 %). The age range of the participants were from 21 to 65 with the mean of 31.38 ( $SD= 8.83$ ). Many of the



participants (57.9 %) had a university degree. To collect data: perceived organizational support, psychological contract breach, psychological contract violation, organizational cynicism, organizational commitment and job satisfaction scales were used. Results were indicated that there were significant negative relationships between perceived organizational support and organizational cynicism, psychological contract breach and organizational cynicism, and there was a positive relationship between psychological contract violation and organizational cynicism. Moreover, meditational analysis revealed that organizational cynicism partially mediated the relationships between perceived contract breach, psychological contract violation and job attitudes of employees. The results were discussed together with limitations, implications and suggestions for further researches.

## P9.2.05

### **Work-life Balance & Self-Esteem : A comparative study between Government and Private Institutions**

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<sup>2</sup>*University of Delhi (South Campus), Delhi, India*

#### Objectives:

1. The current study aims to investigate the work-life balance and self-esteem levels of teachers of government colleges and private colleges.
2. To study the relationship between work-life balance and self-esteem
3. To compare the work-life balance of the teachers of government colleges vis-a-vis private colleges
4. To compare the self-esteem levels of the teachers of government colleges vis-a-vis private colleges
5. To find the gender difference (if any) on the dimensions of work-life balance and self-esteem levels of the teachers

**Method:** The sample size for this study consisted of a total of 100 teachers, of which 50 are government college teachers (25 males and 25 females) and 50 private college teacher (25 males and 25 females) in Delhi. The sample was chosen using the convenient sampling technique, from both the institutes. The instruments that were used for the purpose of data collection are Brett and Stroh's work-life balance scale (2003) and Rosenberg' self-esteem scale (1965). The data obtained was subjected to statistical analyses (both correlation and t-test were used).

**Results:** The results indicated a positive significant relationship between work-life balance and self-esteem. A significant difference between government and private institutes was obtained on the dimensions of work-life balance and self-esteem respectively at .01 level of significance with private institute teachers having scored higher on both the dimensions. However, no significant gender difference has been observed on the dimensions of work-life balance and self-esteem.

**Conclusion:** Thus, work-life balance plays a very important role in the lives of individuals. More successful the balance between work and family, higher would be the self-esteem of the individuals. The implications of the study have been discussed.

## P9.2.06

### **Second Screen: A Game Changer in Attention Skills**

Vincenzo Russo, Maurizio Mauri, Fabrizia Malgieri, Rita Laureanti

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The usage of a double screen configuration in video games influences the attentional level and the emotions of gamers and non-gamers.

This research follows several studies about the attentional level in video game players, particularly the ones conducted by Daphne Bavelier (University of Geneva) and her staff, focused on how action video games influences the visual attention level of gamers and non-gamers.

Using the eye tracking, EMG and skin conductance technologies, we have analysed 20 individuals in 2 different game sessions using a video game console (Nintendo Wii U) characterised by the possibility to play any game on 2 screens, simultaneously. One of the 2 sessions has been played

with a single screen, while the other one using also the second screen. While our analysis is still in progress, according to the first data obtained during a 2 days long test at the Brain Lab at IULM University in Milan we are able to affirm that devout gamers are more stimulated than non-gamers while using a single screen. At the same time, non-gamers appear to be way more stimulated than gamers when playing with a double screen. Concerning the emotional level, non-gamers result more involved than gamers in both sessions.

This could led to significant conclusions in understanding whether the introduction of a second screen may negatively affect the attentional skills in gaming. This could also let us understand how trained gamers are able to keep control while multitasking, analysing at the same time how emotions influence our ability to multitask while playing.

## **P9.2.07**

### **Emerging Adults' Perceptions of Dependency and Achievement Oriented Psychological Control in a Turkish Sample**

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Psychological control is the intrusive attempts of parents to manipulate their children's development (Barber, 1996). Although autonomy and independence are one of the main developmental tasks of adolescence, this process continues thru emerging adulthood (ages 18-25). Research shows that parental psychological control, autonomy support and warmth can play an important role in this process. The aim of the study is to examine the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of Dependency and Achievement Oriented Psychological Control Scale (Soenens, 2010).

Participants were 430 college students ( $M_{age}=20.3$ ,  $SD=1.6$ ; 80% girls) who provided information regarding both of their parents on dependency (DPC) and achievement (APC) oriented psychological control, autonomy support, warmth, and overprotection.

DPC and APC are positively related to overprotection. APC scores and maternal DPC are negatively linked to autonomy support but paternal DPC is unrelated.

APC's relationships with other parenting dimensions are in line with previous Western studies.

Although psychological control is assumed to be the opposite of autonomy support, findings suggest that this may not be true for DPC. Since women tend to show more relational dependency than men, maternal DPC may be autonomy restraining. However, for fathers, DPC and autonomy support may be separate dimensions of parenting which means a dependency oriented controlling father should not necessarily be autonomy restraining or granting.

## **P9.2.09**

### **Emergency of symbolic violence in the political discourse.**

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**Objectives:** Anchored on the concept of the ethics of discourse (K-O-Apel), this talk aims to provide a better understanding of the political efficacy of the "hate discourse" manifested by the reemergence of racism and other discriminatory forms based on the belief of the superiority of some human groups over others. We are now facing the emergence of a political discourse going beyond the politically correct, which is called post-truth. This discourse does not need to be logical, nor does it need to be congruent with the facts. The pragmatic objective of the ethics of this discourse is sustained by the supposition of an "ideal" community, unified and purified by identification with the master of speech and a mass sharing the same belief.

**Method:** Qualitative analysis of political discourse.

**Results:** The violence that emerges in this discourse follows the objective of transforming an actual community into a mass of believers.

**Conclusion:** This talk concludes with the pointing out of the ethical failure and logical fallacy of this discourse, which excludes alterity on behalf of a fictional identity based on the belief of the superiority of a specific identity. Finally, this presentation underscores the idea that psychologists

cannot ignore the effects of this hate speech, spread considerably by this emergent political discourse, upon our communities.

## **P9.2.10**

### **Familiarity Increases Attraction and Repulsion**

Peter Graf, Natasha Pestonji

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A well-known finding, known as the mere exposure effect, tells us that being exposed to a stimulus is sufficient for us to like it more or to rate it as being more attractive. Previous research has examined this effect with positive stimuli (e.g. a picture of a cute puppy) or neutral stimuli (e.g., a picture of an abstract line-drawing). The present study investigated whether the same effect would occur also with pictures of negative/repulsive stimuli (e.g. a picture of a snake). For the study, we presented pictures 1 time, 8 times or 16 times, and then required participants to rate their attractiveness. The results showed that for positive pictures attractiveness ratings increased with number of pre-exposures. By contrast, for repulsive pictures, an increase in the number of pre-exposures led to a decrease in attractiveness ratings.

## **P9.2.11**

### **The Influence Of Servant Leadership On Psychological Empowerment And Organisational Citizenship Behaviour On A Western Cape Sample Of Teachers**

Adrian Geoffrey Vander Hoven, Bright Mahembe, Desiree Hamman-Fisher

*University of the Western Cape, Western Cape, South Africa*

**Objective:** Organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB) is a widely sought-after organisational outcome that helps organisations maintain their competitive edge. Katz (1964) accentuated the significance of recruiting and retaining competent employees to achieve the organisational goals as well as engage in innovative activities that go beyond formal job descriptions. Servant leadership plays a pivotal role in nurturing psychological empowerment and ultimately the exhibition of OCBs. The main aim of the study was to conduct an analysis of the relationships between servant leadership, psychological empowerment and OCB. The secondary aim of the study was to validate a theoretical model explaining the structural relationships between these variables on a sample of teachers in the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

**Method:** A sample consisting of 203 teachers from the Western Cape Province was drawn. Generally, high levels of reliability were found for the sub-scales of the latent variables. In addition, the unidimensionality of the sub-scales was tested using exploratory factor analyses (EFA). The overall measurement and structural models goodness of fit were ascertained using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural modelling, respectively, using the LISREL 8.80 software.

**Results:** Reasonable model fit was found for the overall measurement model of the specific latent variables through confirmatory factor analyses (CFA). Structural equation modelling (SEM) also showed reasonable model fit for the structural model. Positive relationships were found between servant leadership and psychological empowerment; psychological empowerment and OCB as well as servant leadership and OCB.

**Conclusion:** The findings emphasise the central role played by servant leadership in coaching employees to exercise control over their work roles as well as use their discretion to make decisions that are meaningful to them and the organisation. The positive feelings created by the leader's ability to nurture the development of the employees are likely to influence the employees' behaviour to go the extra mile for the organisation. Future studies should expand the theoretical model by incorporating additional latent variables that may influence OCB.

## P9.2.12

### **The relationship between paternalistic leadership, organisational commitment and organisational citizenship behaviour at selected organisations in the Western Cape**

Monita Veleen, Bright Mahembe

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**Objective:** Achieving organisational effectiveness and sustainable growth is the ultimate goal of organisations in their quest to deliver the services required by society. The achievement of organisational effectiveness is also a function of employees' ability to go the extra mile by exhibiting some organisational citizenship behaviours (OCBs). In order to elicit OCBs, organisations need leaders who can cultivate some commitment in employees which can arguably lead to the enactment of OCBs. A paternalistic leadership style is likely to create a culture in which caring for subordinates is crucial, moral integrity is greatly esteemed and authority is respected. The purpose of the current research study is to answer the question, "Does paternalistic leadership have a significant influence on organisational commitment and OCB among employees working in selected organisations in the Western Cape?"

In order to answer the research question explaining the hypothesised relationships, the manner in which paternalistic leadership affect organisational commitment and OCB was discussed culminating in a theoretical model which was developed and tested in the present study. The study was conducted using employees drawn from selected organisations in the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

**Method:** 231 ( $n=231$ ) took part in the study. Item and dimensionality analyses were conducted on all of the dimensions using SPSS version 23. Subsequently, confirmatory factor analysis was executed on the measurement models of the instruments used. The proposed model was evaluated using structural equation modelling (SEM) via the LISREL version 8.80 software.

**Results:** It was found that both the measurement and structural models fitted the data reasonably well. The results indicated positive relationships between paternalistic leadership and organisational commitment; organisational commitment and OCB; paternalistic leadership and OCB.

**Conclusion:** Due to the fact that a few studies on paternalistic leadership exist in South Africa this study adds to the board of knowledge on paternalistic leadership and how it positively affects employee commitment and OCB. The practical implications of the study and limitations are discussed as well as the direction for future studies.

## P9.2.13

### **I am a sexual person: measuring sexual self-concept and attitudes towards sexuality among adolescents. An Italian study.**

Valentina Manna<sup>1,2</sup>, Valentina Boursier<sup>2</sup>

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Constructing a sexual self-concept, i.e. the understanding of oneself as a sexual person (Aubrey, 2007), is a main developmental task of adolescence. Moreover, the individual's view of him/herself as a sexual person is related to the development of specific attitudes towards sexuality (Deutsch, 2012). Nevertheless, literature lacks of specific tools to measure these constructs.

We conducted a comprehensive study about sexuality in adolescence paying attention to both the development of sexual self and sexual attitudes, by validating two specific measures, administered to 715 Italian adolescents ( $M=16y$ ). We conducted EFA and CFA by MPlus, also testing second-order models. Reliability was measured by Cronbach's  $\alpha$ . One-way ANOVAs were used to analyze gender/age differences.

The scales ( $\alpha=.693$ ;  $.639$ ) showed a 6-factors structure for Sexual Self and 7-factors for Sexual Attitudes; the 2nd order models were satisfactory ( $RMSEA=.04$ ;  $.03$   $CFI=.96$ ;  $.98$   $TLI=.92$ ;  $.96$   $SRMR=.025$ ;  $.026$ ).

In our sample, the Sexual Self is mainly expressed through the body care; it is more positive among girls, who feels more attractive and comfortable in sexual situations than boys.

Participants show positive attitudes towards sexuality with great curiosity and few worries; this is particularly true for boys, showing a greater sexual agency than girls, revealing a more moralistic

tendency. Age doesn't seem to relevantly influence our data.  
Preventive interventions are needed to orient these positive attitudes to responsible sexual behaviors.

