



15th European Congress of Psychology

Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 11-14 July 2017

Abstract book

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Session 1

Session 1.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

P1.1.01

The effect of group psycho-educational program on quality of life in families of patients with Schizophrenia

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Objectives& Background: Schizophrenia disorders related behaviors are imposed on family members and influence the family's mental atmosphere and level of quality of life. Therefore, the researchers decided to study the effect of group psycho-educational program on the quality of life in families of patients with Schizophrenia disorders.

Materials and Methods: This is a two-group interventional study conducted on 32 members of families of the patients with Schizophrenia disorders selected through random sampling. A group psycho-educational program was conducted in ten 90-min sessions (twice a week) for the study group. (World Health Organization's Quality of Life-BREF WHOQOL-BREF) questionnaire was adopted in the study and was filled before, immediately after, and 1 month after the intervention.

Results: Independent *t*-test showed a significant difference in the scores of quality of life in the domains of mental health, social communications, and environmental health, immediately after and 1 month after intervention in the study group compared to the control group. Repeated measure analysis of variance showed a significant increase in the mean scores of quality of life in the study group.

Conclusions: The results showed that the impact of group psycho-educational program is observed in the prevention of reduction in quality of life and its promotion in the families of patients with Schizophrenia disorders.

Key words: Schizophrenia disorders, group psychotherapy, Iran, quality of life, relatives

P1.1.02

Chinese managers' views on cooperating with Tanzanian employees in a Chinese organisation in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania

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Background: During the past decades many Chinese organisations have invested in African countries and Chinese managers have migrated to work in African contexts.

Objective: This presentation aims at presenting views of Chinese managers cooperating with Tanzanian employees in a selected Chinese organisation based in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Theories: The study uses theories on intercultural and international cooperation and leadership, including African and Chinese leadership theories and their adaptations in daily international cooperation.

Methodology: The study is anchored in a hermeneutic phenomenological research design. Interviews were conducted in Mandarin and English and transcribed verbatim. Observations were captured in field notes. Data was analysed through content analysis.

Findings: Findings show that Chinese managers experience challenges with Tanzanian employees with regard to organisational strategy implementation, decision-making processes as well as management, leadership concepts and cooperation, value sets, language and miscommunication.

Conclusions: Conclusions are drawn and recommendations for future research and practice are given.

P1.1.03

Gender differences in aspect of psychological well-being among patients diagnosed with HIV

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The aim of this study was to determine whether men and women differ with regard to aspect of psychological well-being. We investigated gender differences in the dimensions of the illness perceptions among HIV infected patients during antiretroviral treatment in a setting in Ukraine, assessing demographic and psychological factors such the future expectation as a marker of psychic well-being. We conducted a cohort study involving HIV infected patients six month after starting antiretroviral treatment (ART). The participants completed Illness Perception Questionnaire-R HIV that measures their experiences of HIV symptoms, emotional response and beliefs about antiretroviral treatment. Gender differences were assessed using two-independent-samples t-test. Of 47 patients recruited in this study, 49.0% were females. The mean for male was 37.29 (SD = 5.50) years old compared to 34.48 (SD = 6.34) for females. Men considered the course of their HIV infection true significantly more cyclical and scored higher the number of HIV-related symptoms ($M = 8.13$, $SD = 6.22$, $t(95) = 2.05$, $p < .05$). Women were significantly more optimistic about the future expectation. Men and women react differently to HIV-infection under antiretroviral therapy. Whilst no significant differences could be proved in the illness representations with regard to beliefs about personnel and treatment control of illness progression, emotional representations, consequences, significant differences could be ascertained among the male trial subjects with regard to HIV-related symptoms and expectations about the future. Gender differences in HIV-related perceptions underscore the importance of gender-specific intervention efforts to prevent the spread of HIV in Ukraine.

P1.1.04

The religious function in changing time: hostility towards religion and integration of the Other

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This age is characterized by civil war, mass uprisings, and an increasing feeling that life has no meaning. The inner equilibrium is lost leading either to an excess of rationality or to fundamentalism. In both cases, we lose sight of the ethics. It's clear that we are tackling global change and how we are going to deal it depend our future.

It seems that divine, rejected since Enlightenment, break through out of control and rigidly and overly linked with the Unmalleable Law, the Sharia without mercy, the Old Testament Patriarchal God. The post-Enlightenment critique of religion has repeatedly maintained that religion is a cause of violence and in this way, it has fueled hostility towards religions.

The aim of my paper is trying to demonstrate, using Jungian theorization, the importance of retaining, regaining or creating ex-novo a functional relationship between consciousness and the unconscious, a functional Ego-Self axis, recovering a religious function that is different from religions and that is particularly important in an age of crisis like the present one, where the domination of rationalistic and hedonistic aspects estrange us from our inner center, and this is an ethic task.

This is the way to welcome the other like a brother: "[the men] can only discover himself when he is deeply and unconditionally related to some, and generally related to a great many, individuals with whom he has a chance to compare, and from whom he is able to discriminate himself." (C.G. Jung).

P1.1.05

Factors associated with a sense of well-being in old age (3)-Comparative study by qualitative analysis of the life stories of elderly Japanese men and women-

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This study examined the factors associated with a sense of well-being among elderly individuals and identified the contributors to good health and longevity by analyzing the life stories of five women aged 71-88, and five men aged 71-81 in Japanese.

Japan is a super-aging society, and it has been regarded that more than 80% of elderly individuals will be in good health in the near future. Therefore good health and longevity are not the only important matter related to aging, but it is also important that we can experience a sense of well-being in old age.

In this study, the life stories of the co-operators were elicited using semi-structured interviews. According to the results, there were some differences and common features in the talking style about a sense of well-being between men and women. For example the relationship with own family was the most important for elderly women, and they emphasized their present happiness rather than their past crisis. On the other hand, for elderly men, the experience of their work influenced on a sense of well-being hardly. For all co-operators, happiness was seemed not to be pursued, but given by something grate, and they were grateful for it. And they didn't fear their own death.

We concluded that these data was reflected by Japanese culture distinctively.

P1.1.06

Prostate cancer survivorship: The lived experiences of a black faith community in South Africa.

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Background: Religion is becoming more widely acknowledged as one of the strategies to cope with cancer. Religious beliefs and practices may be beneficial considering the life-threatening nature of the disease.

Objectives: the objective of the study was to explore the lived experiences of a group of prostate cancer survivors from a black faith community in South Africa

Methods: A hermeneutic phenomenological design was used. Data was collected through in-depth, semi-structured, individual interviews with 20 elderly black South African prostate cancer survivors attending treatment at Polokwane Provincial Hospital, Limpopo Province. Data was analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Results: The results reveal high level of religious coping practices amongst most participants in the study.

Conclusion: Prostate cancer survivors of African descent frequently rely on their spiritual beliefs to derive meaning during their illness experience and survivorship. The results of this investigation provide preliminary information to healthcare practitioners on the importance of spirituality/religion on prostate cancer survivorship.

P1.1.09

Acculturation strategies and work-related attitudes in emigration

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Objectives: Globalization and open borders in Europe has led to an increased migration of the workforce in European countries. In many cases people migrate to the country with a different dominant culture than their own. Previous research had shown that different acculturation strategies can have different implications for immigrants' well-being. Yet, relatively few studies have investigated how acculturation strategies of migrant workers relate to their attitudes towards work and organization. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between immigrants' acculturation strategies and their work-related attitudes.

Method: 487 Lithuanian migrant workers in various European countries participated in this cross-sectional study. Three acculturation strategies, general job satisfaction and organizational commitment were assessed by self-reported scales.

Results: Results showed that higher levels of assimilation significantly predicted higher job satisfaction and affective commitment. And higher levels of integration predicted higher continuance commitment. On the other hand, higher levels of separation significantly predicted lower job satisfaction and affective commitment, and higher continuance commitment. None of acculturation strategies significantly predicted normative commitment.

Conclusion: Assimilation is more positively and separatism - more negatively related to immigrants' work-related attitudes. The acculturation strategies of immigrant employees may be an important factor for HR specialists to consider when making HRM decisions.

P1.1.10

The Features of Self-Perception on Normality for College Students –With the Notification to Their Life Experience–

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Background: The word normal (in Japanese; “*futsu*”) is frequently used in daily life, but the concept of normality involves equivocal meanings deriving from the context (Sano, Kuroishi, Ikui, 2013). Based on the research on breast cancer patients, Denford, et al.(2011) classified the concept of normality into following four categories: appearance, behavior, reconstructing normality, and health, while they also mentioned the meaning of normality is largely differing among individuals. In the clinical context in Japan, clients tend to feel themselves as not normal, and the word normal is generally mentioned in a negative context. The concept of normality for clients are associated with negative emotion, such as anxiety or irritability, and deeply connected to maladaptation (Ikui, Sano, Kuroishi, 2012). Also, the recognition of normality for clients are linked to chief complaints. (Ikui, 2016). However, the meaning of normality for non-clinical group, which is usually not in awareness, seems not to be clear yet. Therefore, it is worth examining the features of self-perception on normality of non-clinical people to understand the link between the concept of normality and their life experience.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to collect the life experiences around self-perception on normality from non-clinical people.

Method: A total of 105 episodes extracted from 19 semi-structured interviews with female college students in Japan, were analyzed using thematic analysis (age M : 20.5).

Results: Eight themes emerged from the data. The experiences of being normal with sense of security, are categorized to being understood by others, sharing common value with someone, feeling universality, and recognizing herself healthy. In contrast, the experiences of being not normal, which wounds the interviewees, is linked to not being understood by others, not being able to do something normally, being negated by others, and being alienated by majority.

Conclusion: Among interviewees, their features of self-perception on normality are associated with the experience of being accepted / not accepted by other. They suggest the important factor to further examination of the relationship between normality and adaptation to the environment.

P1.1.11

Links Between Social Competence and School Adjustment at the 1st and 2nd Grades of Elementary School

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Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to assess significance of social competence at the beginning of elementary school for school adjustment indicators in the 1st and 2nd grade.

Method: A measure of social competence included subscales for interpersonal social competence and learning related social competence. School adjustment was assessed using measures for academic achievement, popularity in class, student-teacher relationship, school anxiety, involvement in bullying, and learning motivation. Subjects were 403 children attending 14 schools in Kaunas, Lithuania.

Results: Results of structural equation modeling revealed that learning-related social competence in the 1st grade showed moderate relationships with academic achievement and weak relationship with student-teacher relationship conflict, general anxiety, involvement in bullying, and popularity in class in the 2nd grade. Interpersonal social competence had moderate links to student-teacher closeness and social anxiety, as well as weak links to student-teacher relationship conflict, general anxiety, and popularity in class. None of the aspects of social competence had any significant links to learning motivation.

Conclusion: These results indicate that differences in social competence at the beginning of the 1st grade seem to persist and affect adjustment at least through the 2nd grade.