#### P9.2.14

### **Undergraduate students' interest in quantitative vs. non-quantitative courses is largely unrelated to their math abilities, self-efficacy, and anxiety**

Bob Uttl, Kelsey Cnudde

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**Objectives.** Previous research showed that undergraduate students are not interested in taking quantitative vs. non-quantitative courses. The main objective of our study was to examine whether students' lack of interest in quantitative vs. non-quantitative courses can be explained by objectively measured math knowledge and skills, perceived math self-efficacy, and/or math anxiety, in addition to cognitive factors such as working memory, speed of processing, and intelligence.

**Methods.** Over 300 undergraduate students were given a 2-hour long battery of tests and questionnaires that examined their interest in quantitative vs. non-quantitative courses, working memory, speed of processing, intelligence, objective math knowledge and skills, perceived self-efficacy, and math anxiety.

**Results.** First, the results replicated the previous findings showing students' strong disinterest in quantitative vs. non-quantitative courses. Second, they showed that students' objective math knowledge and skills were low, consistent with general world wide decline in numeracy. Third, math self-efficacy and math anxiety predicted students performance on objective math knowledge and skills tests. And finally, math anxiety, math self-efficacy and math knowledge and skills correlated in expected ways with students disinterest in quantitative courses. However, these correlations were relatively weak.

**Conclusions.** Undergraduate students' interest in quantitative courses is low and only weakly related to students' prior math knowledge and skills, and math self-efficacy, math anxiety, and other cognitive factors.

#### P9.2.15

### **Pets in attachment network : differences among attachment functions of pets, best friends, and romantic partners in adolescence**

Kumiko Fujioka

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**Objectives:** A pet is a natural object of attachment. Recent research examined the extent to which pets function as attachment figures, defined by four features; proximity maintenance, separation distress, secure base, and safe haven (e.g., Kurdek, 2009; Zilcha-Mano, 2012). The purpose of the present study was to examine (1) the extent to which owners rely on their pets in times of emotional distress, and (2) characteristics and conditions of owner who rely on their pets relative to other attachment figures.

**Method:** A sample of 310 Japanese university students completed the questionnaire, consisted of measures of perceived stress, stressful life event, daily hassles, and attachment functions of three attachment figures; a pet, a best friend, and a romantic partner.

**Results:** Results revealed that male owners had greater reliance on their pets than human attachment figures (best friend, romantic partner), indicating that they preferred to be near their pets especially in times of emotional distress. For female owners, three attachment figures served them equally. For male participants, the perceived stress of adverse life events that recently experienced were positively associated with attachment functions of best friends, whereas daily hassles were positively associated with attachment functions of both pets and romantic partners. Those correlations were not found for females.

**Conclusion:** The findings confirm the role of a pet as an attachment figure, especially in male adolescents who experience daily hassles.

## P9.2.16

### The lay theory of medical therapy and psychotherapy for treatment of depression in Japanese university students

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**Objectives:** In Japan, it is regarded as a problem that the will to treat for depression is low. Preference for treatments of depression affects the will to treat for depression. The purpose of this study was to reveal the lay theory in each of medical therapy and psychotherapy for treatment of depression.

**Method:** 172 university students (men were 74, women were 98) replied a question about the medical therapy and psychotherapy for the depression with a free description. Free descriptions analyzed with reference to KJ method.

**Result:** Analysis results by the KJ method revealed seven categories for medical treatment of depression ("Adverse effect due to internal use," "Distrust of efficacy," "Effective as medicine," "uneasy feeling of internal," "Long-term/continuation of internal use," "Adequacy/need," and "Cost of the treatment."). Also, it was revealed five categories for psychotherapy of depression ("Effects of psychotherapy," "Distrust of the effect for psychotherapy," "Benefits of implementing psychotherapy," "Disadvantages due to implementation of psychotherapy," "Factors necessary to obtain the effect of psychotherapy").

**Conclusion:** The lay theory of medical therapy and psychotherapy for treatment of depression in university students were not greatly different from experts one. However, in part of ones, it had mistaken recognition. From the viewpoint of risk recognition and risk and communication, it was suggested that it was necessary to set up a forum for dialogue to resolve the gap between experts and non-experts (university students).

## P9.2.17

### Effects of classmates' attitudes and behaviours on students' classroom misbehaviours

Takuhiko Deguchi

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**Objectives:** Some studies have reported that people may misbehave according to others' attitudes and behaviours. This study investigated factors of students' misbehaviour (talking, doing other work, and littering) by focusing on their friends' (friends sitting near them in the classroom) and neighbours' (people other than their friends) attitudes and behaviours.

**Method:** Two hundred and seventy-seven undergraduates completed a questionnaire about their attitudes toward and frequencies of misbehaviours, their seating positions (right-middle-left, front-middle-rear), and their friends' questionnaire numbers.

**Results:** The means of friends and neighbours' attitudes (high values indicate tolerance) and frequencies were calculated for the respondents. 'Neighbours' were defined as 'people other than friends in the same seating position'. The individual variables were attitudes (of students, friends, and neighbours) and misbehaviour frequencies (of friends and neighbours). The dependent variable was students' misbehaviour frequencies. Multiple regression analyses showed that students' attitudes and their friends' misbehaviour frequencies had a positive relation with students' frequencies of 'talking' and 'doing other work'. The neighbours' attitudes and their frequencies did not have any relation. For 'littering', only students' attitudes were significant.

**Conclusion:** These results imply that students' behaviour is influenced by their friends' behaviours.



## P9.2.19

### A New Perception Of Unemployment: The Impact Of Normalization On Well-Being

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Theoretical framework : In recent years, some authors (cf. Galland, 2000) hypothesized that the statistical increase in unemployment could lead to its becoming relatively banal. More broadly, recent studies (Clark, 2003; Knabe & Rätzl, 2010; Stam, Sieben, Verbakel & de Graaf, 2015) suggest that changes have occurred in people's relationships to work and nonwork. Pignault and Houssemand (in press) developed the concept of "unemployment normalization". Unemployment might then be viewed as a normal or even inevitable phase of life in a person's career path and is the result of exterior circumstances rather than personal ones.

Objective : We here hypothesize correlations between unemployment normalization, work centrality and well-being.

Method : 250 French people, 55.6% women (Mage= 37.5; SDage = 11.7), all unemployed less than 6 months, completed the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12; Goldberg, 1972), the Work Involvement Questionnaire (Warr, Cook, & Wall, 1979) and the Unemployment Normalization Questionnaire (Pignault & Houssemand, 2013).

Results: Results demonstrate that unemployed people whose job is central explain their situation by evoking external factors (e.g., the economic factors) and have a more negative perception of unemployment, which implies a lower well-being. Unemployed people who centralize not much normalize more unemployment, are more positive and have a better well-being.

Conclusion: The poster will present and discuss the results of the study and its implications for unemployment guidance services and job-finding path.

## P9.2.21

### Are identity statuses the predictors of risk taking behaviors?

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Objectives: Identity development is one of the main developmental task of adolescence. Marcia (1966) has defined four identity statuses: foreclosure, identity diffusion, moratorium, and identity achievement. These identity statuses are associated with some behaviors such as risk taking behavior, psychological adjustment. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between identity statuses and risk taking behaviors in Turkish university students. In this study, we will examine the relationship between risk taking behaviors and identity statuses as foreclosure, identity diffusion, moratorium, and identity achievement.

Method: A total of 355 students who are between the ages of 18 and 25. The participants' mean age was 20.60 (S=1.35). 70 of the sample was female. In this study, we got permission from Ege University Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Board for a scale form which includes, Risk Taking Scale (Bayar & Sayıl, 2005), Extended Version of Objective Measure of Ego Identity (Eryüksel & Varan, 1999), and Personal Information Form were used. Only the volunteer participants were chosen to take part in the study.

Results: To analyze data Multiple Regression Analysis will be used. After the analyses are completed the findings of the study will be discussed the relationship between risk taking behaviors and identity statuses in the light of the current literature. The results of this study will expected that an students' risk taking behavior will be differentiated by gender.

Conclusion: The results will contribute to major implications for both the scientific and applied field.

## P9.2.22

### Laterality in Judgement of Female Physical Attractiveness

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**Objectives:** Judgments of female attractiveness have long been the focus of scientific inquiry. In particular, evolutionary approaches to the analysis of attractiveness have commanded considerable interest in the last few decades. However, little is known about the neural and cognitive specializations that are involved in judgments of physical attractiveness. This study was designed to investigate possible laterality effects in evaluations of female attractiveness by men and women subjects using the divided visual field (DVF) paradigm.

**Method:** Drawings of female figures that differed in body weight (under-weight, normal, and over-weight) and waist-to-hip ratio (0.7 and 1.0) were presented to both male ( $n=110$ ) and female subjects ( $n=80$ ) using DVF. The subjects were tested individually in a darkened quiet room. Stimulus presentations and response recordings were implemented by a computer program. All trials for a given subject were completed in a single session. Instructed to evaluate the attractiveness of the each woman figure as quickly as possible by using a response pad. After a series of training trials, the six experimental female figures were presented individually in each of the visual fields in random order for only 180msec. All subjects received four training trials and 12 experimental trials with 5-sec intertrial intervals.

**Results:** Male but not female subjects rated the various female figures as differing in attractiveness. Thus, male judgments of female attractiveness depended on weight and waist-to-hip ratio. Reaction time and accuracy scores obtained from male subjects suggested that the left hemisphere was slower but more accurate than the right hemisphere in detecting differences in the attractiveness of the figures. Additionally, the most attractive figure was detected significantly more accurately than the least attractive figure when the figures were presented to the left hemisphere.

**Conclusion:** By investigating the issue of perceptual asymmetry of female physical attractiveness, present study produced a significant sex effect in favor of males, and a RVF-LH effect in males in favor of more attractive female figures. It would appear that human males may have a specialized cognitive mechanism, which is not available for females, to detect physically attractive conspecifics as accurately as possibly by virtue of their RVF-LH.

## P9.2.23

### Impact of Perceived Parental Conditional Regard on Emotion Regulation among adolescents: Gender as moderator

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Developmental Psychopathology has extensively focused on parental conditional regard in last two decades (e.g., Assor, Ruth & Neimic, 2006; Assor, 2012). The present study deals with to see the impact of perceived parental conditional regard on emotion regulation of Pakistani adolescents.

Within the theoretical framework of self-determination theory, present study also explored role of gender in socializing practice in the form of parental conditional regard and emotion regulation of the adolescents. To achieve the objectives, a sample of 646 adolescents (321 boys and 325 girls) was taken from various public and private educational institutes of five major cities of Pakistan. Domain Specific perceived parental conditional regard scale (Assor, 2004) and Emotional Regulation Scale (Gross, 1988) were administered to the sample. The results revealed that control parenting in the form of parental conditional regard leads the adolescents to internalize the demanded behavior via introjected internalization to enact the demanded behaviour; which ultimately effects their emotions and also has ambivalence and negative inclination towards their parents. Positive conditional regard was not related to the more flexible and adaptive style of emotion regulation. The findings suggested that girls are supposed to reappraise their emotions and enact the desired behavior which may undermines their skills and suppress their autonomy as a result they develop ambivalence toward their parents; parental conditional regard not only leads

to low quality performance in the domain on which parents' regard was contingent but also in related domains on which parents did not focus intentionally. The findings are discussed in particular reference to Pakistani family dynamics and socialization practices.

#### **P9.2.24**

##### **Sexual aggression among youth couples: who says it is bidirectional?**

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**Objectives:** Although previous work has shown that sexual aggression most often occurs in the context of a former or current partner relationship, studies addressing sexual aggression using reports from both partners are scarce and seldom examine the existence of bidirectional aggression. The purpose of the present investigation was to explore the degree of reciprocity from the perspective of both members of the couple regarding sexual aggression.

**Method:** For that aim, a convenience sample of 105 university students and their partners (age range= 18-27 years, mean age= 20.2 years) completed a questionnaire designed to measure the experience of victimization and perpetration of four sexual aggressive behaviors during the last year. Therefore, data obtained were analyzed about bidirectional violence through the reports of the men (being both an aggressor and a victim), those of the women (being both an aggressor and a victim), and through a dyadic indicator calculated from the congruent responses by both members of the couple (victimization and perpetration by both members).

**Results:** Results indicated that on comparing what the men (39%) and women (43.8%) stated individually with what both members said (21%), the prevalence of bidirectional sexual aggression is higher in the first case (individual statements). Thus, when there is sexual aggression in youth relationships, bidirectional aggression is highly frequent. However, depending on the criterion used to define reciprocal aggression, the prevalence changes, and on considering individual reports, bidirectional aggression is more common than unidirectional.