P1.1.12

Love and Hate Motivational Vectors and Intimate Partner Homicides

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Love and hate are conceptualized as interdependent motivational vectors with positive/negative orientation toward their "objects". The model assumes: (1) love and hate have a motivational potential identified by strength, orientation and duration; 2) the love and hate processes have a dialectical structure; 3) love and hate undergo reciprocal transformations - love can turn into hate and hate into love; 4) the dialectical interactions love-hate, including the transformations of love into hate are associated with violent behaviors culminating with the intimate partner homicide (IPH). The study analyses big data on IPH processed in studies on various countries: Canada, EU, Asia, South Africa, UK, and USA (Beaupré, 2012; Stöckl, et al., 2013; Granath et al., 2011). The category of intimate partners refers mainly to married, common law, girlfriend/boyfriend, estranged and divorced couples. The dialectical and vectorial model of love and hate (DVLH) includes intimacy, constructive passion, commitment, concealing, destructive passion and separation and the functions of converting processes (jealousy, revenge, admiration, forgiveness), is used as a possible explanatory framework for the tragic relational shift from intimate partners love to homicide. A significant proportion (14% - 34%) of all homicides are IPH. The DVLH model attempts to explain this tragic behavior across races, genders and cultures. The relations between love and hate within the context of IPH are explored.

Key words: dialectical model of love and hate, homicides of intimate partners, intimate relational unit, motivational vectors, converting processes

P1.1.14

The use of social networking sites and relationship violence

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Online social network, and particularly Facebook has become part of our everyday life (Hampton et al., 2011) and represents a new source of couple distress (Valenzuela et al., 2014). Many researchers have identified problems related to the use of social networking sites such as jealousy, intrusive partner surveillance, and cyber infidelity (Cravens et al., 2013; Hertlein & Piercy, 2006; Fox & Warber, 2014; Muise et al., 2009; Whitty, 2005). The goal of the current study was to examine the relationships between the use of Internet and social network, and relationship violence. Our study sample consisted of 1477 Quebec French-speaking participants who completed an online questionnaire. Results indicated that using Facebook compulsively, self-disclosure on Facebook, partner complaints concerning respondent use of Facebook, and cyber infidelity are related to perpetrating and experiencing relationship violence. Individuals' behaviors on social networking sites and Internet and their consequences on couple violence and distress are discussed.

Session 1.2: Open

P1.2.01

Openness In Academic Research: Development And Content Validty Of A Questionnaire

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Individual scientists' attitudes play a key role to make research more usable. 'Openness in academic research' (OAR) is a desirable characteristic to create usable research leading to societal impact. The measurement of OAR is a complex phenomenon that may be addressed through the evaluation of researchers' attitudes towards incorporating external influences in research processes. Despite the importance of understanding how to create usable research, no instrument has been developed for measuring it. The aim of this research is to develop an instrument to measure OAR and to present the first phase of the instrument's validation (development and content validation process). A literature search on the OAR concept was performed. The theoretical foundation of the instrument was based on the five research processes suggested by Olmos-Peñuela et al. (2015) -reflection, inspiration, planning, execution and dissemination- and on two of the three-dimensional model of attitudes described by Rosenberg and Hovland (1960) -cognitive and behavioural. Ten dimensions were defined. A pull of 120 items was generated and submitted to 6 experts who evaluated items' appropriateness in 10 dimensions and considered the degree of importance. Based on their responses, 80 items were selected, refined and included in the preliminary version. Although this is a first approximation in the creation process of an AOR instrument, the lack of instruments for its evaluation justifies research's interest.

P1.2.02

Psychological Factors Associated with Adherence and Non-adherence to Chronic Medication by Patients in a Rural South African Community

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Poor adherence to treatment of chronic diseases has been found to be a big problem that affects patients globally. Reasons for poor or non-adherence to chronic medication may include forgetfulness, lack of information and a range of psychological problems, among others. In this paper, the results of a study that sought to explore the psychological factors associated with adherence and non-adherence to chronic medication in a rural community in Limpopo Province (South Africa). The Health Belief Model was used as a theoretical framework to understand factors associated with chronic patients' adherence and non-adherence behaviour. Ten adult participants (males = 1, females = 9; age range 50 to 80) were sampled and requested to participate in the study. Participants responded to a semi-structured interview. Interpretive phenomenological analysis was used to analyse the data. The study found that adults living with chronic diseases experience significant levels of psychological distress that negatively impact on their ability to manage their debilitating conditions. Some of the reasons for non-adherence included forgetfulness and perceptions about chronic medication being ineffective or poisonous. Support from family, friends and health care providers was found to play a significant role in adherence behaviour. The study further confirmed that factors affecting adherence and non-adherence are multidimensional, and may largely be dependent on the individual patient's cultural and socioeconomic situation. The study is concluded by recommending the need for more health education to encourage chronic medication adherence.

P1.2.03

Romantic Jealousy in Relation to Psychopathological Distress: Emotional and Communicative Aspects

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Jealousy is a multifaceted construct (Knobloch, Solomon, & Cruz, 2001) containing dimensions such as affect, cognitions, and reactions. While there is a limited number of studies linking jealousy with psychological disorders (e.g., Marazziti et al., 2003), some studies have pointed out constructive aspect of jealousy in relationships, along with its destructive aspect (e.g., Harris & Darby, 2010). Regarding this complexity, this study aimed to examine associations of emotional and communicative aspects of romantic jealousy with psychopathological distress. Data was collected from 366 adults who had been in a romantic relationship for at least six months. Results of a hierarchical regression analysis revealed that after controlling for age and relationship satisfaction, intense level of sadness in jealousy-evoking situations was related to psychopathological distress. Moreover, less frequent expression of feelings and thoughts directly, frequent exercise of punitive ways of communication, and coping strategies concerning denial or avoidance predicted the distress. These findings showed that similar to the intensity of sadness in the experience of jealousy, maladaptive ways of expressing oneself and coping with jealousy via denial and/or avoidance also explained psychopathological distress. Therefore, arising awareness of emotions and developing adaptive ways to communicate thoughts and feelings should be the primary goal for clients experiencing distress for romantic jealousy.

P1.2.04

Efficacy of Self-Monitoring based Play Therapy on Feeding Problems in Children with Mild Intellectual Disability

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Objectives: The Purpose of this study was evaluate the effectiveness of Self-Monitoring based Play Therapy on Feeding Problems in Children with Mild intellectual disabilities.

Methods: this study was a conducted through pretest-posttest with a control group. 20 children with intellectual disability 5-8 years were participants in this study. These participants were selected by Simple Random Sampling in two groups of examination group and control group. The experimental group received the training of Self-Monitoring based Play Therapy in 10 sessions. The data collection tools consisted the Screening Tool of Feeding Problems (STEP) (Matson & Kuhn, 2001). MONCOVA Analysis was used to analysis of data.

Results: The results showed that Self-Monitoring based Play Therapy is efficacy on Selectivity ($P=0/005$ & $F=10/660$), Skills ($P=0/002$ & $F=12/598$), Refusal ($0/009$ & $f=8/611$) and Nutrition ($P=0/014$ & $F=7/412$), but Not be efficacy on Aspiration Risk ($P=0/725$ & $F=0/128$).

Conclusions: The Self-Monitoring based Play Therapy can be causes decrease feeding problems in children with Mild intellectual disability.

P1.2.05

The dimensions of comparing with the typical users of brands among teenagers

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The material objects are an important part of self-image, because of their symbolic meaning (Belk, 1988; James, 1890), and they can be used in the process of self-construal (Wicklund & Gollwitzer, 1982). Brand products play a special role in this process (Belk, Bahn & Mayer, 1982; Sprott, Czellar, & Spangenberg, 2009), because they are constitutive seen as elements of young people's lives (Autio et al., 2016). Their lives are depicted in terms of playing with identities (Featherstone, 1991), where consumption is seen as a key arena for identity work. The action of teenagers choosing or using certain brands is interpreted as their practicing self-construal (Gianneschi, 2012).

The theory of congruence is one of the most frequently quoted theories to explain consumer behavior (Rodriguez et al., 2012). Meaning of congruence self-image with typical user's brand image is important in the process of shaping the image of the consumer (Sprott, Czellar, & Spangenberg, 2009). The aim of the study was to identify dimensions, due to the which young consumers compared with the typical brand users. The methodology of this study was based in a qualitative research with exploratory character.

The study was conducted in two stages: (1) In the qualitative study, the total number of 101 people aged between 13 and 17 ($M = 15.03$, $SD = 1.26$; 57% women) were examined by individual interview method. Used 32 category of product and 250 brands. Collected 3,622 descriptions of the typical brand users; (2) Material was minutely categorized. Based on the frequency obtained a list of adjectival attributes- used for the quantitative research on a group of 300 teenagers.

The results show that the domain of social comparison with teenagers brand user is dominated by personality traits. The high percentage of non-preferred traits in the brand image user calls for the need to include them in research into brand image, brand user image, and self-image congruence- which has so far been ignored in the literature. The resulting dimensions of comparisons: Dispositions, Temporary conditions, Social aspects. Overt characteristics.

P1.2.06

Personal and psychosocial variables to explain self-efficacy at work: testing of the model.

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This study aims to analyze the predictive power of resilience, the bases of supervisor's power and intragroup conflict on self-efficacy at work. 384 team members of private companies, mean age of 31, half married and have completed secondary school. Results from hierarchical regressions showed that in model 1, resilience explained 6,6% of dependent variable variance; in model 2, with the insertion coercion power variable, the model could explain 9,9%, which 3,8% explained by this variable. In model 3, teamwork time was added; the total explanation was 12,8% of variance, 2,4% was explained by this variable. It means that the employees' beliefs in their competencies to perform their tasks were explained by their capacity to deal with and adapt to adversities, for not being coerced by their supervisor ($B = -0,195$) and teamwork time. If the employees are coerced, their self-efficacy lowers. The results reinforce the literature data that individuals who are self-regulated and direct their actions intentionally, control their thoughts, feelings and actions, but are also affected by the context. It reassures that in specific domains such as work, labor aspects contribute to the beliefs of self-efficacy and clarify its role as a dependent variable. The results are considered interesting when the focus is on the role of coercion power, which is little researched. A larger number of studies involving this group of variable should be developed to clarify their roles.

P1.2.09

Influence of the order of original and ordinal exemplars and their numbers on the individual brainstorming performance

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Objective: This experimental research investigated the effect of the number of exemplars (3 or low vs. 6 or high idea exemplars) and order (original-ordinal order vs. ordinal-original order) on the individual brainstorming performance.

Method: The participants in the low idea exemplars were seen 3 exemplars, whereas those in the high ones were seen 6 ones before brainstorming. The participants in the original stimuli condition received some idea exemplars that were relatively rare to come up with (e.g., eye scanning systems should be used for students when entering buildings), whereas those in the ordinal one received some idea exemplars that were relatively common (e.g., there should be more restaurants, cafe, and entertainments in the Activities Building). The participants in the original-ordinal condition were led to see original exemplars first and then ordinal ones, whereas those in the ordinal-original one were led to see ordinal exemplars first and then original ones.