**Conclusion:** These findings suggest the need to develop more systematic research, especially through the use of reports from both members of a couple. Implications of these results on the assessment of sexual aggression among couples are discussed.

#### **P9.2.28**

##### **A new educational tool to gain human insights: the psychothea.**

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The authors will first give a brief overview about the classical Greek theatre, where characters were used to show man her/his deviating behaviours and teach her/him renewal. Then, J. Moreno's psychodrama and its applications will be highlighted. Finally, a new educational tool, called "psychothea", developed by A. Meneghetti, will be described.

Psychothea is a role-playing or self-presentation acting about an improvised theme or about a specific story (real or fantastic) that is subjectively interpreted by the participants (i.e. clients within a group training session). The psychothea conductor chooses the participants/actors and casts the play based on the existential situation of those present according to unconscious connections. With psychothea, spectators enjoy a playful representation of human life, stereotypes and contemporary social issues, learning from participants/actors' mistakes or behaviours. We will provide a detailed description of the psychothea methodological aspects, comparing it to similar approaches.

In conclusion, psychothea is a helpful tool to reveal human's unconscious, and its main implication is increasing self-consciousness and responsibility.

## P9.2.29

### Group differences in the relationship between motivation, social skills and active listening in cooperative learning

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**Objectives:** The process of cooperative learning differs across groups. The present research focused on the group differences in the relationship between social motivation, social skills, and active listening using hierarchical linear modelling (HLM).

**Method:** A questionnaire was administered to 782 undergraduate students enrolled in First-Year Seminars using cooperative learning. Scales measuring social motivation in cooperative learning (Nakanishi et al., 2014), social skills (Kikuchi, 1988) and students' classroom behaviour (Nakanishi et al., 2015) were used in the questionnaire.

**Results:** The results of HLM indicated that students' scores on the social skills scale positively affected the scores on the subscales of students' classroom behaviour (active listening). In addition, there was an interaction of the scores on the social skills scale and the group mean score on the subscales of social motivation (motivation influenced by others' activities), with the score on the active listening.

**Conclusion:** Students' social skills were related to active listening. Furthermore, this relationship between social skills and active listening differed by the extent to which group members were motivated by others' activities.

## P9.2.30

### Can line bisecting predict optimistic bias, dispositional optimism and sensation seeking?

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**Objectives:** Optimistic bias, sensation seeking and dispositional optimism are highly correlated by distinct constructs. All of them may influence people's risk perception and the adoption of risky and healthy behaviors. Research by Drake and colleagues has found an association of optimism and risk taking with left hemisphere predominance. Specifically, these studies showed that rightward errors in line bisecting, a measure of functional hemisphere predominance, predict Weinstein's optimistic bias and Zuckerman's sensation seeking.

Thus, main aims of our replication study were to:

(1) Assure that line bisecting is a valid and reliable measure of optimistic bias and sensation seeking

(2) Test the association between line bisecting and dispositional optimism

**Method:** Three hundred participants, ranging from 18 to 40 years old (46.5% male; mean age = 27.6), were administered:

(1) The Life Orientation Test - Revised, for the assessment of dispositional optimism

(2) The Brief Sensation Seeking Scale

(3) The Weinstein's measure of unrealistic optimism

Each participant completed the line bisecting task, a quick measure of hemisphere predominance.

They were asked to bisect each of ten lines, without measuring or folding the paper. The 78.1% of participants were right-handed, as determined by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory.

**Results:** Two combined measures of distance of the bisecting mark from the actual center were computed. Analyses showed gender-related differences in both line bisecting measures. Results of partial correlation analysis of line bisecting performance with dispositional optimism, optimistic bias and sensation seeking while controlling for gender showed no significant associations.

**Conclusion:** Our study did not find any connection between hemisphere predominance and individual difference in optimistic bias and sensation seeking. Moreover, dispositional optimism appears to be independent from leftward or rightward errors. To sum up, these results do not confirm previous studies by Drake and colleagues.

### P9.2.34

#### Communication between partners and level of emotional control as predictors of quality of relation in marriage

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**Objectives:** The close interpersonal relationships play a significant role in human life. Being a in close relationships is the part of feeling happiness and well-being. Effective communication between partners promotes the high quality of marriage and family life and conflict experience affects the stability, durability and quality of the relationship between partners (Harwas-Napierała, 2008). From the ability to solve problems that arise in a relationship and effective communication between partners depends the course of the interaction and the quality of the relationship (Karney, Bradbury, 1995).

The aim of research was to investigate the quality of relationships between partners depending on their communication and emotional control.

**Method:** The group studied consisted of 140 people in close relationships (70 pairs, 50% of women and 50% men, average age - 28.88 years; SD = 2.64).

**Main tools were:** The Quality of Relationships Inventory (QRI) (Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, 1991) and interview prepared by authors.

**Results:** The research results have shown that the quality of the relationships is related to the quality of communication and level of emotional intelligence and depends on sex.

**Conclusion:** The quality of close relationships is indicated by many factors related to individuals' functioning and is changing in time. The results can be used in psychotherapy marriages (intimate relationships).

### P9.2.35

#### Induction of optimistic thinking in people with eating disorders: The role of motivation

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This study explores the moderating role of self-concordant motivation over the benefits obtained from a positive psychological intervention (PPI). These PPIs have been suggested to produce benefits in patients with eating disorders by improving well-being, which might act as a buffer of the harmful effects caused by the disorder. However, it is shown that factors as motivation of the individuals can produce a differential effect in the reported benefits. In this study, the efficacy of the best possible self (BPS) exercise in the improvement of optimistic thinking and affect was tested. 54 participants with a diagnosis of eating disorder were randomly allocated to write about their BPS or a control condition where participants had to write about their daily activities. Effects were measured through Positive and Negative Affect Schedule and Subjective Probability Task. Results show, on the one hand, that future expectations increased significantly in the BPS group in comparison to the control group ( $F[4,52] = 4.28, p = .005$ ). On the other hand, findings suggest that self-concordant motivation moderated the improvements obtained from the BPS exercise, getting more benefits those patients who felt more motivated towards the exercise ( $\beta = 2.02, p = 0.02$ ). These results suggest that PPIs can act as supporting tools in improving quality of life of patients with eating disorders. Furthermore, motivation is an important factor to take into account when implementing these type of interventions.

### P9.2.36

#### Predictions of development of life quality and environmental quality

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**Objectives:** The technical and scientific development improved people's lives in many ways, life expectancy has increased and hence one could assume that quality of people's life has improved over the years. However, growing production and development has also had its negative side-effects (pollution, extinction of species...). In our study, we investigated how participants perceive the development of life quality and environmental quality in the past and also their predictions regarding future development. Do they expect that there will be a turning point, when life quality will start to be significantly negatively affected by the quality of environment, or do they expect that these two variables will be unrelated?

**Method:** In a between-subjects design, we asked participants ( $N = 147$ ,  $M = 24.2$  years, 61.2% women) to display on a graph, on which level they estimate the life quality (/environmental quality) was 1000 years ago, 50 years ago and on which level they expect it to be 50 years from now and 1000 years from now.

Additionally, the degree of participants' belief in existence of global warming was measured on a scale adapted from Heath & Gifford (2006).

**Results:** Participants evaluated that over the last 1000 years the environmental quality was rapidly decreasing, while the quality of life was increasing (though in a less steep trend than the damage to the environment). In future, the participants predict flattening for both trends. In 1000 years, they expect the quality of environment to be only slightly worse than nowadays and the quality of life only slightly above the current level.

The participants perceived life quality as encompassing a number of factors, the strongest of which was happiness, followed by health (mental as well as physical). The quality of environment was most closely related to the air and water quality, ozone layer thickness and survival of species, and to a lesser extent to absence of climate changes.

**Conclusion:** The study reveals relative optimism when it comes to development of both life quality and environmental quality in the next 1000 years, despite steep developmental trends in the past. Possible implications for behaviour stemming from this optimism are discussed.

### P9.2.37

#### Psychological Variables Related To A Diachronic Dystopia Analysis From The Land Of Women To The Modern Turkey In A Psychopathological Aspect

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The Land of Women published in Tercüman Newspaper in episodes between 1890 and 1891 by İsmail Gaspıralı is one of the earliest literary works in dystopia genre. In this work, women and men changed places with regard to their "duties". Women are the breadwinners, they serve in military and rule the country; and men are responsible for all kinds of housework such as cleaning, childcare, cooking etc. Women can get married to multiple men and men are not allowed to go out. This dystopia is a sarcastic criticism to the Islamic societies of the era. Criticizing the situation and roles of women in Islamic societies, Gaspıralı considers women as half and foundation of humanity. Gaspıralı believes that salvation of society depends on salvation of women. According to him, women are at the top of education, tradition and morals of society. While we have an utopic and dystopic novel written in 1800s with such thoughts, we wake up to news of violence against women everyday in 2000s. While Gaspıralı's dystopia was completed in 1891, the anonymous dystopia titled "Women in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Turkey" still continues with all its violence. When we look at what happens today, we want to believe that these events are not actually happening but parts of a dystopia. We do not have an idea what scientists of 22<sup>nd</sup> century will feel when they read about modern Turkey. They will be wrong if they think that women subjected to violence, murdered women and girls, little girls forced into marriage cannot be seen in developed countries, these can only be a dystopia fictionalized by a talented writer. Unfortunately, women in 21<sup>st</sup> century experience a life which can only be fictionalized in dystopias. In this study, which also aims to



evaluate violence against women from a psychopathological perspective, the value, meaning and roles attributed to women throughout their life will be addressed by means of diachronic dystopia analysis. Moreover, it is aimed to analyze the relationship between sexism and narcissism which compares married and single individuals in Turkish society.

### P9.2.38

#### **The Relationship between Self-Concept Clarity and Self-Presentation on Facebook among Emerging Adults**

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**Objectives:** The present study examined the association between self-concept clarity and veracity of self-presentation on Facebook in emerging adults. Past literature indicates that online self-presentation is associated with self-concept and identity state, yet the focus is on younger samples to the present one. This study also adopted a tripartite theoretical framework which differentiates between real, ideal and false representations of the self for a more detailed examination of the topic.

**Method:** The sample consisted of 62 college students (N= 34 males, 28 females) between the age of 18 and 29 (M=22.00, SD=2.60), who responded on self-report measures of self-concept clarity, and self-presentation on Facebook.

**Results:** The within group comparisons revealed that the real self was presented on Facebook more than the ideal and false self. Further Facebook users presented more the ideal self compared to various facets of false self. Finally, self-concept clarity was positively correlated with real self-presentation, and negatively with both false and ideal self-presentation. Neither age nor gender moderated these relationships.

**Conclusions:** In line with recent empirical literature, emerging adults seem to use more social media for self verification and that the self-concept is a promising construct for examining patterns of online behavior beyond adolescence. Methodological implications and future directions are also discussed

### P9.2.42

#### **How Personality Characteristics Shape Our Space Personalization Level**

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Personalization is defined as modification of the environment by people who take place in with the intent of reflecting their identities. Although some studies argue against, recent researches has demonstrated the importance of work space personalization and how it effects job performance (JP) and job satisfaction (JS). However, previous research has devoted less attention to the link between and space personalization and personality characteristics. Current study aims to investigate the effect of space personalization on JS and JP by controlling moderation effect of personality. Parallel to previous studies it hypothesized that space personalization will enhance JS and JP, however different from these studies, it is also expected that people with different personality characteristics will differ in terms of their personalization level. More specifically, it is expected that personalization level will be high when a person is extrovert and low when the person is introvert. Participants are 60 employees who work in different institutions from different cities in Turkey. Ethical permission has been taken from Middle East Technical University ethical committee and data has been collected through both online surveys and hard copies.