Results: The main effect of the order of stimuli was significant on the number of nonrepetitive ideas, $F(1, 52) = 5.61, p < .01, \eta^2 = .09$. The participants in the ordinal-original order ($M = 28.65$) generated more ideas than those did in the original-ordinal order ($M = 23.71$). However, the number of stimuli and interaction effect between the number of stimuli and the order of stimuli were not significant, $F(1, 52) = .07, p > .05$ and $F(1, 52) = .04, p > .05$, respectively.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that the provision of original exemplars towards the end of session (or second session) was beneficial to brainstormers when they get exhausted from idea generation both cognitively and motivationally.

P1.2.11

How Do Australians Who Are Blind or Have Low Vision Cope with Stigma of Disability?

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Objective: Although research focused on coping with social stigma has been increasing, no research has been found that has addressed coping with stigma among Australians who are blind or vision impaired (VI). Thus, the objectives of this study were to examine preferred coping strategies in stigma encounters and whether these strategies differed by demographic variables.

Method: Based on coping with stress models, social stigma literature and a pilot study, an online Scenario-based Coping with Stigma Survey was designed and administered to 50 VI Australians aged 18 -65 years.

Results: The result of data analysis, including descriptive statistics and Multivariate Analysis of Variables indicates that: Among 18 coping strategies, 'educating' and 'blaming the stigmatisers' were the most frequently preferred strategies and social comparison and self-blame were the least common strategies. However, these strategies varied across eight different stigmatising incidents and significant educational level differences were also evident in some of the preferred coping strategies.

Conclusion: Findings indicated the possible use of both adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies, with variation across demographic and contextual factors. The results of the study have implications for specific psychoeducation interventions, for example, improving social and communication skills of both the wider community and those who are stigmatised. Future research that concerns coping with stigma will also be enhanced by addressing the recommendations of this study.

P1.2.12

Coping Responses in Turkish Young Adults

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Objectives: Coping is cognitive and behavioral efforts in response to stressors or problems. An individual can either prefer to approach problem using direct solving ways or avoid the problem. In this study it is aimed to assess the validity of Coping Responses Inventory (CRI) (Rudolf, 2004) in Turkish young adults.

Method: Data were collected from 364 undergraduate students (86 males, 278 females) from Istanbul University. The mean age of the participants was 20.88 (SD= 3.33). For the validity study, all participants were administrated Coping Responses Inventory, Ways of Coping Inventory-WCI (Şahin ve Durak (1995), Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-EPQ (Eysenck, 1975) and Locus of Control Scale-LCS (Dağ, 2002).

Results: The internal consistency coefficients for the CRI subscales were .60, .70, .62, .75, .60, .63, .63 and .56. Significant correlations were found between subscales of CRI and WCI, EPQ and LCS. Positive correlations were found between CRI problem solving and EPQ extroversion; CRI cognitive avoidance and EPQ neuroticism and CRI emotional discharge and EPQ neuroticism (respectively $r = .26, .28, .46, p < .001$). Additionally, negative correlations were found between CRI emotional discharge and WCP self-confidence and optimism (respectively $r = -.30, -.36, p < .001$). On the other hand, positive correlations were found between CRI positive reappraisal and WCP self-confidence, optimism and seeking social support (respectively $r = .36, .40, .19 p < .001$). Results will be discussed in detail during the presentation.

Conclusion: The results showed that CRI's eight scores intercorrelated and correlated with the other scales' scores. For further researches, additional data need to be collected from different age and socioeconomic groups and clinical populations.

P1.2.13

Comparison of Baum Test and Resilience between Japan and Malaysia

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The Baum Test is a tree drawing test that was systematized by Koch (1949). It is considered to project the drawer's self-image and therefore, often used in clinical situations. We administered Baum Test and the Adolescent Resilience Scale to Japanese and Malaysian students, in order to compare the test results for the Asian region, where the research on Baum Test is still rare. The results indicated (1) commonalities in that students in both countries drew big trees, as well as differences in that Malaysian students drew thinner stems, more open trunks and crowns on apical termination than did Japanese students. Moreover, apples, cherry blossoms, and camphor trees were drawn more often by Japanese, whereas rambutans, oaks, mangoes and dipterocarps were drawn more often by Malaysians. (2) Malaysian students had higher scores for resilience than Japanese students. (3) Among the Japanese, the low resilience group more often drew hollows, whereas the high resilience group often drew the horizon. These findings showed that adolescents in both countries drew big trees. The results suggested that there were different representations for ego strength and emotional functions in Malaysia from what Koch had discussed. Therefore, there were different relationships between Baum Test and the representations of resilience depicted for each country. Further examination of Baum Test is required in Asia and the Southern Hemisphere, where it has been insufficiently investigated.

P1.2.14

Reliability and Validity of the Turkish Version of the Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Questionnaire

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Emotion regulation (ER) is a crucial issue investigating often for mental disorders. However, ER has been considered as an internal process and interpersonal side of ER has been ignored. When emotion has been considered to appear in social context, it is easily understood that ER can be exogenous and influenced by interpersonal process. In the literature only a few studies have dealt with interpersonal emotion regulation (IER), also it is seen from these studies that there are some problems as to the measurement of IER. There is only the Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (IERQ) was developed by Hofmann, Carpenter and Curtiss in 2016. In light of this information the aim of this study is to adapt IERQ and to investigate the reliability and validity of its Turkish version. Firstly IERQ was translated from English into Turkish by 3 psychologists, and translation was evaluated in terms of relevance and clarity by experts speaks both English and Turkish. Also back-translation was used. Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, Cognitive Emotion Regulation Scale, Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory and Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales were used as measurement instruments. Data collecting process is continuing. Approximately 400 adults are expected to participate in the study. IERQ is anticipated to correlate with other scales of ER at moderate level to predict some symptoms. Results of Turkish version of IERQ will be discussed and compared to the original.

P1.2.16

Influence of need for closure on performance in a consensus game.

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We focused on the need for closure, and we investigated how they affected performance a consensus game. A consensus game is one of communication game. Its purpose is to solve some problems by group discussion. In this experiment, we used the consensus game called "If you have distress in the desert?" Its task is to list 12 items in order of importance for survival. 211 students participated in this experiment. They were divided into groups of 4-6 people. They were told to list the items alone. After that, they were told to list them by discussion in the group. Then, they were asked to answer need for closure scale.

Prior to the analysis, Participants were divided into 3 types (high decisiveness and strong preference for order, strong preference for predictability, and average) by the score of need for closure scale. Moreover, they were divided into 3 groups (decisive, prefer to predictability, and average) in accordance with the ratio of members. In the analysis of game score, there was no difference in personal score, but there were difference in group's score. Result show that average groups were higher than other groups. This result indicated that the members in decisive group are more likely to be quick to arrive at a decision, but it is not always the best one. On the other hand, the members in prefer to predictability group are more likely to choose an acceptable option, but it is not always bring good result in creative problem solving.

P1.2.17

Mediating Role of Parenting Practice on Children's Temperament and Problem Behaviors in School-Aged Children in Turkey

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Understanding the process of child development requires analysis of the ongoing interactions among children's temperament and aspects of environment. Some general relations between parenting and temperament have been documented: The sociable or easy to soothe child may elicit positive parenting, whereas the irritable or withdrawing child may elicit negative parenting. Conversely, warm and responsive parenting may decrease the expression of negative emotionality in the child, and distant or inconsistent parenting may increase it. Accordingly, we examined whether parenting practices mediated the relationship between children's temperament and children's internalized and externalized problems. The research has been conducted on 600 parents with school children between the age of 6-13 years old. Data were collected using Parenting Practices Scale (PPS), Short Temperament Scale for Children and Child Behavior Check List (CBCL). Structural Equation Modeling was used for the data analysis. Findings indicated that positive parenting practices mediated the relationship between children's temperament and lower levels of externalizing and lower levels of internalizing behavior.

P1.2.18

A Mediating Perspective: A Comparison of Heterosexual and gay's Basic Needs

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This study aimed to compare heterosexual and gay individuals' basic needs based on choice theory. The research design was causal-comparative. Statistical universe was heterosexuals and gay individuals lived in Tehran. 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 Sahebi's Basic Needs questionnaire and analyzed using Mann-Whitney's U test. The results showed that both heterosexuals group and gay group were different in the fun need and freedom need ($p \leq .05$). Also, it showed that heterosexual men and gay men differed from each other in love and belonging, freedom, and fun needs. Besides, the heterosexual women and lesbians were significantly different in all the basic needs (Love and belonging, survival, power, freedom, and fun). On the other hand, A chi-square test between sexual orientation and job interest showed that gay men and lesbians were interested heavily in artistic occupations ($p \leq .05$).

Key words: Basic needs, Choice theory, Sexual orientation, Artistic occupation.

P1.2.19

The impact of experimental sleep deprivation on reflexivity

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Objectives: Getting insufficient sleep is prevalent in modern western societies and therefore a common problem since acute sleep deprivation impairs a wide range of cognitive functions. The aim of the current study was to investigate the impact of acute sleep deprivation on cognitive control functions, such as context processing (Dot Probe Expectancy Paradigm, DPX) and intention based reflexivity (IBR, NEXT Paradigm).

Method: We conducted a within subject design with twelve healthy, male adolescents (age $M = 20.50$, $SD = 1.78$), controlled for similar performance in working-memory-capacity and general intelligence. Control performance was assessed 3 consecutive times keeping a one-week interval between each session (t_1 , t_2 , t_3). Subjects underwent a controlled sleep deprivation for 24 hours before t_2 -testing. For DPX sensitivity for A-cue and X-probe was calculated. For NEXT differences between compatible and incompatible stimulus response associations were used for data analysis. **Results:** Results showed that context processing in terms of performance in DPX paradigm as well as resistance against IBR as measured by the NEXT paradigm was impaired by experimental sleep deprivation. Planned comparisons of DPX performance in different time points showed a reduced X-probe sensitivity. Furthermore, IBR in the NEXT paradigm was enhanced. **Conclusion:** Our results are discussed in terms of enhanced use of habitual S-R-memory-systems at cost of higher cognitive systems when sleep deprived.

P1.2.20

The relationship between individualism and organizational cynicism through the moderating role of organizational collectivism

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The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between individualism and organizational cynicism and whether organizational collectivism moderates this relationship. Although Turkey is defined as a collectivistic culture, individualistic values stand out among white collar employees (Imamoglu & Karakitapoglu-Aygun, 2004, Imamoglu et al., 1993). In order to test the proposed relationships among the variables, data is collected from 272 white collar employees who are working in various sectors. In line with the expectations, organizational cynicism was found to be positively correlated with individualistic value orientation ($r = .19$, $p < .01$), and negatively correlated with organizational collectivism ($r = -.36$, $p < .01$). Results of moderated regression analyses in predicting organizational cynicism revealed that both the main effects of individualism ($\beta = .43$, $p < .001$) and perceived organizational collectivism ($\beta = -.39$, $p < .001$) and their interaction effect ($\beta = .20$, $p < .05$) are significant. More specifically, when the level of perceived organizational collectivism is high, the positive relationship between individualistic orientation and organizational cynicism becomes stronger. This finding suggests that when employees with individualistic values work in organizations with contradictory values (i.e., when employees perceive their organization as collectivist) the level of organizational cynicism increases probably due to the perceived person-organization misfit. This indicates the importance of fit between personal values and organizational values.

Keyword: individualism, organizational cynicism, organizational collectivism

P1.2.22

Teachers' self-efficacy and well-being: Examining the central role of emotional processes* *This research was supported by Croatian Science Foundation (grant No. 5035)

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Teachers experience a wide variety of emotions at their workplace that need to be managed in accordance to prescribed emotional rules of teacher profession. Teachers' emotions and emotion regulation strategies arise from personal beliefs such as self-efficacy and may have an important role in forming teachers' sense of well-being. The aim of this study was to examine the mediating role of emotional labor and emotions in the relationship between self-efficacy and well-being of middle-school teachers. The study was conducted on a sample of 505 Croatian teachers ($M_{age} = 41.39$, $SD_{age} = 10.44$; 388 of them were female). Teachers filled out self-report scales measuring self-efficacy, emotional labour (deep acting and surface acting), discrete emotions towards students (joy, pride, anger, hopelessness, exhaustion) and well-being (job satisfaction, life satisfaction, positive experiences). SEM analysis revealed that emotional processes fully mediated the relationship between teachers' self-efficacy and well-being. Self-efficacy was positive predictor

of deep acting and positive emotions, and negative predictor of surface acting and negative emotions. Next, deep acting positively predicted positive emotions, while surface acting positively predicted both positive and negative emotions, and well-being. Finally, teachers who reported about experiencing more positive, and less negative emotions, also had higher level of well-being.

P1.2.24

Cognitive functions in schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder patients: A comparative study

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Schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder patients exhibit cognitive decline related to the diagnosis. However, little is known about the differences or similarities in their cognitive profile. OBJECTIVES. The aim of the study was to compare the cognitive functions of schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder patients.

METHOD. 52 participants were assessed and divided into three groups – schizophrenia (SC, n=25), schizoaffective (SA, n=13), and healthy controls (HC, n=14). The MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery was used to assess cognition. All participants signed an informed consent. Patients were identified and assessed at the National Institute of Psychiatry "Ramón de la Fuente" (INPRF) in Mexico City, Mexico. HC were similar in age and gender to both clinical groups. They were captured at universities.

RESULTS. Preliminary results showed that SC had significant lower performance in most tests when compared to HC. Significant differences between SC and HC were observed in processing speed, visual and verbal working memory, and attention tests. HC scored significantly higher in the visual working memory test when compared to both clinical groups. EA achieved middle scores between SC and HC in most tests, although no statistical differences were found.

CONCLUSION. SC patients exhibit a more pronounced cognitive decline than SA patients. SA patients achieved middle scores between HC and SC in most neuropsychological tests. SA showed a pronounced decline in visual working memory, similar to the one observed in SC patients.

P1.2.25

The mediating role of interactional justice between the quality of leader-member exchange and organizational commitment in the hotel industry

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This study investigates the mediating effect of interactional justice (IJ) between quality of leader member exchange (LMX) and organizational commitment (OC) in the hotel industry, Istanbul, Turkey.

A paper-pencil survey was conducted with the participation of non-managerial staff ($n_{\text{total}}=108$) from 4 and 5-star hotels' support and operational departments

($n_{\text{male}}=51.9\%$; $\text{mean}_{\text{age}}=27$). Principle Axis Factoring with Direct Oblimin rotation showed that; LMX scale has two factors named as "perception of exchange" and "comparison of exchange"; OC structure confirmed three-factor structure with affective, continuance and normative commitment; and IJ had one-factor structure (percentages of total variance explained were 71.5%, 54.1%, and 72.1% consequently for the overall scales). The mediating effect of IJ on the relationship between LMX and OC was statistically significant only for normative commitment. The hierarchical regression analysis showed that quality of LMX predicted normative commitment ($B=0.24$, $t=2.46$; $p=.016$); and employees' perception of interactional justice ($B=0.48$, $t=3.68$; $p=.000$) increased the coefficient of determination from 5% to 16%. Meanwhile, LMX's effect lost its significant effect ($B=-0.10$, $t=-0.79$, $p=.43$) on normative commitment.

Therefore, the results reveal that if the hotel industry underline importance of high quality LMX, perception of IJ will be positively affected and in turn normative commitment to organization will increase.

P1.2.27

Reactions To Feedback: Effects Of Feedback Sign, Self-Esteem, And Task Centrality

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The present study examined the effects of feedback sign, self-esteem, and task centrality on affective and accuracy reactions to feedback. A 2 (feedback sign) x 2 (self-esteem) x 2 (task centrality) experimental design utilized with 106 research assistants (Mean age = 27.47, SD = 2.65) as participants. They read vignettes and asked to rate how the assistant in the story would react to the feedback given by the professor. Results revealed that individuals showed more positive affective and accuracy reactions to positive feedback vignettes than negative feedback. Furthermore, individuals with high self-esteem accepted positive feedback more than low self-esteem individuals. The study also showed that task centrality affected the acceptance of feedback. Individuals tended to rate the acceptance of the feedback for central tasks more than peripheral tasks regardless of the sign. The major findings, and limitations of the study were discussed, and future suggestions were presented.

P1.2.28

Activating therapists' competence through the awareness of own body sense

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Dohsa-hou is an original Japanese psychotherapy method for relaxing physical strain and self-controlling as well as understanding and reading body language. The therapists, employed by social care centers for abused children need to master the skills or arts of Dohsa-hou not only for their career but also for the benefits of abused children that are not able to express themselves verbally. This study investigates the meanings of body sense activation for therapists employed by social care centers for abused children. The participants (57 therapists) who attended a workshop using Dohsa-hou answered a free description-style questionnaire, pre-and post-workshop to clarify whether the Dohsa-hou affected their client's understanding and provide them with a new sense of awareness about their own body. The results from the questionnaire are classified into 3 categories, namely; "the awareness of change in their own body sense" (8 descriptions), "the awareness of new discovery in their own body" (22 descriptions), and "the awareness of the relations of mind and body" (2 descriptions). These 3 categories lead to the assessment of the participants' clients, and the awareness of how they use and move their bodies (17 descriptions) which lead and reveal an approach to stress management and a communication tool for abused children. This study suggest that therapists can receive nonverbal messages which abused children convey by becoming sensitive to movement and posture of their clients, and therefore, enabling deeper understanding of their client.

P1.2.29

The Moderating Role of Emotion Regulation Strategies in the Relationship between Metacognitive Factors and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms

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Instead of emphasizing the need to effectively process traumatic memory in order to threat PTSD, the metacognitive model focuses on the mechanisms that block natural emotional processing. According to metacognitive model of PTSD (referans), metacognitive beliefs (i.e., about thinking itself) are of central importance since they can lead to styles of thinking that facilitate or impede emotional processing. Thus, it can be hypothesized that there should be an interaction between the levels of the metacognitive beliefs and emotion regulation strategies in explaining PTSD

symptomatology. With this respect, the purpose of this study is twofold: First to examine the psychometric properties of the PTSD Checklist-5 (PCL-5) in a Turkish PTSD sample; and second to examine the moderating role of emotion regulation strategies (defined as thought suppression, expressive suppression, rumination, and positive reappraisal) in the link between metacognitions and PTSD symptomatology. Two separate studies will be conducted to reach the purposes of the study. While the sample of the adaptation study will be consisted of approximately 100 PTSD patients, approximately 300 community sample will be participated in the second part of the study. Apart from examining the reliability and validity of the PCL-5 in a Turkish PTSD sample, the main interaction hypothesis of the study will be tested via hierarchical regression analysis. The results of the study will be discussed in the light of the metacognitive theory of PTSD.

P1.2.30

Just or unjust: Types of everyday injustice experiences in Germany and Russia

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Experiencing injustice in everyday life is practically inevitable and constitutes a basic life challenge. A few generations of (in)justice research defined four groups of situations people can regard as unjust: unequal distribution of outcomes, unfairness of procedures that determine outcomes, untrustworthy information, and disrespectful communication. Interestingly, cross-cultural research suggests that peoples' evaluation of situations as just or unjust varies between cultures and depends on cultural values and strengths of social norms. So, prior research has connected particularities of injustice perception with tightness, individualism and power distance (e.g. Morris & Leung, 2000).

The present research aims to compare German and Russian citizens in their everyday injustice experiences. We are currently conducting a complex study in order to find a phenomenological structure of unjust situations in Germany and Russia. We have collected over 300 autobiographical descriptions of events young Germans and Russians have faced in their lives and experienced as unjust. Collected reports are qualitatively classified by independent lay judges. The grouping data is subjected to cluster analyses. Revealed types of unjust events in two cultures are estimated by Russians and Germans regarding their severity. Results are interpreted in frame of injustice concepts, mentality and cultural differences in values system. The project is carried out under the Eurasia Pacific Uninet funded by the BMWFW.

P1.2.31

Developing an instrument for analyzing the therapeutic relationship in forensic hospitals

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According to empirical research, the relationship between therapists and their patients is mainly influenced by three aspects: the emotional attachment between therapist and patient, therapeutic aims jointly defined by therapist and patient, as well as by the contents of the therapy. There are many instruments invented to analyze the therapeutic relationship that consider these three aspects. However, most of these questionnaires concentrate on out-patient settings. Therefore, this study aimed to develop an instrument that investigates the relationship between therapists and inpatients in forensic psychiatric hospitals. For this purpose, we created a preliminary questionnaire which was completed by 117 patients of forensic and psychiatric hospitals. Performing factor analysis and calculating item characteristics, the most relevant items were extracted, thus developing the final instrument of 16 items loading on two new factors. The first factor described positive aspects like the emotional attachment, harmony, sympathy etc. while the second factor depicted negative emotions resulting from power imbalance and punishment tendencies. Item characteristics and reliabilities were very good to excellent and the questionnaire was very well able to differentiate between forensic and psychiatric patients. Finally, a very economic, reliable,

and valid instrument for the investigation of the quality of the therapeutic relationship in forensic in-patient settings was developed.

P1.2.32

Transgenerational transmission of trauma with the second generation of atomic bomb survivors

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Objectives: This study attempts to elucidate the psychosocial impact of atomic bombings on successive generations of survivors by examining the second generation of *hibakusha* (A-bomb survivors) from the perspective of transgenerational transmission of trauma. Specifically, I examine how the second generation hears parents' survivors experiences and relate with survivors.

Method: The participants were fourteen second-generation survivors (SGS) of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing. Thirteen of the SGS had grown up in Hiroshima or Nagasaki except one, who grew up a non-bombed area. Data was collected using a semi-structured interview. Data was analyzed using the modified version of grounded theory approach.

Results: Four categories were extracted as transgenerational transmission of trauma: 'Experience of hearing survivor's narrative', 'Hesitation about hearing survivor's experience', 'Dysfunctional family relationship' and 'Unconcern for parent's life as a survivor'.

Conclusion: Most SGS did not know the details of the experience of being bombed of their parents, because the A-bomb survivors avoided talking about their experience to their families. It is thought that double silence occurred in both survivor and SGS sides. Some participants had no negative influence from the first generation's trauma. This suggests that they might work through the first generation's trauma.

P1.2.36

Cultural Comparison of Solution Styles displayed in Japanese, German and Italian School Texts: Are the solution styles same in the EU?