## P9.2.43

### **A systematic Review of Early Intervention Comprehensive Treatments for Autism Spectrum Disorder**

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Background: over the last decades Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has become one of the most heavily researched syndromes in the field of mental health, yet, finding the most effective early intervention treatment models remains to be a challenge for scientists and caregivers alike. Therefore, the general objective of this study is to conduct a systematic literature review of ASD early intervention comprehensive treatment models to examine what programs are the most effective in early ages of autism. Further, the aim of this research is to provide a theoretical framework of the most effective comprehensive treatment programs, and analyse what are the essential skills and strategies professionals, caregivers and teachers should know in order to effectively work with children with ASD Methods: a search was conducted in Medline, PsycINFO, CINAHL, ERIC and Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection, via EBSCOhost interface to identify peer-reviewed publications from 2000 to November 2016 using ASD and therapy-related terms. Inclusion criteria required that studies include at least 10 participants, 0 months to 6 years of age, and excluded systematic literature reviews, meta-analyses and studies conducted with adults Results: 107 non-duplicate citations were retrieved and 30 references were screened and selected for qualitative review (using EBP inclusion criteria checklist). 15 studies were eligible for inclusion in the systematic review. Effect size estimate will be calculated for the outcomes as analyses are ongoing. Conclusion: this research has been able to identify effective early intervention comprehensive treatment programs for young children with ASD, and data to create a theoretical framework of the skills and strategies essential to work with the ASD population is currently under analysis.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders, early intervention, comprehensive treatment, toddlers

## Session 9.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

### P9.3.01

#### **Predictors of emotional distress in the patient-family caregiver dyad in end-of-life situation**

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**Objective.** The main aim of this study is to analyse the variables that best predict the emotional distress of the patient at the end of life and that of their main family caregiver, taking into account that the variables of the patient can influence the well-being of the caregiver and vice versa.

**Method.** Participants: patients in end-of-life situation (diagnosis: cancer, COPD or frail elderly) and their MFC.

**Variables.** The following variables were assessed:

Both patient and caregiver: Sociodemographic data, anxiety, depression and global emotional distress levels.

Patient: Main diagnosis, cognitive status and functional independence level. Caregiver: overburden level.

**Results:** 131 end-of-life patients and their respective family caregivers participated. Linear regression analysis was performed. The variables that best predict the emotional distress of the caregiver are: their level of overburden and the functional independence and level of depression of the patient; predicting the 23.9% of the variance. On the other hand, the variables that best predict the emotional distress of the patient are: their functional independence, and the levels of anxiety, depression and overburden of the caregiver, predicting 16,8% of the variance.

**Conclusions:** Our data underline the importance of taking into account the patient-caregiver dyad as a system in which intervention in one of the its members can have effects on the rest of them. This fact is of huge importance when it comes to promoting well-being and reducing suffering in end-of-life situations.

### P9.3.02

#### **The efficacy of quality of life therapy on mental health in the families of patients with chronic psychiatric disorders**

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**Background and aim:** Caring for and living with patients with chronic psychiatric disorders may cause high levels of stress for their families. The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of quality of life therapy (QOLT) on mental health in the families of patients with chronic psychiatric disorders.

**Methods:** In this semi-experimental, controlled study with pretest-posttest, 60 family members of patients with chronic psychiatric disorders were randomly selected from the centers affiliated with the State Welfare Organization of Shahrekord, southwest Iran. First, these people were matched and then assigned to two groups of 30 each, controls and cases.

The General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ-28) was filled out by the participants before and after the intervention. The case group attended eight two-hour sessions of the QOLT a week, but the controls did not participate in any interventions. The data were analyzed by ANCONA in SPSS 18.

**Results:** The QOLT helped to improve mental health in the families of patients with chronic psychiatric disorders, such that physical complaints, anxiety and sleeplessness, social functioning, and depression, as mental health subscales, were significantly different between the two groups after the intervention ( $P > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The (QOLT) can be an approach to improve mental health among the families of patients with chronic psychiatric disorders.

### P9.3.03

#### **The Sounds That Make You Think: Intellectual Disability and Psychodynamic Music Therapy**

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The therapeutic treatment of people with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) often only concerns the rehabilitation interventions: the main aim is to make the disabled person able to 'do', trying to bring him closer to a kind of "normality". Because of their intellectual and language difficulties, people with ID are generally excluded from psychodynamic oriented therapies. However, the benefits of psychodynamic psychotherapy for disabled people are underlined by a broad theoretical and clinical literature on regressed patients, which mainly refers to the work of Bion (1961, 1962, 1967), Tustin (1972, 1986), Ogden (1989, 1991) and Sinason (2010). As Korff-Sausse (2017) states, for the ID we should refer to a psychotherapy model that places emphasis on the body-sensorial experiences and non-verbal expression of the Self, rather than on language. The Psychodynamic Music Therapy represents such a kind of intervention. Due to (1) the specific focus on pre-verbal/non-verbal aspects of the communication, (2) the dual nature aesthetic/symbolic of sound-musical dimension, (3) the acting-out phenomena and projective mechanisms elicited by free improvisation, (4) the therapist's stance, and (5) the "safety" of the setting, it allows patients with ID to 'perform' their psychic experiences and explore their own creative capabilities. The purpose of this presentation is to show how patients with ID experienced such a treatment as a "potential space" wherein expressing their inner world as different emotions, reflecting on themselves, and going through their subjectivity. Excerpts from an individual music therapy with a 15-years-old boy with Down Syndrome and two group music therapies with patients affected by mild-medium mental retardation (aged between 15 and 45 years) are described.

### P9.3.04

#### **Effects of block play on salivary alpha-amylase activity in children who lived in affected or less affected area by the Tsunami**

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**Objectives:** This study aimed at assessing the effects of block play on salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAMY) in children who lived in affected or less affected area by the Tsunami in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. **Method:** The experimental group was thirty-six 5-year-old children who lived in the affected area by the tsunami, and the control group was thirty-five 5-year-old children who lived in the less affected area. The participants played with 12 blocks in a 20-min unstructured playtime. In the pre- and post-playtime, we measured sAMs in the participants using salivary amylase monitor. **Results:** The mean sAMY values of the experimental group and the control group were 31.06 kU/L (SD 3.75) and 31.43 kU/L (SD 3.81), respectively, before the playtime, but they were 41.42 kU/L (SD 4.36) and 24.06 kU/L (SD 4.44), respectively, after the playtime. A two-way mixed ANOVA was performed for the mean sAMY value with time of sampling as the within-subject factor and residential area as between subject factor. There was significant interaction between time of sampling and residential area. Simple main effect analysis showed that there was marginal effects of the residential area for the post-playtime ( $p = .079$ ) but not for the pre-playtime ( $p = .65$ ). **Conclusion:** In generally, a higher value of sAMY indicates stress-related anxiety. Therefore, the results indicate that block play might tend to reduce the stress-related anxiety of the children who lived in less affected area.

### P9.3.07

#### Shyness, Social Anxiety and Self-Esteem among Children Who Stutter

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**Objectives:** The present study explored the relationship between shyness, social anxiety and self-esteem among children who stutter.

**Method:** Correlational research design was employed and non-probability purposive sampling was used to draw a sample of 80 children were taken as research participants from outpatient department (OPD) of different government and private institute of Lahore. Sample was also collected from Out Patient Departments of three Government Hospitals in Lahore. Demographic Information Questionnaire, self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965), shyness scale (Cheek, 1983) and brief fear of negative evaluation scale (Leary, 1983) for social anxiety was used.

**Results:** Statistical method of correlation and regression analysis were used to test the hypothesis. Significant negative relationship between shyness and self-esteem and significant negative correlation between self-esteem and social anxiety was also found. Regression analysis indicated shyness and social anxiety significant predictors for self-esteem among children who stutter.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study may aid in the contribution of increasing self-esteem and decreasing shyness and social anxiety through therapeutic treatment since childhood. Maintain healthy shyness and anxiety from childhood can strengthen high self-esteem which can contribute towards achieving life goals.

### P9.3.08

#### Care for the Other Capacity in Helping Professions

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**Objectives.** Helping practices involve capacity to care for the other, creation and restoration the client's care for oneself and another person. In turn it requires to develop personal and professional competencies in psychologists and other helping professionals. Presented research is devoted to development of identification methods and educational techniques developing capacity to care in helping professionals. Only recently the phenomenon of care is considered as a fundamental law of survival and evolution of the mankind (Kropotkin, 2007) and basic principle of the psyche (Magomed-Eminov, 2007; 2009; 2011; 2013). Traditionally, psychology examines the concept of care in connection with the study of interpersonal interactions in bringing up a child and family matters, without extending it to a wider range of phenomena (Bowlby, 2004; Eliot and Mackie, 2007). It was asserted that universal meaning of care has an origin in fundamental laws of evolution and in mere human essence. **Method.** The projective technique created on the basis of achievement motivation test (H. Heckhausen & TAT) to identify the characteristics of care capacity and its change in the course of professional training, was tested on 80 university students.

**Results.** It showed significant difference in manifestation of care features between psychology students and other specialties. Differences in instrumental activity, imagination, involvement in situation have been shown between the first-year and graduate psychologists ( $d < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion.** We practiced how the experience of cultural-activity personality work in educational programs in Moscow State University mastering care-giving ability is transformed from the notion of emotional distress into actionable, active forms of professional training, helping competence in psychological practice.

### P9.3.09

#### **Pain Catastrophizing and Perceived Spouse Response Among Chronic Pain Patients: Role of Attachment**

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**Objectives:** Pain catastrophizing (PC) is defined as a negative cognitive-affective process regarding current or expected pain, and includes rumination, magnification and feelings of helplessness (Sullivan et al., 2001). Many studies found that PC was associated to negative pain related outcomes. Current studies focus on the mechanisms how catastrophizing relate to negative pain outcomes.

Sullivan and his colleagues (2001) proposed Communal Coping Model (CCM) to explain PC as a type of coping mechanism engaged in to solicit support or empathy from significant others. Related literature shows that most of the studies investigating interpersonal dimension of coping with chronic pain focused on patient- spouse interaction and CCM was widely supported (Sullivan, 2012). In other words, PC seems to be related to spouse response (SR).

There are different kind of spouse responses. While Keefe and his colleagues (2003) found that PC was positively correlated with perceived solicitous SR, Boothby and his colleagues (2004) found a positive correlation between PC and perceived punishing SR. The discrepancy among these results point out to a potential moderator between PC and SR. Current studies draw attention to the role of attachment as a moderator (Gauthier et al., 2012; Wesolowicz, 2016).

Insecure adult attachment is usually investigated as anxious or avoidant attachment (Fraley and Shaver, 2000). In a study with cancer patients attachment was found to moderate the relationship between PC and perceived spouse response. More specifically, PC was associated with perceived punishing SR only among anxiously attached patients. Although recent studies point out that attachment style might be moderating the relationship between PC and SR, there is no study yet to our knowledge. We aim to investigate the moderating role of attachment between PC and perceived SR among chronic pain patients.

**Method:** One hundred chronic pain patients attending to Algology department in Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty are planned to be recruited between December and March 2016. Participants will be required to complete Pain Catastrophizing Scale, Multiple Pain Inventory, Experience in Close Relations and Short Symptom Inventory.

**Results:** Data collection is continued and results are to be discussed in line with the relevant literature.

### P9.3.10

#### **Psychology and Bioethics lecturing through innovative methods**

Ana Moser, Thiago Cunha, Marta Fischer, Ana Furlan

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**Objective:** We have analyzed the efficiency of long distance collaborative learning methods on moral development. **Method:** The data set comprehends of 60 students (between 21-25 years old), from a biological science bachelor course from a university in Curitiba, PR Brazil. The experimental method is comprised by a moral dilemma on a hydric crise, and is applied on pre-test and post-test basis. The theoretical actions included the characterization of the hydric problem and identification of the moral agents and patients. For that several channels were adopted: blog, forum, directed studies, records of water waste, interviews with the population of Curitiba (including metropolitan areas and representatives of hydric institutions). **Results:** The evidence suggests that 50% of the students did in fact develop their moral argumentation, where 60% of them rose above 3 levels on the Kohlberg scale. Their moral speech considerably ripened from a concern over the limitedness of natural resources to a higher regard towards the future generations, and the intolerance of the impact of higher tariffs on water and its relation to suffering. **Conclusion:** The study recognized the validity of collaborative methodology towards the increasing complexity of the ethical comprehension of the hydric crisis issue. Endorsing this approach, which can easily be applied in other interdisciplinary focus areas.

**Key Word:** Moral development - innovative methods - Bioethics



### P9.3.11

#### What legal psychologists have to say about the adoption process in Brazil

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There are in Brazil, nowadays, 7.133 children waiting to be adopted and 38.057 interested parents in adopting. Therefore, adoption is assumed to be a very important matter for the children, prospective adoptive parents, professionals involved in the adoption process as well as public policy makers.

The objective of this study was to investigate the role of legal psychologists in the process of adoption in Brazil, in order to reflect on what are the main obstacles and when they interfere in the process of adoption in Brazil. To achieve this goal, the study described the legal psychologists' duties, easy and difficult issues in dealing with their work regarding the efficacy of law and the collaboration of other professionals.