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The purpose of this study is to examine the ways how to solve the conflicts between parents and children by statistical analyses displayed in the elementary school texts in Japan, Germany and Italy published in 2010. Though the solution styles would be different between East Asia and Europe, are they same between European north and south areas? The 92 case families in texts were analyzed by the qualitative-analysis method. The results were as follows: 1) The children displayed in Japanese texts had the tendency to avoid conflict to parents compared to the German and Italian ones. The Japanese children were expected to behave in harmony with their parents by avoidance of conflict. 2) The children's solution styles displayed in German texts had tendency to confront their parents and insist on their opinions. The German children were much more expected to solve the conflicts by keeping their claim. 3) The children's solution styles displayed in Italian texts had the same tendency with German one when they confronted their parents at the beginning of the story, but they tried to keep much more relations and compromise with their parents at the end of the story than German ones. These results indicate that the solution styles showed various tendencies even in the European Union, and the different solution styles are related to the styles of self and the value of family relations.

P1.2.37

Beauty of Breast and Cancer Screening Behavior in the Elderly Woman

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Conventional research on the medical examination for breast cancer has been done from the standpoint of anxiety for life. Does not the beauty of breast have no-relation with consultation behavior? The breast cancer prevalence of the even elderly woman is high, and the consultation rate is extremely low. The aim of this study was qualitatively to research characteristics of image of breast and medical examination for cancer in the old woman. The subject was a 70's female actively working nurse who has intimate knowledge about life-threatening cancer. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about image of breast and cancer screening 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 desires to maintain the beauty of breast, so she searched the family cancer history and the fundamental causes. This result shows the existence of another reason except life-threatening anxiety, that is, maintaining of beauty of breast. The subject is single. 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 the typical effects of beauty on consultation behavior.

P1.2.38

The Effects of Odor On Memory Retrieval and Flexibility Pathway of Brainstorming

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Despite the fact that there has been a great research interest in the brainstorming area, none of the studies has investigated the effects of odor on creative performance so far. The effects of odor and cognitive stimulation on brainstorming performance was studied in the first experiment. Data were collected (N=78) and analyzed by a 2 (Odor: Mandarin, no odor) X 2 (Stimulation: Related, unrelated) ANOVA design. The type of cognitive stimulation was manipulated by providing some facilitating words related to brainstorming problem. Odor was presented simultaneously with cue presentation and then secondly presented in the middle of the brainstorming session. Thus cognitive stimulation was triggered subsequent to odor presentation and an increase of number of generated ideas was observed. Additionally, participants in odor presentation condition generated more ideas in total and had higher flexibility score than participants in control condition. These findings discussed through odor effect on memory retrieval and associative memory. In the second experiment, there were cue words in all conditions. As distinct from the first experiment, odor was presented either before the session or in the middle of the session. Data were collected (N=45) and analyzed by a 2 (odor-before-session: mandarin, no-odor) x 2 (odor-during-session: mandarin, no-odor) ANOVA design. As a result of this experiment, participants who had odor before the session were more successful in total flexibility scores than their counterparts. These findings were explained with regard to verification of the first experiment and odor effects in the flexibility.

P1.2.39

Do you like what I like? Couples' similarities in smell and taste preferences increase with time

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Couples seem to be more or less in sync with each other in terms of various traits such as life satisfaction, values or attitudes¹. These similarities are explained by either convergence between mates over time or by non-random mating (i.e. initial concordance between partners)². This might lead to greater relationship cohesion and stability³. Here we tested whether similarities in smell and taste preferences within couples increase with the duration of their relationship, and whether they correlate with their relationship satisfaction. We examined 100 couples aged from 18 to 68 ($M=32.3\pm 12.5$) using odor and taste stimuli, the pleasantness of which was rated individually by both partners. The relationship duration predicted the average difference (inconsistency) in smell/taste preferences between partners. We found that the longer the duration of the relationship, the more alike partners tend to be in terms of both taste and smell preferences. Surprisingly, the relationship satisfaction was significantly negatively correlated with the difference in smell preferences (but not in taste preferences). Our results show that partners might indeed become more alike over time, however their higher relationship satisfaction was associated with a lower resemblance in smell preferences. As studies suggest that scent plays an important role in mating⁴, we discuss the potential reasons for our obtained results in the light of evolutionary psychology.

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P1.2.40

The Association between Personality Dimensions and Interpersonal Anger

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The current study aimed to examine the associations of the personality factors including stability, plasticity, and negative valence domains with four subtypes of interpersonal anger. The higher order factor analysis of the Big Five personality traits yielded two domains (DeYoung, Peterson, & Higgins, 2002), namely stability and plasticity. Gençöz (2000) studied personality traits in the Turkish culture and found six basic personality traits; the first five being identical with the Big Five model of personality, and the sixth dimension called as the negative valence (NV) dimension. Thus, in the present study along with the higher order dimensions of personality, as stability and plasticity, NV was also included among the possible predictors of interpersonal anger. Data was collected from 464 adult participants, and four hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to regress 4 subtypes of interpersonal anger separately. Results indicated that, revenge-related anger reactions were positively associated with stability and NV personality domains. There were also significant positive associations between passive-aggressive anger reactions and all three types of personality domains. Moreover, inward-oriented anger reactions were found to be positively associated with stability and NV, while negatively associated with plasticity; on the other hand,

careless anger reactions subtype of interpersonal anger was found to be positively associated with plasticity and negatively associated with stability domains of personality. Findings were discussed in line with the current literature.

P1.2.41

Organizations' Creative Potential In The Context Of Educational Institutions' Organizational Culture Development

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Objectives. To analyze the levels of creativity of educational institutions and their relationships with educational institutions' organizational culture.

Method. We used a specially designed "Your creative potential" questionnaire to analyze educational organizations' creative potential and Ch.Handy Organizational culture questionnaire to analyze the characteristics of organizational culture types. The sample included 306 teaching staff of secondary schools of traditional (42.5%) and innovative (57.5%) types.

Results.

1. All the components of educational organizations' creative potential, especially staff's creativity in problem solving (20.7%), were found to be at low levels of development.
2. There were positive statistically significant correlations ($r = 0.127$; $p < 0.05$) between the levels of teaching staff's creative potential and the types of educational institutions. There were statistically significant negative relationships between the levels of educational institutions' creative working environment ($r = -0.186$; $p < 0.01$), general index of educational organizations' creativity ($r = -0.200$; $p < 0.01$) and the number of staff in the organization. There were statistically significant negative relationships between the levels of creative working environment of educational institutions ($r = -0.137$; $p < 0.05$) and the locations of the educational institutions.
3. There were statistically significant positive correlations between the levels of development of teaching staff's creative potential, levels of creative working environment of educational institutions and the general index of creativity and the levels of such progressive types of organizational culture as task culture and person culture ($p < 0.01$).
4. There were statistically significant negative relationships between the levels of creative working environment of educational institutions and the general index of creativity and the levels of such conservative types of organizational culture as power culture and role culture ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion. The research findings can be helpful in developing educational organizations' creative potential and promoting the progressive types of organizational culture.

P1.2.42

The study of relationship measurements of brand attitudes using Implicit Association Test and self-assessment procedures

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Studying brand attitudes is one of the most important predictors of consumer behaviour. The aim of the study is to study the relationship of brand attitudes measurements using Implicit Association test (IAT) and self-assessment procedures. Study questions: 1. Is there a relationship between the results of measurements of brand attitudes by the IAT and self-assessment procedures? 2. Is there a relationship between the results of measurements of brand attitudes by the IAT and IAT self - concept? Method. Participants: 100, age 25-65, $Mdn = 41.8$. Brand attitude object: „Product of Latvia” and „An alternative product”. Measurements. Implicit measurements: two experimental procedures, developed on the basis of two categories IAT; explicit measurements: a specially constructed survey designed for measurements of brand attitudes and a survey, which mainly focuses on various aspects of consumer behaviour (brand selection criteria, purchase frequency)

measurements. Results. The results show that there are differences in the obtained measurements using the procedures of IAT and IAT self-concept. The results indicate that the IAT self-concept is largely related to the explicit assessments of consumer behavior.

Session 1.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

P1.3.03

Interaction Therapy for Intergenerational Trauma

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Studies indicate that secure parent-child attachment is essential to the well-being of the child. When parents are survivors of trauma, forming this bond can be extremely difficult. Parent trauma directly impacts the development of the right brain hemisphere and limbic system of the child, as these physiological structures rely on eye contact, facial expressions, and positive communication. The severity of the traumatizing events experienced during genocide and conflict and the cultural and environmental factors surrounding immigration compound the complexity of the traumatization and healing process for survivors. This program is a trauma-focused interaction based therapy for survivors and their children. The curriculum for this program includes assessment, supportive behavioral intervention, and community support. Participants will have the opportunity to attain skills and knowledge on: coping skills, life skills, parenting techniques, body and verbal communication, safe environments, and trauma symptomology. This program will facilitate a secure attachment between the parent and child; thus, breaking the cycle of intergenerational trauma. Studies have shown that when individuals have relief of their trauma symptoms they are better able to function in society.

P1.3.04

A narrative study of women's experiences of long term antidepressant use.

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Objectives: This study aimed to develop an understanding of women's experiences of taking antidepressants longer term. Of particular interest was the way in which women's experiences and perceptions of antidepressants changed or developed over time as well as their sense of agency in relationship to depression.

Design: Qualitative interview study.

Methods: Narrative interviews were conducted with 18 women aged between 25 and 65yrs who had been on Ads for at least five years. Participants responded to flyers in community centres and the university. Women were asked to speak to the initial, middle, and recent stages of antidepressant use, as well as benefits, side effects, supports and stressors during these periods.

Results / Conclusion: Preliminary analysis of the data indicated several themes regarding participants' sense of self and identity. Many women discussed increased monitoring of their presentation of self to the world given their awareness of stigma. The majority perceived antidepressants as effective once the right dose and type had been found. They had moved toward acceptance of being reliant on medication to manage their depression following unsuccessful withdrawal attempts. On the other hand, although many expressed a preference to live without medication. Further research with women who have been treating depression with alternative methods and research with diverse cultures is necessary to develop a meaningful understanding of women's experiences of antidepressants.

P1.3.05

Can cultural value affects leader-subordinate relational identity?

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The issue of how relational identity about leader-subordinate affects each other's behavior is getting attentions. We took perspective of social cognitive schema to clarify the dimensions and contents of leader-subordinate relationship. By using two dimensions of "equal/unequal" and "close/distant", the contents of the leader-subordinate relational identity (LSRI) are classified into four categories: communal affection RI (equal and close), instrumental exchange RI (equal but distant), care-repay RI (unequal but close), and authority-obedience RI (unequal and distant). Furthermore, we explored how a Chinese cultural value affects subordinate's LSRI. Social orientation (SO) is the social cultural values an individual holds in Chinese society, with four dimensions: familistic-oriented, relationship-oriented, authoritarian-oriented, and other-oriented. Using 346 employees as sample, the results of regression analysis showed: Social orientation is significantly related to subordinates' LSRI: Other-oriented is positively related to subordinate's communal affection, care-repay and authority-obedience RI; Familistic-oriented is positively related to subordinate's communal affection and care-repay RI; Relationship-oriented has significantly positive relationship with communal affection and care-repay RI; Authoritarian-oriented has significantly positive relationship with subordinate's care-repay and authority-obedience RI, Power-distance is positively related to subordinate's instrumental exchange RI. Finally, the implications of theory/ practice and limitations/future directions were also discussed.