It was a quali-quantitative study conducted with the participation of psychologists who work or have acted in cases of adoption in Brazil. An electronic form was sent to nine professionals who expressed interest in participating.

It was found that the lack of material and staff investment, difficulties in communication between different protection services for children and adolescents, the great demand and the bureaucratization of the process of adoption are the main obstacles in the development of their work. These findings offer guidelines for changes in the present public policies regarding legal psychologists' work in the adoption process in Brazil. Further research with more subjects is suggested.

### P9.3.12

#### Parent Abuse: validation of a new scale for causal attribution by adolescents

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This study focuses on *Parent Abuse*, that is acted violence to parents by their teenage children, including any adolescent's behaviour that causes physical, psychological, financial damage to parents (Cottrell, 2001). It is important examining causes and growing of this new form of violence in family, looking for meaning of violent action in family relationships and creating tools for studying the complexity of this phenomenon (Bobic, 2004; Calvete *et al.*, 2013). The aim of this study is validating *Adolescent to Parent Abuse Scale (APAS)*, a Likert 5-points scale that measures adolescents causal attribution toward acted violence to parents. *APAS* was completed by a sample of 416 adolescents (age range: 13-18 years old). Exploratory factor analysis supported a two factor structure (internal attribution and external attribution) that statistically explain 31% of the total variance. Internal Attribution refers to reasons of violence to adolescents' transition period and to family communication; violence should have an expressive function (Cronbach  $\alpha = .68$ ). External Attribution refers to reasons of violence in social models, like family, school and peer group (Cronbach  $\alpha = .65$ ).

### P9.3.14

#### Money talks! How do children deal with financial matters?

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The present study is part of a larger project promoted by the MPA - Metropolitan Area of Porto (Portugal) in which is implemented a Psychoeducational program named "No Poupar está o Ganho" (In saving you find gain). The project's main goal is to promote financial literacy skills amongst children that attend the 1st Basic Cycle across schools of the 17 municipalities. In this specific study we measure the social impact of that program, not only in children, but also in their parents and teachers.

In the whole of 17 municipalities of MPA the study involved around 3000 children (8-10 years-old), their parents and teachers, from 138 classes. We employed a pre-test, post-test, control group quasi-experimental design. A series of research materials with a playful and didactical nature, and adequate to their developmental stage.

Results show significant changes both in behaviour, attitudes and beliefs regarding several specific dimensions of financial literacy, as well as their relationship (emotions, expectations, etc.) with money issues in their daily life, and that of their families. We also find significant change in how parents and teachers address "money issues" with children.

We discuss findings in realm of psychology, applied psychology, as an indispensable domain to be involved in any model of social impact measurement, validation of educational programs, as well as in the design of social policy that intervenes in the educational arena.

### P9.3.15

#### What Psychosocial Factors Favoring Global Health in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease?

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Objectives: Cardiovascular disease is the most prevalent chronic disease and the leading cause of death in developed societies. Scientific evidence indicates that there are many determinants that contribute to its development. The main aim of this research is to analyze the relationship of psychosocial variables (positivity, health specific self-efficacy beliefs and self-regulatory strategies) on perceived global health in patients with cardiovascular disease. Method: Based on theoretical support from previous research, a model of global health was validated with a total of 449 cardiac patients. The participants answered a questionnaire assessing their level of positivity, health specific self-efficacy beliefs (for regulatory negative affect, cardiac self-efficacy and adherence to the Mediterranean diet), anxiety regulation strategies; and their level of global health. Results: The results show adjustment indices proposed for the explanatory model suitable ( $\chi^2$  (9, N = 449) = 4.69,  $p = .860$ ; RMSEA = .001, 95% CI [.001, .03]); GFI = 1.00; AGFI = .99; CFI = 1.00). Therefore, the model indicates that positivity, regulation negative affect self-efficacy, cardiac self-efficacy and anxiety regulation strategies are directly related to the global health perceived. Conclusion: These results point to the need to promote psychosocial interventions in order to increase the quality of life of cardiac patients.

### **P9.3.16**

#### **Development of risk taking and impulsivity during adolescence and their stress reactivity**

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Background: Adolescence years are characterized by increased impulsivity and risk taking behavior due to changes in the brain's emotional system that can lead to serious consequences. On the other hand, the cognitive system is also developing during adolescence that manifests in decreased level of self-regulation ability relative to other ages. The different timetable of these changes increases vulnerability to hazardous behavior as well as makes teenagers' unstable abilities more reactive to acute stress. As a result, acute stress could be an important factor of reckless behavior in puberty. Objectives: In our cross-sectional study, we intend to uncover the developmental trajectory and the stress reactivity of impulsivity and risk taking in normally developing boys aged between 12 and 18 years old. Methods: 120 participants were examined with the Barratt Impulsivity Scale, the Iowa Gambling Test, and the Balloon Analogue Risk Test. We induced social stress using the Trier protocol and repeated the BART in order to observe whether stress has any effect on risk taking according to brain maturation. Results: The pattern of impulsivity and risk taking between 12 -18 year groups and the changes in them right after a stress episode will be presented. Furthermore, the role of impulsive and compulsive personality trait will be discussed. Conclusion: Findings give rise to more specific early prevention programs intending to decrease addictive behaviors or irresponsible risk taking

### **P9.3.19**

#### **Behavioral and Emotional Problems in Children with SLI, parents-teachers consistency**

Margarita Stankova, Ekaterina Todorova, Veneta Vasileva

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Objectives: Emotional and behavioral disorders in children with SLI and children with typical development have been tested to check consistency between the responses of parents and teachers.

Methods: Bulgarian forms of Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 1½-5 years/Language Development Survey (CBCL/LDS) and Caregiver-Teacher Report Form for Ages 1½-5 (C-TRF), Achenbach, Rescorla has been used. The total number of children in this study is 64.

Results: "Anxious/ Depressed" and "Withdrawn" in Syndrome Scales group have high consistency between the parents and the teachers. The parents show higher rates in "Somatic Complaints" in Syndrome Scales group and "Anxiety Problems" in DSM-Oriented Scales and the teachers show higher rates in "Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Problems", "Aggressive Behavior" and "Oppositional Defiant Problems" in DSM-Oriented Scales.

Conclusion: Behavioral and emotional problems are an essential component of the assessment and intervention planning in SLI therapy programs.

### P9.3.21

#### **The ColorADD code as a Psychopedagogic tool to promote social inclusion amongst children: A study in a Zoo to measure social impact as a Measuring social impact of a socio**

Sofia Freitas<sup>1</sup>, Rui Serôdio<sup>1</sup>, José Albino Lima<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Serra<sup>2,1</sup>, Luísa Catita<sup>1</sup>, Paula Lopes<sup>1</sup>

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This work is part of a broader project of applied social psychology in which the first version of a community project of socio-environmental nature was developed 1(Project Sorrir pelo Mundo), whose nuclear goal is to promote the sense of citizenship among children from 1st Cycle. The focus is on the promotion of attitudes and behaviors oriented to Environmental Awareness and Social Inclusion. Implementing the project involved the articulation between 5 partner institutions: Local Community- Local School (5 Schools from Santa Maria da Feira 1st Cycle, its students and teachers), municipality of Santa Maria da Feira (via Department of Education) the Lourosa Zoo - Ornithological Park of Santa Maria da Feira; Business Community - ColorADD (via ColorADD Social Project); Scientific community - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto (via SINC.Lab Project).

The valence attributed to attitudes and behavior focusing Environmental Awareness were identified and tested, first using a free recall technique (Study 1) and then self-report scales (Study 2). These two initial studies served the purpose of defining an adjusted set of dependent variables to use in Study 3.

In Study 3 an experimental setting is created with four experimental conditions of the designated Factor ColorADD. The basic idea is to test to what extent different levels of "contact" with the problem of color blindness is effective both in Social Inclusion attitudes and Environmental Awareness. Our predictions are partially confirmed: in some Social Inclusion measures the "experiment" of color blindness in a natural setting with exotic birds (ColorADD condition) leads to a greater change in attitudes among children, not happening the same on those related to Environmental Awareness.

It is discussed to what extent results demonstrate that the ColorADD Code may be a relevant psychoeducational tool for promoting social inclusion attitudes and it is shown as the University, the scientific community, may be the catalyst for several key entities in the development of local projects.

### P9.3.22

#### **Effort reduces food consumption, but not during distracted eating**

Daniel McCall, Nathalie Goubet, Tess Anderson, Cayla Kusnierz

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Objective Food consumption decreases when more effort is required to obtain food, and increases when food is easier to access. The purpose of the current study was to examine the role of attention in mediating this effect.

Method Participants (n=50) evaluated a sample of chocolate while listening to a story. In a 2 X 2 between subjects design, half of the participants used a small tasting spoon to retrieve the chocolate (high-effort condition) while the other half used their fingers (low-effort condition). Within each of these groups, half attended carefully to the story while tasting the chocolate, and the other ignored the story to focus on the chocolate.

Results ANOVA on the amount of chocolate consumed found an Effort X Attention interaction,  $F(1,46)=8.72, p < .05$ . Participants who paid attention to the chocolate ate more under low effort ( $M=14.58g$ ) than high effort ( $M=5.10g$ ),  $p < .05$ . There was no significant effect of effort when participants attended to the story (Low effort  $M=9.67$ ; High effort  $M=13.47$ ). Ratings of sweetness and bitterness of the chocolate were also affected by both effort and attention.

Conclusion Previous studies have suggested that one way of reducing food consumption is to increase the amount of effort required to obtain food. The current results indicate that the effort manipulation is disrupted when eating in the presence of environmental distractors.

## Session 9.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

### P9.4.01

#### **How group emotional intelligence affects group effectiveness: a mediating and moderating model**

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**Purpose** – The study explores the relationships between group emotional intelligence (GEI) and group effectiveness (GE) in Chinese public institutions and examines the effect of trust in leadership and emotional labor (EL).

**Design/methodology/approach** – A survey was administered to 373 group leaders and group members from 50 groups in 13 Chinese public institutions. Regression analyses were used to verify the hypotheses.

**Findings** – Results showed that GEI positively predicts GE. As expected, trust in leadership and EL affects this relationship. Trust in leadership mediates GEI and GE partially, while EL works as moderator. GEI has stronger effect on GE when EL is low.

**Conclusion**–The study indicates the effect and mechanism of GEI on GE. The study brings trust in leadership and EL into the working mechanism of GEI for the first time. The study sheds light on GEI and GE from the aspects of mental process and task characteristics in group work, and thus, presents new insights to understand the dynamics of group emotion resources and outcome. In the real word, A group can boost team performance by improving GEI through group emotion trainings and by increasing group members' trust in leadership. Leaders in a team should manage group emotion resources as a role model, motivate enthusiasm of team members fully, and integrate team human resources for optimal allocation to improve overall team effectiveness. In addition, a group can reduce internal EL to lower its negative effect on GE by encouraging and advocating a sincere, free, and open interactive mode.

### P9.4.03

#### **Entrepreneurial Venture Success - A qualitative study of technology startups in India**

Swati Sharma, Kamlesh Singh

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The globalisation of entrepreneurship has brought new interest and inquiries from thousands of actors new to the dynamics of the world's entrepreneurship ecosystem. As they attempt to leverage the power of new firm formation to create jobs and advance innovation, they need sophisticated research and analysis to help them efficiently direct their attention and funds to areas that will have the greatest impact. Present research is an attempt to assist in the same by providing in depth analysis of various psychological and sociocultural factors that impact growth of new technology firms. Semi structured interviews centred around the themes of perception of success factors, motivation factors and challenges were conducted on an Indian sample of twenty two tech entrepreneurs (Male =18, Female = 3) with age range between 25-47 years (M = 30.54, SD = 6.36) and twenty employees (Male = 16, Female = 4) with age range between 23-32 years (M = 27.25, SD = 2.53). Thematic analysis revealed that Team (quick execution & performance) was perceived as most important factor of venture success by entrepreneurs, followed by Business Model, Entrepreneur's vision, Financial Capital etc. Human capital and social capital of the entrepreneur, organisational culture, employee engagement, investor-founder relationship and environmental support also emerged as significant themes. A significant difference in the number of male and female entrepreneurs in the technology sector was also observed. Challenges associated with women entrepreneurship were also explored in the study. The detailed result will be presented in the conference.