P1.3.06

"It's a political age": Social and political awareness in psychotherapy

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We live in exceptional times. It is an era characterized by sharp shifts and turns, whose dimensions and consequences it is too early to oversee. The last decades have seen the removal of constraints and the overthrow of rules which defined human existence, it would seem, forever.

Psychotherapy, facing contemporary challenges, can take on a significant social or political role. It can assume the role of the flag-bearer of an ethics which may support every person's right to live well in conditions of basic security - both physical and mental. If this is what they want to achieve, psychotherapeutic communities will have to clarify and redefine their values - to clarify what kind of relations they want to entertain with political domains.

Even today, dichotomous views regarding psychology and politics are predominant in the psychotherapeutic community. Many psychotherapists are reluctant to have anything to do with politics or its associated therapeutic and social activities. They shy away from (and at times wholly avoid) the term wherever it concerns their work.

My presentation will focus on what distinguishes the socially responsible or politically sensitive approach to psychotherapy, and will offer some detail about practical possibilities for putting it to work. I will start off with a short presentation of some basic concepts in order to allow a first acquaintance with the professional approach I propose here. Then, I shall briefly present three practical psychosocial interventions: advocacy, outreach, and prevention. Finally I will examine conventional one-to-one therapeutic praxis from the point of view of the political contents that may arise in the course of a therapy session. I will suggest some principles and possible foci for a therapeutic conversation which touches on political material, but also material that is less obviously political. I will refer to examples taken from both my own and others' experience, with the aim to dissect the general objective of developing political-therapeutic attentiveness.

P1.3.07

Effects of Having Different Mood States on Work Performance of Leaders and Followers across Three Mood Induction Conditions

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Current study examines the relationship between mood states and work performance across three different mood manipulation conditions, assuming that affective states have an impact on performance outcomes. Three different emotions (happiness, sadness, anger) were used to see whether they will differ on influencing performance compared to great amount of existing literature worked on only two general affective states which are positive and negative. Other difference was working with different induction conditions (only leader induced, only group induced, both leader and group induced) to see whether impacts of mood states will differ across different/same mood sharing conditions as a work group. Mood induced participants were required to play a group game as work task. The dependent variable set as time it took the participants to complete the task. A two-way ANOVA results showed the main effects of mood, induction conditions and also interaction between mood and mood induction conditions were statistically significant. Sharing same mood state as a leader and followers together hampered the performance on negative mood states (even more hampered on anger induction) while sharing a positive mood (happiness) as a leader and followers together provided the best group performance. Considering only leader's mood is not sufficient to evaluate group performance. Mood of followers and different/same mood sharing conditions as a whole also should be considered for effective evaluation.

P1.3.08

The relationship between phonological awareness and the music perceiving abilities of children with reading disorder

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to find whether the ability to perceive the phonemes of children with reading disorder is related to the capacity of music perception.

Method: In this study, Phoneme Blending Test, Onset Deletion Test, Naming Nonword Test, Nonword Fluency Test, and Tone awareness Test were used to test participants' phonological awareness abilities. The exam of music perception abilities included Interval Comparison Task and Rhythm Imitation Task. A total of 48 children with dyslexia participated in the study, and the correlation between their phonological awareness and musical perceptual ability were analyzed.

Results: The results showed that the performance of children with reading disorder on Onset Deletion Test is related to the rhythm processing, and the tone perceiving performance in language is related to the pitch processing in music. It can be seen that different phonological awareness components are related to different music processing. In Mandarin Chinese the same sounds, pronounced with different tones, can refer to different things.

Conclusion: Tone awareness is emphasized by Mandarin Chinese, it is related to the perception of pitch in this study. That's the pilot finding. Thus, it could be possible that children with reading disorder can be trained for musical perception to provide their phonological awareness abilities, and improving their reading ability.

P1.3.09

Intellectual Disability and Executive Functions A case of cognitive empowerment through a training in executive functions

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The aim of this work is to briefly illustrate the excellent cognitive improvements of a 12-year-old girl with a medium cognitive impairment (**WISC III dated 2013: QIV=48; QIP=59; QIT=48**) after a two years cognitive empowerment training.

The anamnesis has been estimated to be standard: absence of problems during the pregnancy or the child birth; normal achievement of the developmental stages. We only know about an alleged episode of mental absence, not further examined. Starting from an ipsative analysis of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children III profile and the analysis of the results obtained at the language tests (Token test; Peabody; Boston; Repetition of sentences), the authors planned a cycle of speech therapy, as first direction of treatment (bi-weekly meetings for about 8 months, for 50 minutes each). The aim of the speech therapy proposed was first of all to improve the verbal area, concerning both the receptive and the expressive language area.

At the end of the speech treatment and after a year from the first assessment, her cognitive profile has been evaluated again. What it's been found is a great improvement in her cognitive abilities. The results show us a change from a medium cognitive impairment to a mild cognitive impairment (second assessment results: Wisc III: QIV=71; QIP=70; QIT=67); her language skills are almost appropriate if compared with those of children of the same age; only an important deficit in the phonological working memory still remains.

As a result of these great improvements, one year after the first training, the authors planned a second cycle of cognitive training. This training was centred on improving the executive functions, in order to promote the development of her abilities still insufficient (a six months training, with weekly meeting for about 50 minutes each).

Conclusion: After this last training, the results show a further improvement in her skills: **WISC IV (May 2016): ICV=94; IRP=67; IML=82; IVE=97; QI=80**. All her abilities are improved, not only the cognitives and scholastic ones, but also her emotional and social abilities (socialization and integration in the class group are more positive and satisfying).

P1.3.10

Cognitive Restructuring Application in Therapy: A Clinical Reality in Spanish Psychologists

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Objectives: Cognitive restructuring is one of the most used techniques in psychological therapy in different approaches. Although, the evidence of its definition, functioning, efficacy and components are still unclear. Its application implies complexity. Psychotherapists aim to achieve the higher efficacy and efficiency during the application of this technique in the clinical context. How does this inaccuracy on cognitive restructuring affect its application in everyday clinical practice? The aim of this study is to know the way in which this technique is been applied during therapy by psychologists who perform clinical practice currently in Spain. Method: Survey research with quantitative descriptive analysis. The design of this study was cross-sectional and with a non-random sampling method. A total of 320 clinical psychologists answered an ad hoc questionnaire about cognitive restructuring. Results: Cognitive restructuring is widely used by therapists of different approaches, training and experience. Besides, it is used for a great variety of psychological problems. There are significant differences between the use of this technique by expert and inexperienced psychologists. Conclusion: This is the first study that has shown how cognitive restructuring is used in everyday clinical practice in Spain. The main implications and future work lines are discussed.

P1.3.11

How to Develop R&D Managers through Internal and External Organizational Practices? An Empirical Study in Taiwan

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Objectives: While extant literature suggests that human capital can bring innovation into organizations, it is less clear as to whether it is effective for companies to develop competencies for the R&D managers via organizational practices such as professional training, empowerment, and job assignment. Moreover, few past studies have taken a close look at the R&D competency profiles in Taiwan's high-tech industries.

Method: We first interviewed several senior R&D managers and obtained seven R&D capabilities that can be further categorized into three competencies: (1) the "professional knowledge and skill (PKS)" competency; (2) the "cross-functional knowledge transformation (CKT)" competency; and (3) the "resource integration and innovation (RII)" competency. Moreover, we examined whether internal (professional training, empowerment, team management, and job assignment) and external (developing relationship with customers) organizational practices would predict these competencies based on data from 119 R&D managers and their immediate supervisors (26 senior managers in total) from 14 companies in Taiwan.

Results: Results showed that professional training was positively related to all three competencies; and empowerment was positively related to the PKS and CKT competencies. In addition, developing relationship with customers was positively related to two specific capabilities, namely, knowledge management and innovation facilitation.

Conclusion: Our results suggested that organizations should adopt a systematic approach to develop R&D managers, with particular emphasis on providing managers more opportunities in professional training, empowerment, and developing relationship with customers.

P1.3.12

Caregiver's psychological status in a household with multiple disabilities relative. Autors: B.M. Caniglia , V.Costanzo, G. Zitelli

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INTRODUCE: Many studies have focused on the importance of informal care performed by caregiver and the effect on their quality of life generated by a constant contact with a congenital disease's relative.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The aim of this present study is to analyse caregiver's strengths and weaknesses (35 people, who live normally with the disability of a family member, approximately by 25-35 years); this research it was conducted among caregivers assisted of C.S.R. (Sicilian Union of Rehabilitation Centres), in the aim to build an approach able to understanding, treat and "cure" the suffering of caregivers; to improve their quality of life.

Being able to have a mapping of needs, it was conducted a pilot study starting by ICF (environmental factor) and giving tools like: CBI, ADL, IADL, CIRS and indicators like period and severity of disability.

RESULTS: by the first results emerge a correlation between the severity of disability and CBI high scores relating information about time factor and evolutive factor, in the study emerged a high percentage of depressive state in the caregiver , need of support and creation of an adequate social network; also is noted that one of the critical reasons for caregiver's stress is the acceptance lack of member family's disability, refusing the real problem and making dysfunctional communication.

CONCLUSION: Following the research is designed an intervention of community network to improve resources and to improve the quality of life.

P1.3.14

Psychological capital, subjective well-being, job satisfaction and general health among call centre agents

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This study's aimed was to identify the role of demographic variables on levels of psychological capital; the relationship between psychological capital, subjective well-being, job satisfaction and general health; and the predictive role of psychological capital on selected work related outcomes. This cross-sectional study purposefully sampled 169 (female= 71%) call centre agents in three call centres in Durban, South Africa. The agents completed following self administered instruments: the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ), the Orientation to Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ), the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). results showed that neither gender nor age played a role in determining levels of psychological capital statistically significant relationships exists between psychological capital and: subjective well-being, job satisfaction and general health. Lastly, psychological capital predicted subjective well-being, job satisfaction and general health. Psychological capital plays a significant role in organisational outcomes such as subjective well-being, job satisfaction and general health and management are encouraged to consider developing interventions that will target psychological capital levels of the call centre agents for the creation of psychological strengths that can evoke positive organisational outcomes. The significance of the holistic psychological capital construct to produce positive outcomes has been shown, contrary to any one or more of the individual sub-constructs previously demonstrated in the literature.