#### P9.4.05

### Main and interactive effects of values and goals on scientific carrier intentions of male and female high-school students

L. Francesca Scalas, Daniela Fadda

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**Objective:** Despite the growing importance of science career, there has been a decline in enrolments over the last two decades (OCSE, 2014). Research found that value task and mastery goal are important precursors of carrier choices in science. Nonetheless, goals and values have been studied mostly in isolation. Here we integrate them to understand if they influence the scientific carrier intentions of male (M) and female (F) students on their own or in interaction.

**Method:** A convenience sample of 537 high school students (males =327, mean age =18.20, s.d. =.85) from Sardinia anonymously completed a battery of instruments including measures of Values (Intrinsic and Extrinsic); Goals (Mastery approach and avoidance, Performance approach and avoidance); Scientific carrier intentions.

**Results:** Structural equation models were performed to test main and interactive effects of Goals and Values on Scientific carrier intentions (F: CFI= .985, TLI= .980; M: CFI= .963, TLI= .953). Main effects were significant for Intrinsic value (F:  $\beta = .33^{**}$ , M:  $\beta = .33^{**}$ ), and Extrinsic value (F:  $\beta = .26^{**}$ , M:  $\beta = .26^{**}$ ), whereas Goals did not reach significance, with the only exception of Performance avoidance in Fs ( $\beta = -.23^{**}$ ). The latent interaction models showed only one significant interaction between Intrinsic value and Mastery approach in Fs ( $\beta = .25^{**}$ ).

**Conclusion:** Our results highlight gender differences in the motivational processes associated to scientific carrier intentions that could be used to develop specific orientation programs.



## Session 9.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

### P9.5.01

#### Rispetto a Noi

Valeria Bassolino, Rosa Linda Ricci, Raffaele Felaco, Flora Maria D'Anselmo

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The project brings attention on the concept of Respect, of Himself and of the others, to work on the mental representations of violence, understood primarily as behavioral mode spread spectrum, starting with young people who act and suffer, unknowingly, in their daily lives. The project is realized within three public in the provinces of Napoli and Caserta. The proposed work makes use of an experiential methodology, in groups led by psychotherapists, in the classroom and with the teacher which actively participates in the group.

#### Objectives

- Prevention of all forms of discrimination and violence at the younger generations and spread awareness of the identity.
- Opportunity to bring out the abilities and emotional and relational resources of each favouring a better relationship within the group.
- Strengthening of empathic abilities, enabling kids and their teachers to identify and diversify not only its own, even the emotions of others, respecting them, understanding them and responding to them through appropriate functional mode.

**Results:** The quantitative evaluation of the results is carried out through the administration, at the beginning and at the end of the project, a questionnaire on emotional competence and an interview concerning the knowledge of the issues addressed.

The qualitative evaluation is evident in the climate change reported in the classroom and in the improvement of communication dynamics both among equals and with the teachers involved in the group.

### P9.5.02

#### Symbolic and Non-symbolic Estimation Abilities as Predictors of Math Achievement: Longitudinal Study

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Previous studies provided evidence that the ability to perceive quantity, known as number sense, may provide the basis for individual differences in mathematical achievement at school age (Tosto et al., 2014). Comparisons of non-symbolic numerosities and approximation of numerical magnitudes on a number line are two well-established number sense tasks. These two specific numerical estimation abilities were not uniquely associated with mathematics. Number line estimation abilities are more sensitive to training during school education (e.g., Siegler & Mu, 2008). The current study focuses on the longitudinal analyses of the relationship of the ability to manipulate non-symbolic quantities and determine the position of the number on the line, and the Math achievement, measured between Grades 3 and 4, controlling for nonverbal intelligence. The sample included 133 primary school students from one public secondary school (45.1% boys). The testing was carried out twice during primary school age with one year interval. The mean age of students at first testing on Grade 3 was 9.82±0.30, at second testing on Grade 4 was 10.82±0.30. Symbolic and non-symbolic estimation were measured using computerized tasks from a web-based test battery: Number Line and Number Sense, respectively (Tosto et al., 2013). Math achievement was indicated by annual grades. The cross-lag structural modeling was used. According to the results, the reciprocal model, allowing for cross-lag associations between the number sense and Math achievement at primary school age, best described the data: RMSEA = 0.00, 90% CI = 0.00-0.09, SRMR = 0.02, CFI = 1.00, TLI = 1.02, AIC = 3659.9; BIC = 3738.4. It was shown that the effect of Math achievement at Grade 3 was the determining factor in the context of the theoretical problem of correlation of cognitive development and learning, when students were exposed to intensive training on the ability to accurately determine the position of the numbers up to 1000 on the number line at Grade 4. On the other hand, Math achievement at Grade 3 had no significant

effect on another aspect of Number sense - the ability to operate non-symbolic quantities by the end of primary school.

### **P9.5.03**

#### **Psychological safety and self-realization of youthful age people living in areas with technogenic and ecological threats conditions**

Olga Terekhina

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Criteria of health and safety in world politics are nominated to the first place. Therefore, the study of psychological safety and self-realization opportunities of people living in high-risk conditions of technogenic-ecological threats, is important. For countries with wide spread of industries and living conditions of technogenic-ecological risk there is particularly urgent to develop this problem. People of youthful age are particularly sensitive to social problems and environmental reality. Sample: 300 people (16-20 years) living in the conditions of nuclear, metallurgical and coal production. Methods: a Questionnaire of resilience (Maddi), the Questionnaire "Quality of life Index" (Elliot), the Questionnaire of exploring the possibilities of self-realization in the framework of the living environment, the Method of unfinished sentences. Data analysis methods: content analysis, descriptive statistics, correlation, factor, regression analysis. Analysis of mental health status, needs and opportunities of the youth age population are presented. Most of the representatives of young people living in the metallurgical and chemical industries, on average, are satisfied with the condition, while for both groups the characteristic intense personal experiences, which are peculiar to the age peculiarities of adolescence, and many of those who live in the conditions of metallurgical production, perceive the environment as unpleasant and dangerous. The most optimal conditions (environmental and personal) of psychological safety are established. Most respondents feel threat to the ability of self-realization and believe that in the conditions of technogenic-ecological safety their possibilities of self-realization may increase. Prevention activities for youth are developed.

### **P9.5.04**

#### **There's Someone in My Head But It's Not Me: Attitudes Regarding Different Approaches to Psychological Disorders**

Chris Bjornsen, Kiana Simpkins, Lindsey Sparrock, Leonie Verstraete

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Our research focuses on attitudes regarding the diagnosis, treatment, and acceptance of people with symptoms of a psychological disorder. In the context of recent expansions in the diagnosis of and pharmaceutical treatment of people that may or may not "have" a disorder, long-standing evidence disproves the serotonin deficit hypothesis of depression, and recent evidence shows that fMRI brain scans cannot differentiate disorders. Studies suggest the benefits of pharmaceutical treatment are merely placebo effects and long-term use of pharmaceutical drugs decreases patients' ability to return to normal. In study 1, 213 participants (Ps) responded to items distinguishing between endorsement of pharmaceutical, psychological, and non-professional approaches to mental disturbance. Most Ps (58%) endorsed counseling, 20% endorsed medication, and 17% endorsed giving people time to work their problems out on their own. Fully 46% agreed people can overcome a disorder without the use of medication, and 40% agreed many people are diagnosed with a disorder that should not have been diagnosed. Ps who had taken themselves off medication were less likely to agree that only people with real psychological disorders are those who receive an official diagnosis. Openness and Agreeableness were related to greater acceptance of people with symptoms and stronger agreement that people with a disorder can overcome it without medication. Study 2 is in progress and will be included in the presentation.

## P9.5.05

### Family Psychosocial Risk And Difficulties Of Self-Regulation Of Hospitalized Children

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The emotional and behavioral effects of hospitalization depend, among other variables, on the characteristics of the child and his/her family. This study analyzed the relationship between child temperament and family psychosocial risk in 31 children, aged 5 to 7 years ( $M = 5.83$ ,  $SD = 0.82$ ), hospitalized in a public hospital in Cuiabá-MT, Brazil. The Children's Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ) - Very Short Form - and the Psychosocial Assessment Tool (PAT 2.0) were applied individually to the mothers. The results indicated: a) more families with high psychosocial risk ("target") ( $n = 17$ ); b) a child's temperament facilitator profile, with more "positive approximation / anticipation, low intensity pleasure, perceptual sensitivity and smile and laughter", but more "discomfort" for girls ( $p = 0.033$ ;  $U = 65.50$ ); c) correlations between family psychosocial risk and temperament profile - lower ("universal") risk *versus* less "anger / frustration" reactions and more "attention focus" and "inhibitory control"; and higher family risk (total score) *versus* more "anger / frustration" reactions, and less "increasing reactivity / calming ability" and "inhibitory control". These difficulties of self-regulation of children from families with higher psychosocial risk can increase the impact of hospitalization stressors, requiring greater care by health professionals. These results can subsidize interventions aimed at the family profile, reducing the impact of hospitalization.

## P9.5.06

### The Role Of The Family In Hookah Pipe Use: Implications For Interventions

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The family is studied in order to understand its role in child development and well-being. In the current study, the hookah pipe is the focus because (i) it has such immense multiple health and addictive risks, (ii) the use of the hookah pipe is socially acceptable, (iii) it is a gateway to other substances and (iv) reduction strategies are limited internationally.

**METHOD:** The current study was a baseline study using a mixed methods nested approach to understand hookah pipe use in the family. In a door-to-door sampling process, a sample of 1193 adults representing a family participated in the study.

**RESULTS:** The results show families, living in low socio-economic environments, have higher prevalence rates of hookah use than those living in high socio-economic environments. Age of onset was similar to cigarette smoking (16 years). The hookah is used in combination with either alcohol or dagga and is mainly used at parties, home or a friend's house. In the family, children younger than 18 years are using the hookah with a few as young as between 2 and 6 years of age. In the family, family member use is accepted. In comparing hookah users and non-users, families of hookah users have less cohesion, expressiveness and family satisfaction but more conflict and permissiveness than families of non-users.

**CONCLUSION:** The results of the current study provide important information in order to strategize around prevention and intervention strategies to reduce hookah use and potentially improve families functioning.

## P9.5.07

### The Roles of Perceived Maternal Psychological Control, Guilt Proneness and Temperament on Preschoolers' Depression

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Maternal psychological control was related with childhood depression and guilt proneness in the literature (Barber, 1996; Rakow et al., 2009). A link between child temperament and guilt proneness was also documented (Kochanska, 1994). The aim of the present study was to examine whether perceived maternal psychological control, child's guilt proneness and temperament would predict depression in preschool age.

The sample consisted of 100 children; 48 girls and 52 boys. The mean age was 64.69 months ( $SD = 6.90$ ). Children's assessment of perceived maternal psychological control and guilt proneness were conducted alone with the child. Mothers rated their children on questionnaires of temperament and depression.

Results of the multiple regression analysis showed that all variables were predictors of depression ( $R^2 = .35$ ,  $F(5,99) = 10.00$ ,  $p < .05$ ). While maternal psychological control was a marginally significant predictor of child's depression ( $\beta = .12$ ,  $p = .06$ ), guilt proneness ( $\beta = .22$ ,  $p < .05$ ), anger ( $\beta = .14$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and perceptual sensitivity ( $\beta = -.11$ ,  $p < .05$ ) were significant predictors of depression.

To our knowledge this is the first study in the literature assessing preschoolers' own perceptions of maternal psychological control and guilt proneness. The results also pave the way for early interventions targeting child mental health by showing that the link between psychological control, guilt proneness and depression emerges in very early stages of the development.

## P9.5.08

### The Impact of Sports in the Development of Cognitive Processes of Adolescent Athletes

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**Objectives:** We aimed to explore whether sports can promote the development of cognitive processes in adolescents. Since sports are a structured activity, they may reinforce skills necessary for academic achievement.

**Method:** For this, we compared the performance of adolescent athletes and adolescent non-athletes on the Cognitive Assessment System-2 (CAS-2), a test that measures cognitive processing of children and adolescents between the ages of 5-17 years of age. The CAS-2 specifically assesses four cognitive processes: planning, attention, simultaneous processing and successive processing. We measured these processes in a sample of 172 students (94 females), with a mean age of 15.53 ( $SD=1.15$ , range 13-17). We followed a quasi-experimental design with two independent groups, young athletes vs youths who did not practice sports in a structured way.

**Results:** Multivariate analysis of variance were performed to examine the effect of sport on the dependent variables of the four subscales of the CAS-2. Wilk's Lambda results suggested that there was a highly significant effect of sport on each one of the four cognitive processes (overall analysis of the CAS-2:  $\Lambda=.3552$ ,  $F(5, 166)=61.142$ ,  $p=.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** These results stress the need for the development of public policies aimed at the promotion of physical activity as part of the school curriculum. The implementation of public policies that promote the practice of sports may reduce school dropout rates by improving cognitive abilities necessary for academic success.

## P9.5.09

### **Self-Esteem And Compulsive Buying: The Mediation Role Of Mindfulness, Distress Intolerance And Coping Styles**

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**Objectives:** Compulsive buying is considered as a nonfunctional coping mechanism or a reaction to avoid negative emotions experienced by the individual. The purpose of this study was to explore the mediating roles of mindfulness, styles of coping with stress and intolerance to distress in the relationship between self-esteem and compulsive buying. **Method:** The study included 327 adults (Female= 176 female, Male = 151) aged between 19 and 59 years. Data was collected by a questionnaire packet consisting of a demographic form, Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory (RSEI), Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), Intolerance to Distress Index (IDI) and Coping Styles Inventory (CSI). **Results:** The association between self-esteem and compulsive buying was mediated by mindfulness, intolerance to distress and the "helpless approach" dimension of coping with stress. According; low self-esteem may lead to low distress intolerance, low mindfulness level and helpless approach to cope with stress, separately which may also constitute a significant risk factor for compulsive buying behaviour. **Conclusion:** Compulsive buying behaviors can cause psychological, financial and interpersonal problems. Current findings can be important for developing prevention or intervention strategies for those with compulsive buying behaviour. Our results should be replicated with further studies on more heterogeneous and clinical samples.

## P9.5.10

### **Body-image and body-schema: what in between? A new instrument to represent Embodied and Exbodied Self-representation.**

Alberto Zatti

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**Main hypothesis:** embodiment processes, mostly dependent from cultural pressure, could be equilibrated by exbodiment experiences. A new pictures-questionnaire has been elaborated. Dysmorphic "confusion" is widely spreading in contemporary western societies, in particular among adolescents. How people feel others look at them (body image) is one of the main node in social trends, education and psychopathology. On other hand, what one implicitly know of his/her somatic body (body schema) represents the psychological antecedent basis implied in social interaction. The instrument developed only uses pictures to investigate this unconscious knowledge, because of the really difficult for anyone to express their body schema in words. The *Test-game on soma-psychic imagery* has been created using symbolic pictures for different anatomic apparatus (cardio-circulatory, respiratory, digestive, reproductive systems) and self representing, bonding, cultural females and males' images. Pictures are ordered in a four Likert scale, by criteria from simple to complex. The actual version results by three different adolescents and adult samples (tot. 1050 SS). It has also been cross tested with a subsample of girls confronted by a specific grid for measuring Erotic Capital (K. Hakim, 2009) of Facebook profiles. The test demonstrates sufficient reliability as objective record of body-scheme changing and for a better understanding of body-image in in local schools body "experiences".

### P9.5.11

#### **Predictive Factors of Resilience: a Structural Equation Model**

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**Objective:** The present study aims to verify the predictive value of a proposed model of resilience. Previous studies conducted by the authors confirmed that constructs such as Big Five personality factors, Ego Resilience, cognitive schemas (according to Young's theory) and coping strategies play a specific impact upon resilience (as assessed based on Wagnild's Resilience Scale). The premise of the study is that although professional literature is extensively interested in understanding psychological resilience, there is a lack in offering a strong resilience-related factors model.

**Method:** Based on correlational and regression analysis, we have proposed a predictive model of resilience including the following factors: Openness, Consciousness, Neuroticism and Ego Resilience as predictors and cognitive schemas ("failure" and "insufficient self-control") along with coping strategies, namely positive reinterpretation, active coping and planning. Data was analyzed through the structural equation model method, using the AMOS software.

**Results:** Data utilized for our study support the proposed model, as it has been shown to explain 65% of resilience (within the model, cognitive schemas and coping strategies mediated between resilience and the personality level, except for the case of Openness, which predicts Resilience directly).

**Conclusion:** We consider that the obtained resilience model is valuable both on a theoretical and practical level, contributing to a clearer understanding of resilience and also to facilitating the insertion of the construct in psychological interventions.

### P9.5.13

#### **Factorial structure of the inventory of the Historic-biopsychosocio-cultural Premises of Mexican families in Juarez City.**

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The objective of the present paper is to explore the factorial structure of the actual short version of the Historic-biopsychosocio-cultural Premises of the Mexican families inventory (HPSCP) in a non-probabilistic sample of 586 participants (285 men and 301 women) of Juarez City, at the border North of Mexico-USA. The study of the HPSCP traditionalism of the cultures let us observe the development of the ideas or concepts that have been present and relatively without changes during a long period of time, even which of these have been forgotten, reordered or configured in new premises. Since 1952, Díaz-Guerrero began the studies of the Historic-biopsychosocio-cultural Premises of the Mexican families; in 1974 he made interesting observations related with the premises and women. Along these years, numerous researches added theoretical and empirical evidences that support the importance of the Premises and its complex dynamism. In this study, by factorial analysis of principal components were obtained eight factors that explain the 57.975 % of the variance, and a .734 Cronbach value for the whole instrument. The results may be useful for the understanding of the beliefs, norms and behavior of the people living at this extremely complex city, and consequently, try to get approximations culturally adjusted to their problematics.



## P9.5.15

### The Roles of Emotional Expressiveness and Social Support on Depression and Anxiety Levels of Caregivers of Cancer's Patients

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**Objectives:** Caregivers reported higher levels of affective and anxiety disorders. Besides the effects of caregiving on psychological symptom, Type C behavior especially emotional non-expressiveness (ENE) may also be health risk factor for the caregivers. Rather than assuming a direct association between ENE and psychological symptoms, it is plausible to recommend that some other concepts such as perceived social support (PSS) from different sources would have an effect on this association. Therefore, the main aim of the current study was to investigate the mediator role of PSS between ENE and depression and anxiety of caregivers of breast cancer patients.

**Method:** To examine this aim, 111 caregivers completed Demographic Information Form, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Symptom Checklist, and Type C Behavior Scale.

**Results:** **There was a mediator role of PSS on association between ENE and depression and anxiety.**

**Conclusion:** **That is, the increment in ENE caused a decrease in PSS,** which resulted in increase in depression and anxiety. Specifically, the findings highlighted the importance of perceived social support as an underlying mechanism through the relationship between ENE and psychological symptoms. In the light of the present study, it might be beneficial to assess ENE of caregivers and its role in PSS, and to develop early intervention based on emotional expression and social support for minimizing the effects of caregiving on psychological well-being.

## P9.5.16

### The Role of the MMPI-2 in the Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

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The purpose of the paper is to show the contribution brought by the personality report, generated by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2), in the setting of cognitive-behavioral therapy sessions. Principally, the MMPI-2 was conceived to assess adult psychopathology and to be used in clinical settings and research field. It is also used in employment selection due to its psychodiagnostic strength. Currently, the attention of researchers is bent on the therapeutic potential of psychological assessment.

The therapeutic-psychodiagnostic approach consists in allocation of two sessions for diagnosis as part of therapeutic process: one session for the inventory completion and the other for the discussion of the results. The insertion of the two sessions in the therapy process is made depending on the subject availability and the pathology treated. The most important contribution in this field of research has brought by Stephen Finn, PhD. In his opinion, the "Therapeutic Assessment" helps people understand themselves better and find solutions to their persistent problems. It can also facilitate positive changes in clients.

Three cases from current practice were selected to illustrate the role of the MMPI-2 in psychotherapy: an invalid and uninterpretable MMPI-2 personality report (male, 39-years-old, mixed anxiety-depressive disorder), a MMPI-2 personality report with tendency of minimizing of the mental health difficulties (male, 23-years-old, adjustment disorder) and the other with tendency to maximize of the current psychological functioning (female, 19-years-old, panic attacks). This diagnostic intervention reset therapy sessions both quantitatively and qualitatively. The number of therapy sessions was reduced and patients better understood their behaviors and reactions to life events. The role that MMPI-2 personality report plays in cognitive behavioural therapy is undeniable.

The results converge to the introduction of MMPI-2 in the psychotherapy as a form of self-knowledge. Revealing personality structures through a scientifically validated tool will help the patient to improve the quality of life.

## P9.5.17

### Paris 1789-1793: Political Chaos, Social and Individual Resiliency

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**Objective:** To analyze and describe factors that contributed to social and psychological resiliency in the face of the political chaos of the French Revolution and Terror. Following wave after wave of political turnabouts and power shifts one man, Robespierre, was able to stay in power long enough to preside over the beheading of thousands of citizens per day in Paris before he, himself, was put to death by the falling blade at La Place de la Concorde.

**Method:** This study uses psychological analysis of historical and literary sources describing the trauma of life in a society where detention and death became the politically supported everyday reality. During The Terror, anyone could by a word give up for arrest friend, foe, acquaintance or total stranger, with a high probability of guaranteeing that person's execution. Every level of society was affected most notably the clergy and those whose names were graced by the fatal "de", the sign of noble descent. During the long years of the Bourbon monarchy, this aristocracy had developed a social culture that revolved around the salons. These gatherings at the homes of the elite had become the focal point of intrigue, creativity, fashion where the psychology of the individual met face to face with established dictates of the social order. It is remarkable that not only individuals but also the salon society itself survived the devastating sweep of The Terror.

**Results:** When the Revolution and The Terror swept over the aristocratic salons of Paris, in a demonstration of social and individual resiliency, the salons and many of their members survived. This presentation identifies and presents resilient psychological and social reactions to political terror within the cultural context using historical and fictional documentation with visual portrayals of places, people and events.

**Conclusion:** The same factors that generate traumatic conditions in society today created the social and psychological effects of the French Revolution and Terror. Under such conditions, certain surviving social institutions and individuals will overcome traumatic social and psychological traumatic sequelae through identifiable resilient strategies.

## P9.5.18

### Cognitive Models Predicting Social Worry Throughout Development

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Social worry (SW) is the persistent thinking about the discrepancy between one's imagined state and a desired standard of performance. SW may lead to social withdrawal, a risk factor for social anxiety.

**Objective:** We aimed to explore developmental differences in SW between young adolescents (YA; 13-14 y.o.), older adolescents (OA; 15-17 y.o.) and college adults (CA; 18-28 y.o.).

**Method:** We assessed frequency of SW thoughts, rumination, and ability to control thoughts (CT) with three self-report measures.

**Results:** Multiple regression analyses performed to explore differences in SW scores showed that predictors explained 14% of the variance in YA ( $R^2 = .14$ ,  $F(2,43)=3.52$ ,  $p<.05$ ), 28% of the variance in OA ( $R^2 = .28$ ,  $F(2,59)=11.42$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and 33% of the variance in CA ( $R^2 = .33$ ,  $F(2,208)=51.41$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Rumination predicted SW scores for all three groups; in YA:  $\beta = .36$ ,  $t(41)=2.5$ ,  $p<.05$ , in OA:  $\beta = .36$ ,  $t(57)=3.24$ ,  $p<.01$ , and in CA:  $\beta = .20$ ,  $t(206)=3.23$ ,  $p=.001$ . Meanwhile, CT predicted SW in only the two older groups; in OA:  $\beta = -.41$ ,  $t(57)=-3.7$ ,  $p=.001$  and in CA:  $\beta = -.48$ ,  $t(206)=-7.98$ ,  $p<.001$ .

**Conclusion:** Our model suggests that rumination supports SW, probably by promoting irrational cognitions that prevent the elaboration of flexible thoughts needed for social adaption. The fact that CT was significant only in the two older groups may suggest a slower maturation of this process. Thus, SW may be managed by teaching cognitive strategies in the two older groups, while YA may benefit from more behavioral interventions.

## P9.5.19

### Processes of collective mindfulness in non-HRO - through the lens of executives and leaders

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**Objectives:** In recent years, research on (social) processes of collective mindfulness in high reliability organizations has grown rapidly. Collective mindfulness enables the organizational system through specific action- and communicational patterns to concentrate on failures, be sensitive to operations, to reject simple interpretations, commit to resilience and respect situational expertise. This study examines whether the concept of collective mindfulness exists in non-HRO's, how it's revealed in this specific context and why organizations pursue mindful organizing in the absence of explicit threats.