P1.3.16

Needs for peer approval among adolescents in urban and rural China: Links to psychosocial adjustment and perceived parenting

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Needs for peer approval (positive with increased self-worth given approval and negative with decreased self-worth given disapproval) characterize Western adolescence, while Chinese adolescents are believed to focus on academics, with little extant research on their peer orientations. We addressed this gap in a two-time study (T1=Fall, Grade 7; T2=Spring, Grade 8) among adolescents in urban (141 girls, 138 boys; mean age=12.87 years, SD=.45) vs. rural (110 girls, 175 boys; mean age=12.84, SD=.47) China. At both times, urban vs. rural adolescents did not differ in their needs for peer approval, and both reported greater positive need than negative need. Adjusting for initial functioning at T1, positive need at T1 predicted urban adolescents' enhanced self-esteem, and both urban and rural adolescents' dampened depression and anxiety at T2; negative need at T1 predicted both urban and rural adolescents' dampened life satisfaction, heightened depression and problem behavior, and urban adolescents' heightened anxiety at T2; among both urban and rural adolescents, perceived parental autonomy support (e.g., allowing children to make choices for themselves) at T1 predicted heightened positive need at T2, while perceived parental psychological control (e.g., making children feel guilty and unloved when not behaving well) at T1 predicted heightened negative need at T2. The findings show both similarities and differences in adolescents' peer orientations across sociocultural contexts.

P1.3.17

Differential Impact of Sociodemographic Variables on the Quality of Life of Menopausal Iranian Women

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Background: Menopause is a natural physiological event in women's lives that can potentially have negative effects on their quality of life (QoL).

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to explore the extent to which sociodemographic characteristics are related to QoL and to compare the QoL of Iranian women with that of women in other countries.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted using cluster sampling of 250 postmenopausal women in Hamadan in the west part of Iran in 2014. The participants were interviewed and completed questionnaires. These methods provided data on sociodemographic characteristics and menopause-specific QoL factors (vasomotor symptoms, psychosocial symptoms, physical symptoms, and sexual satisfaction). The QoL evidence was also compared with normative data from other countries. Inferential and descriptive statistics via SPSS 20.0 software were used for data analysis.

Results: The mean age of the respondents was 52.27 years (SD = 3.84). The average scores of their vasomotor, psychosocial, physical, and sexual dimensions were 3.86, 2.30, 2.44, and 1.35, respectively. Sociodemographic dimensions, such as smaller age, being married, having a lower education level, and having a higher number of children, were related to sexual symptoms. Psychosocial symptoms and physical symptoms were related to hormone replacement therapy. The QoL results did not differ from the normative data from other countries.

Conclusions: Sociodemographic dimensions were related to QoL, particularly to sexual satisfaction. The QoL results for postmenopausal Iranian women do not differ from results from other countries, suggesting that cultural factors do not influence QoL among postmenopausal Iranian women.

P1.3.18

Effect of hope therapy on the hopelessness of diabetic patients

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Objectives: In consideration of the fact that diabetes is a chronic disease, has complications and heavy costs to the individual and society as well. One of it,s complications is problems and issues related to the mood .diabetic patients more likely to have mood swings , and many of them are suffering from hopelessness . When the level of hopelessness decreases, they can resist against physical and psychological complications of diabetes more, accept the treatment better, and adapt with their situations more efficiently. This study aimed to define the efficacy of hope therapy on hopelessness among diabetic patients.

Method: This was a experimental study conducted on 38 diabetic patients referring to Ashgar Shaabani Martyr Clinic affiliated to Social security organization in Iran in 2014. The subjects were

selected based on the goals and inclusion criteria of the study and then were randomly assigned to study and control groups. Beck Hopelessness Scale was completed by both groups before, after, and 1 month after intervention. In the study group, 120-min sessions of hope therapy were held twice a week for 4 weeks. Descriptive and inferential statistical tests were adopted to analyze the data through SPSS version 19.

Results: Comparison of the results showed that hope therapy significantly decreased hopelessness in diabetic patients after intervention in the study group compared to control ($P < 0.006$).

Conclusion: The results showed that hope therapy decreased hopelessness among diabetic patients. This method is suggested to be conducted for diabetic patients.

Key words: Diabetics, group therapy, hopelessness, Iran

P1.3.19

Mental health professionals' preferences towards treatment modalities for ADHD children and adolescence in Pakistan.

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Objective: This study aims to explore, identify, patterns of use for each modalities and examine patient and parent treatment preferences and their subjective experience.

Method: So this study aims to explore identify, patterns of use for each modality, and examine patient and parent treatment preferences.

Method: A qualitative research was applied along with further literature review for a diverse and comprehensive comparison. About 15-20 Mental Health Practitioners were interviewed from different regions of Pakistan i.e. KPK, Punjab, Sindh, Federal region in order to get a representative sample and the results can be generalized for further research.

Results: The findings identified that 85 % of mental health professionals preferred medication modality, about 5% of psychiatrists adhered to neuro-feedback and 10% of mental health professionals made statements that short acting medication should be combined with other interventions such as counseling, "behavior modification programs", classroom accommodations, or education to teach students coping skills.

Conclusion: It is concluded to address gaps in knowledge base of parent and patient after simultaneously eliciting ADHD treatment perceptions. Less than ½ accesses for the treatment of ADHD due to diverse factors such as stigma experiences, and lowered self-esteem. It is further concluded that parents' and patients' willingness to use ADHD interventions and views of acceptability, effectiveness, and potential side effects associated with treatment should be considered by mental health professional. Research revealed a significant fact that Pakistani Psychiatrists are biased towards Psychologists which is highly sensitive issue while opting for behavioral or combined treatment modalities.

P1.3.20

Comparing Korea and Japan's ACT(Affective Communication Test) using Independent Simple T-Test.

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Objectives: In terms of emotion expression, Japan and Korea share several important features. As collectivist societies, harmonious relationship among in-group members is given priority to other values. Thus, in Japan and Korea, intense expression of emotion in public is regarded as immature behavior because it could hinder relational harmony in many cases. Even though they are the same collectivists, Japan and Korea are known to have a lot of differences in emotional expression.

method: This research focuses on 200 separate Korean and Japanese University students and compares them by observing similarities and differences in their ways of expressing emotions. This research is about comparing the similarities and the differences between Korean and Japanese ways of expressing their feelings by using Japanese version of ACT (Affective Communication Test) created by Ikuo Daibo.

results: We performed a series of independent-sample t-test for comparing between country and between gender on each item of ACT (Affective Communication Test). And then, we conducted a Country (Japan vs. Korea) x Gender (Male vs. Female) two-way ANOVA on each item of ACT. There was a significant interaction effect of Country x Gender on item no.13, $F(1,418)=5.26$, $p<0.05$. Therefore, we conducted a test for examination of the simple main effect. As a result, the simple main effects of gender within Japanese was significant, $F(1,418) = 12.7$, $p<0.05$. It means that Japanese male showed lower level of the body contact than Japanese female, and also lower than Korean male and female.

P1.3.21

Examination of developmental change of mothers' abuse anxiety from 6 to 24 months after birth and the factors affecting it.

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Abuse anxiety is increasing among Japanese mothers (Tanaka, 2010). "Abuse anxiety" includes 'abusive self-evaluated anxiety' and 'abusive other-evaluated anxiety', and it is suggested that this will predict abusive behavior positively (Watanabe, 2015), thus suggesting the need for parental support to decrease it. The purpose of this study was to reveal the developmental change of abuse anxiety and to examine the factors of it, in order to consider when and how to support mothers. From 6 to 24 months every six months, 25 mothers participated in this study. First, ANOVAs for both two abuse anxieties were done to investigate mean-level continuity. There were differences between 6, 12 months and 24 months only for abusive self-evaluated anxiety. Next, growth curve model was used for abusive self-evaluated anxiety to investigate the factors affecting it. The result showed that there were differences between both individuals and times significantly ($\chi^2(8)=7.77$, $p=.46$, CFI=1.00, RMSEA=.00, SRMR=.08) and the factors affecting the individual difference were "parental help" ($\beta=.37$, $SE=.15$, $p<.05$) and "children's unpredictable" ($\beta=.90$, $SE=.33$, $p<.01$) and "children's sensitivity" ($\beta=-.81$, $SE=.29$, $p<.01$). Especially in 24 months, children tend to bother mothers because of the first period of rebelliousness, so it is natural that abusive self-evaluated anxiety increases. It may be useful to educate mothers about children's development to reduce their over-expectation for their children.

P1.3.22

The Effectiveness of Positive Parenting Program in Marital Satisfaction among Mothers of Children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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The present research intends to examine the effectiveness of positive parenting program in marital satisfaction among mothers of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. The research method applied was a quasi-experimental method based on pretests and posttests administered to the control group. The participants of the research comprised mothers of children ranging in age from 4 to 12 with ADHD disorder, who were selected using available sampling procedure from two medical centers affiliated with Tehran University of Medical Sciences, and were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. Then they were trained under "group positive parenting training program" within eight sessions. In the present research, the evaluation was done using ENRICH marital satisfaction questionnaire; the collected data were analyzed through the Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), and the results indicated that positive parenting program leads to a significant increase in mothers' marital satisfaction compared with mothers in the control group. Therefore, it could be concluded that the effective role of positive parenting program in the enhancement of mothers' marital satisfaction is undeniable.

P1.3.23

Quality of life of patients with localized and advanced penile cancer

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Introduction: Quality of life (QoL) is second to survival or its prolongation the most important aim of treatment for cancer patients. The degree of QoL is an independent predictor of survival time; the higher it is, the greater the survival time. The QoL in patients with penile cancer is influenced by the partially mutilating treatment and its side effects on body integrity, urination and sexual function. The aim of the study was to evaluate QoL in patients with penile cancer.

Method: 21 patients with penile cancer were prospectively evaluated using the EORTC QLQ-C30 questionnaire. This provides information on QoL, function (physical, emotional, cognitive, social functioning and role function), symptoms (fatigue, nausea/vomiting, pain) and 6 further individual items (e.g. anorexia, insomnia).

Results: The global QoL score was 54 (Score is from 0 to 100) which corresponds to an average QoL, and was significantly below the normalized average for patients in Germany. For the functional scores the following mean scores were determined: 73 for psychological, 61 for social, 60 for emotional, 69 for cognitive functioning and 63 for role function.

Conclusion: The external genitalia are a main characteristic for sexual identification. The current trend in penile cancer treatment aims at organ preservation as much as possible in order to preserve voiding and sexual function intact as far as possible. Thus, QoL should be little impaired. However, these patients are evidently burdened with marked psychosocial problems and require early psychosocial support and intervention.

P1.3.24

CBT and Mindfulness: A promising and Curative Approach for Depression

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Depression is one of the major causes of disability worldwide. It is a condition which makes everyday task difficult for the depressed individual. Depression is a condition which not only affects the mood but also the other aspects like the self esteem, self efficacy, the way they perceive stress, problem solving skills they possess and the cognitive distortions they have all are affected. The thoughts affect the behavior and vice versa making the life difficult as the depressed person feels like he/she is trapped in this never ending loop. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is an already established treatment for depression. Due to the third wave mindfulness is adding a lot to it. Hence, a need was felt to develop a treatment which could address all the issues. The present study aims to explore the effectiveness of combined CBT and Mindfulness in the reduction of depressive symptoms as well as other associated factors like self-esteem, self-efficacy, perceived stress, social problem solving and cognitive Distortion. A pre-post research design was employed with 5 participants in both the groups. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Results revealed that combined CBT + Mindfulness was more effective in reducing the depression, perceived stress, level of cognitive Distortion and enhance Self-efficacy, self-esteem, social problem solving skills in depressed clients. Both when combined together prove to be more effective.