**Method:** Semi-structured interviews with leaders and executives in small and medium-sized enterprises across different sectors have been used to develop critical patterns of behavior and organizational structures of collective mindfulness in non-HROs. A variety of qualitative (e.g. explicating content analysis of recorded communication) and quantitative measures were used to find universal and sector-independent categories of collective mindfulness.

**Results:** The study revealed mixed results. Some findings overlapped with recent research in the field of HRO, some didn't align in previous findings.

**Conclusion:** Promising theoretical and practical implications for future quantitative research on collective mindfulness in non-HRO are discussed to enrich this emerging domain.

## P9.5.20

### The Austrian Care Leaver Study: What factors contribute to socioeconomic outcomes, physical and mental health in young people leaving residential care?

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**Objectives:** Recent research provide evidence for poor socioeconomic and health-related outcomes of young people's transitions from residential care to independent living. Yet resilience and risk factors promoting a successful transition remain largely unexplored. In addition, no study to date addressed the socioeconomic and health-related outcomes of care leavers in Austria. This paper presents the research strategy from a new statewide study of educational outcomes for young people leaving residential care in Austria. Residential care services are defined as all agencies offering an out of home care to children and young people.

**Methods:** Our research strategy used established measures of physical and mental health as well as financial deprivation, employment and education as key outcome indicators. Measuring instruments were selected in line with the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey (EU-SILC), which collects microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions in the European Union, including for Austria. We used additional scales to assess past traumatic experiences, available resources and detailed data of the residential care conditions. The contact data of a representative sample was collected with support of the largest residential care services in Austria. All subjects (n=1,300) were contacted personally by the residential care services.

For data analysis, two steps were provided: (a) first, we will compare the key outcome indicators of the care leaver sample with the statewide data from EU-SILC for Austria to determine disadvantages for care leavers in the key outcome indicators mentioned above, (b) second we use structural equation modeling to determine how socioeconomic background, residential care characteristics, traumatic experiences and available resources determine actual educational and employment outcomes.

**Results/Conclusion:** Strengths and weaknesses of the research strategy are discussed.

## P9.5.21

### Comparison of psychological and anthropometric variables in minors from an Obesity Clinic and Pediatric Consultation.

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Obesity is considered a serious public health problem, highlighting Mexico, occupying the first place in the world in minors. Timely evaluation by health professionals plays an important role in preventing the progression of the disease and its consequences. The difficulties to lose weight and/or maintain it are not only caused by poor diet and sedentary lifestyle but also related to high levels of anxiety, depression and low self-esteem, which is why psychological intervention is relevant.

**Objectives:** To determine the difference in psychological and anthropometric variables in children and adolescents of an Obesity Clinic compared to overweight and obese patients who only attended a pediatric consultation.

**Method:** a quasi-experimental investigation was carried out on 117 patients aged 8 to 16 from a public hospital in Monterrey, Mexico, where it was compared the levels of self-esteem, anxiety and depression, Body Mass Index, waist circumference, eating habits and of physical activity/exercise of patients at an Obesity Clinic where endocrinology and nutrition services were offered compared to overweight and obese patients who only attended Pediatric Consultation; this research was approved by the ethics committee of the hospital.

**Results:** The relevant outcome analyzes are currently under way.

**Conclusion:** it is important to carry out more research on this subject in order to implement effective and efficient comprehensive programs to positively impact this type of population as well improve the service in the existing Obesity Clinics and to create even more in the public sector with multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary attention, so it will be a crucial challenge in the future for the country.

## P9.5.22

### The Cultural Issues of Counseling Process: Art Therapy for Taiwan Aging Group

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Population aging has addressed challenges to our society, the collaboration of different profession were needed to work together towards aging issue. From community psychology perspective, to assist aging group to age successfully was the key prevention task. This research aims to figure out the specific cultural needs and considerations of aging group in Taiwan context via conducting art therapy group counseling. Participatory Action Research (PAR) was being used in this research meanwhile it allowed researcher go under the practicum field in order to observe and find out aging group culture via the process of conducting art therapy group counseling. Researcher planned, conducted and participated in the art therapy group and this art therapy group consisted of 1 admin supervisor, 1 art therapy group leader, 5 coordinators and 17 participants. Research data was collected through interview of coordinators, admin supervisor and the feedbacks from participants. Besides, the observation of each group therapy session was recorded by group counselor (researcher). The research results had shown that (1) the therapeutic factors used on aging group in Taiwan context were different from western culture; (2) Traditional Chinese culture had strong impact on the art creation process of aging group; (3) The defense mechanism of the aging group has its specific characteristics.

KEYWORDS: Art Therapy, Culture, Aging, Taiwan

## Session 9.6: Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

### P9.6.01

#### **Asymmetrical interactions between grouping principles in touch:**

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Perceptual grouping is a particular kind of organization that can be roughly defined as the tendency to perceive certain elements of the perceptual field as belonging to the same object more strongly than others (Wagemans et al. 2012). Previous research has showed that both, proximity and texture similarity influence haptic perceptual organization. Moreover, haptic grouping based on proximity seems to be faster and more accurate than grouping by texture similarity. However, it is not clear whether this advantage results in an asymmetrical interaction when both grouping principles act conjointly, as occurs in vision. In two experiments, we aim to investigate this interaction in the touch using two modifications of the repetition discrimination task designed by Palmer and Beck (2007). In Experiment 1, the participants responded whether the repeated textures (similarity grouping) are smooth or rough under different proximity conditions. In Experiment 2, the participants indicated which of two proximity grouped patterns have more elements under different similarity conditions. A unifactorial within subjects design was used, resulting in three different conditions: cooperative, competitive and neutral. Response times and error rates differ in competitive condition relative to cooperative condition, especially when spatial proximity changes. Brain dynamics showed differences in both power and duration of alpha band suppression across a widely distributed parieto-central network.

### P9.6.02

#### **Aging, Hemispheric Differentiation And Cognitive Styles**

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**Objectives:** Modification of hemispheric lateralization is reported in aging. Dependence/Independence (D/I) cognitive style is considered related to hemispheric differentiation. This study will investigate the change of hemispheric differentiation and cognitive style in aging.

**Method:** Sixty subjects (30 young -YG, and 30 senior -SG) were recruited. All participants were submitted to a neuropsychological battery and to the Embedded Figure Test (EFT). L/R hand performances were evaluated with a Tactile Recognition Task (TRT). The hypothesis is that in the TRT there would be difference between left/right hand performances between age groups and D/I groups.

**Results:** ANOVA for repeated measures showed significant difference between age groups and between L/R hands in the percentage of correct answers of EFT as well as TRT. No difference between L/R hands was showed in SG, but in the YG. We divided the sample in two groups according to EFT scores (Dependent / Independent). Analysis showed significant differences in the groups, interaction hand by group and a significant difference in the Field Independent subjects between L/R hands.

**Conclusion:** These results seem to indicate that not only the hemispheric differentiation but the cognitive style too, change with age. More study have to be performed in order to investigate the modification of cognitive style in aging and the relationship between hemispheric differentiation and cognitive style in aging.

## P9.6.04

### Carewear: implementation of wearable technology in mental health care

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**Objectives:** Recently, there has been a strong increase in the application of wearable technology in medicine and research. Although wearables also have large potential for mental health care, current applications are limited. This is due to both the lack of cognitive behavioral expertise in technological companies as well as a lack of technological know-how in mental health care. Wearables can collect reliable, continuous, and ecologically valid physiological data that can inform on both vulnerability factors and the process of recovery in mental disorders. Two mental disorders that are highly prevalent, have a large impact on psycho-emotional wellbeing, and are associated with societal and economical costs are burnout and depression. The Carewear project wants to combine technological know-how with psychological expertise to enrich current employment assistance programs and the treatment of depression with the implementation of wearable technology.

**Method:** We will develop and test a software platform and accompanying clinical guidelines that allow health care professionals to use physiological data to inform on potential vulnerability factors as well the process of recovery. Two use cases will investigate the added value of this implementation of wearable technology in current protocols to prevent burnout and treat depression. Clients will be asked to wear a wristband that registers heart rate variability, skin conductance, and motor activity. Both client and professional can report on the physiological data on the platform and discuss the findings in regular consults.

**Results:** The platform is currently under development and the studies have been designed. We would like to present both the platform and research protocols at ECP 2017.

**Conclusion:** Wearable technology has large potential in the field of mental health care but there are some difficulties in practical implementation and interpretation. The Carewear project aims to overcome these problems by providing a user-friendly platform and clinical guidelines tailored to the use in mental healthcare, which will make physiological data accessible and comprehensible for both healthcare professionals and clients.

## P9.6.05

### Hemodynamic Correlates of Visuomotor Adaptation Processes to Linear and Circular Rotation Tasks: an fNIRS Study

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**Objectives:** The current study, supported by TUBITAK (114K213), utilized functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) to investigate the underlying neural mechanisms of adaptation processes to a novel visuomotor rotation task.

**Method:** In addition to traditional linear visuomotor mapping rule previously encountered in literature, in this study, a circular (non-linear) visuomotor mapping rule was created and presented via a custom stimulus program developed with Unity game engine. The sampling of the study consisted of 43 college students all of whom were right-handed, healthy and non-smoking individuals. The motor task required participants to move from a starting point with a computer mouse and to hit fifteen targets located around an imaginary circle. The manipulation was employed on the mouse's trajectory with an angle of 45 degrees. In circular condition, unlike linear condition, straight movements resulted in circular tracks. Participants completed a baseline trial with no rotation before they continued to either linear or circular trials, each consisting of five consecutive laps around the circle.

**Results and Conclusion:** Trial completion length across five trials indicated task-related expertise development, correlating with decreased movement error and increased precision. A channel-wise



multilevel mixed model analysis conducted on data points for each participant's consecutive measurements revealed significant oxygenated hemoglobin change in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex during visuomotor adaptation process.

## P9.6.07

### Proposing and Testing a Unified JavaScript Framework for Online Research

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Online-based research has recently gained increasing attention from various fields of research in the cognitive sciences. New possibilities such as online crowdsourcing (Amazon Mechanical Turk), open data repositories (Open Science Framework), and online analysis (Ipython notebook) offer rich possibilities to improve, validate, and speed up research. However, until today there is no cross-platform integration of these subsystems. Furthermore, implementation of online studies still suffers from the complex implementation (server infrastructure, database programming, security considerations etc.). Here we present LabVanced, a JavaScript framework that constitutes methodological innovation by combining three essential aspects for online research. With our framework studies can be implemented in an intuitive graphical user interface without programming. Second, the framework takes care about participant recruitment and third, it outlines options for data visualizations and statistical analysis. Additionally, the framework can be used for sharing not only the recorded data, but also the study design and the analysis. To demonstrate the functionality of the system we present the results of a cross-cultural spatial navigation study that was conducted with our system. In summary, we introduce a new powerful JavaScript framework for improving and accelerating online research.

## P9.6.09

### Perceptual Inhibition In Children: Convergent And Clinical Validity Of A Computerized Conjunction Visual Search Task

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Inhibition is one of the main Executive Functions, due to its fundamental role in cognitive and social development.

**Objectives.** This paper aims to develop two validation studies: (1) to evaluate the convergent validity criteria of a computerized Conjunction Visual Search Task (CVST), and (2) to analyze the clinical validity of the same task.

**Methods.** In study 1, 41 children ( $M_{Age} = 8.49$ ;  $SD = 1.47$ ) were intentionally selected from a school in Mar del Plata (Argentina). The instruments were the CVST of the TAC (*Tareas de Autorregulación Cognitiva*), and Keys and Search of Symbols of the Wechsler Scale. The Study 2 analyzes the differences between children with and without ADHD diagnosis, and seeks to establish those variables with greater discriminant power. A sample of 49 children between 6 and 12 years of age, assigned to two groups: Clinical (ADHD combined subtype), consisting of children belonging to specialized centers in Barcelona, Spain ( $n = 19$ ;  $M_{Age} = 9.84$ ;  $SD = 1.83$ ), and Control of an incidental sample without pathology ( $n = 30$ ;  $M_{Age} = 10.27$ ;  $SD = 0.83$ ).

**Results.** Statistically significant association ( $\chi^2 = 7.18$ ,  $p = .02$ ) between performance on the task of VST and Search of Symbols of the WISC were found. The performance showed significant differences between the two groups ( $\Lambda$  by Wilks = .158,  $p < .001$ ; AUC = .706,  $p < .05$ ), for the average TR of 32 distracters.

**Conclusion.** The CVST presents solid indexes of convergent and clinical validity that make it a valid instrument for the measurement of the perceptual inhibition.