Session 1.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

P1.4.01

Determinants of organizational commitment in the employees of corporations

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Kazimierz Wielkie University, Bydgoszcz, Poland

Objectives: Research model was created on the basis of Meyer and Allen theory of Organizational commitment. Rousseau's concept of Psychological Contract and Seligman's wellbeing framework. The main aim of the study is the analysis of the relationship between psychological contract, sense of wellbeing at work and organizational commitment.

Method: Research on organizational commitment was conducted by the Polish Version of Meyer and Allen Organizational Commitment Scale. Psychological contract between employee and the company was diagnosed by the Polish adaptation of Psychological Contract Scale. Sense of subjective wellbeing was estimated using Polish Version of The Workplace PERMA Profiler (authors own adaptation). Data was collected from the sample of 250 employees of international corporations with location in Poland. Study group included women and men, aging between 25 and 40. Main study was conducted after interviewing the respondents to increase their willingness to participate in the research and inform about the main aim and anonymous character of the study.

Results: The results of the study are still compiled and analyzed. Based on the literature and previous research findings it is anticipated that there is a significant association between type of psychological contract and organizational commitment. Mediating role of sense of wellbeing at work is expected for that association.

Conclusions: Results of the study may provide scientific implication to human resources management. Finding determinants of organizational commitment gives an opportunity to create successful strategies to boost employees' satisfaction and reduce staff fluctuation.

P1.4.02

Performance Evaluation Management in the Public Administration: leadership perception and organizational well-being

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Objectives: The performance appraisal system (PAS) is increasingly seen as a key link between employee behaviour and an organization's performance. According with Brown (2010), organisations need to acknowledge the importance of the overall PA experience when evaluating its consequences for HRM outcomes.

Method: The aim of this study is to present the PAS of an Italian PA (PAT- Provincia Autonoma di Trento) where the classic MBO system has been merged with several indicators deriving from an ad hoc employees survey on organizational well-being and leadership perception (Rodgers, Hunter, 1991).

The survey is composed by two questionnaires: Leadership perception (XX items) and Organizational well being. The answer rate was around 68,67% (N=4497); 266 managers (belonging to three organizational levels) were evaluated.

Results: The survey results was integrated in the Management Evaluation System, weighting for a quarter of the behavioural scale already in use (representing the 40% of the total available score). Strong correlation has been founded between high appraisal managers and organizational well-being. The presentation illustrates the PAS -PAT system and the results of the two surveys.

Conclusions: Considering the limit of 360-degree feedback (Ghorpade, 2000), and the effects of performance rating (Dusterhoff et al., 2014), authors highlight the adaptations undertaken in the PAS-PAT system and the next step implementation.

P1.4.03

Ontopsychological Pedagogy and the personal and professional educational development of youth people in contemporary society

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This research is based on the theoretical constructs of the Ontopsychological School and it is studied and has practical application in the Ontopsychological Pedagogy. Considering the structure of the modern society and the challenges regarding youth formation, this qualitative-quantitative, exploratory empirical research investigated how ontopsycho logical pedagogy contributes to personal and professional education of youngsters in college education. Forty-nine young south brazilian undergraduates from a private college were studied in 2 different moments. The following tests were applied: Big Five, Längle's Existential Scale and Forma Mentis. Statistical and content analysis were performed. It was concluded that ontopsycho logical pedagogy assists on personal, existential and professional development of students, bringing positive results in psychological aspects, given the demonstrated development in their dynamics of personality. The ontopsycho logical pedagogy is evidenced as a proposal to refund education, showing paths for the construction of the protagonist man, responsible for his potential and ability to insert himself in the environment where he lives with creativity, intelligence and action, with the possibility of overall improvement of themselves and results in the social context in the scope of interpersonal and professional relationships.

P1.4.04

After a degree in Psychology: mapping the Italian scenario

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In Italy, the number of students that complete an Ms in Psychology is growing years by years with a steady increasing. At the same time, the market of work is more and more complex, precarious and exigent above all with young people. Companies require flexibility, technical skills and a great ability of adaptation. The real situation is far from the ideal representation of the psychologist as a therapist of the mind.

The paper aims at presenting the main results of a research carried out in collaboration with AlmaLaurea about the employment situation of Italian graduated in psychologists, one and five years after the degree. More specifically, the research wants to show the difference between bachelor graduated and post-graduated in the Italian Market.

The collection of data include a sample of 6.000 respondents (on a population of 6.500) based on a structured interview carried out by CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interview).

The results show important difference: if the students that complete a first level of study tend to enter earlier in the market of work, they are employed in several sectors of the market, sometimes far from the application of psychology. On the other hand, post-graduated tend to enter later and continue the path of training with specific courses in the clinical, psychoeducative area. Instead, emergences and business environment are the new fields of employability for the new generations of colleague.

P1.4.05

Spanish validation of the workplace incivility scale: a reduced and employment status invariant measure.

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Objectives. In the last few years, due to the impact of incivility on people and organizations, researchers have tried to develop a valid and comprehensive instrument able to measure such process at work. This study aims to validate the Spanish version of the reduced scale of workplace incivility. Moreover, the goal of this research is to show that the reduced scale is invariant if the employment status is considered.

Method. Based on Matthews and Ritter's (2015) reduced version of the workplace incivility scale, this study tests the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the workplace incivility scale with 407 Spanish workers. Participants worked in several sectors (e.g., trade, education, health, etc.). Their mean age was 38.73 (SD= 10.45) years old. Participants' average seniority at the current company was about 12 years (SD= 9.87).

Results. Results show a good internal consistency reliability ($\alpha = .75$). Furthermore, we analyze the correlations with other variables (propensity to leave a job, job satisfaction, and psychological well-being). Results show a good concurrent validity of the scale. Confirmatory factor analysis was carried out, showing a good fit. Also, additional analyses demonstrated that the reduced version is invariant if the employment status is considered (permanent vs temporal contract; full-time vs part-time and supervisor vs non supervisors).

Conclusion. In sum, the Spanish reduced version of the workplace incivility scale showed to have similar psychometric properties to the original one.

At a theoretical level, the study allows advancing in the field of workplace incivility, providing an invariant measure across the employment status. At a practical level, this research proposes to Human Resources Managers an easy tool for the evaluation of uncivil behaviors at the workplace.

Keywords: Workplace incivility scale, Spanish validation, Invariant measure, Reduced version, Employment status

Session 1.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

P1.5.03

Factors impacting schoolreadiness in South Africa - Stakeholders perceptions

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Background: South African legislation requires children to enter formal schooling at seven. In South Africa initiatives has been implemented by Social Welfare, Health and Education to expose children earlier to rich academic environments. The stakeholders that play a prominent role in early childhood development are teachers, caregivers and professionals. School readiness have different connotations for different stakeholders.

Objectives: This studies main aim was to develop a concept map that captures the various facilitators and barriers that impact school readiness as identified by stakeholders.

Method: The study used concept mapping to distil the perceptions of stakeholders into one matrix. Purposively selected participants including the three stakeholder groups participated in focus groups and individual interviews. Transcriptions were thematically analysed.

Results: Barriers included low SES, lack of adequate resources and lack of stimulation at home, whilst facilitators included good liaison between school and home, importance of early stimulation and a nurturing caregiver child relationship.

Conclusion: Existing understandings of school readiness must incorporate a contextual understanding of the child as well as the influence of context on role player's perceptions.

Assessments practises and policy documents do not adequately reflect these perceptions resulting in reduced understanding of the construct. A more nuanced and contextualized understanding of school readiness might foster cooperation between roleplayers.

P1.5.05

Investigating the life quality, psychosocial well-being, and lifestyle in Mothers of Children with Physical Impairment

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Introduction: the existence of exceptional children mostly imposes irreparable damages on families. The degree of families' vulnerability, particularly that of mothers, to this damage is so great that their health may be damaged seriously. Regarding the significance of this issue, the objective of the present study is to investigate the life quality, psychosocial well-being, and lifestyle in mothers of children with Physical impairment.

Method: the research method was descriptive and its design was post-hoc (casual-comparative). To do the research, from among all mothers of children with Physical impairment, 50 individuals were selected using the stratified random sampling method. Research instruments included questionnaires of life quality, psychological well-being, and lifestyle. The data were analyzed using ANOVA and employing SPSS-21.

Findings: the results indicated that there is a significant difference between life quality and lifestyle in mothers of children with Physical impairment ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: accordingly, it can be concluded that mothers with Physical impairment have better performance in psychological well-being and lifestyle than life quality. Regarding the mean scores, it can be said that mothers due to additional psychological pressure imposed by their children, are deeply influenced and damaged by the components of life quality.

Key words: mothers, Physical impairment, life quality, psychological well-being, lifestyle

P1.5.06

Resilience in Dementia Caregivers from Argentina and Mexico: Psychometric Properties of the Spanish Resilience Scale for Adults

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Objectives: Despite the unique aspects of dementia caregiving in Latino cultures and the budding research examining resilience in caregivers, there has been no attempt to validate a measure of resilience among dementia caregivers in Latin America or to examine the basic structure of resilience in this population. The purpose of the current study was to examine the psychometric properties and factor structure of the Resilience Scale for Adults (RSA) translated into Spanish in a group of dementia caregivers from Argentina ($n = 110$) and Mexico ($n = 20$). **Method:** Participants completed a one-hour survey with a psychologist including measures of resilience, optimism, sense of coherence, and demographics. **Results:** A confirmatory factor analysis suggested that the factor structure found in the original RSA validation study did not fit the current data well. An exploratory factor analysis helped eliminate poorly loading items and suggested that four of the original resilience subscales (social support, personal competence, family coherence, and social competence) transferred quite well to dementia caregivers in Latin America, although the original factor of personal structure did not. In the original validation study, personal competence was the first and largest factor, whereas in the current sample, social support was. The Spanish RSA showed acceptably high alphas at the subscale and total score levels, as well as good convergent validity. **Conclusion:** This study contributes a validated measure of resilience to be used in dementia caregivers in Latin America and has implications for understanding the basic structure of resilience in this population.

P1.5.07

Infantile Trauma And Cigarette And Marijuana Consumption In Adolescents

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The aim of this study is to verify the prevalence of infantile trauma (IT) in adolescents and its association with psychoactive substances consumption (SPAs). Participated in the study 217 adolescents (mean age=16 years, 63% female), from public schools of Porto Alegre (Brazil). The following self-applicable instruments were used: 1) Demographic Data; 2) Alcohol Smoking and Substance Screening Test BIS (ASSIST) e 3) Childhood Trauma Questionnaire - CTQ (QUESI). The association between IT and SPAs use was verified by SPSS Program v. 18 through chi-square, considering a 5% significance level. Emotional negligence was the IT with major prevalence in participants (16,6%), mainly in girls (19,2%, $p=0,033$). All kinds of IT, with exception of physical negligence, were associated with higher prevalence of cigarette use ($p<0,05$). Likewise it had association between sexual abuse and marijuana consumption in 15,2% of subjects that used marijuana and had sexual abuse history when compared with 3% of no users ($p=0,003$). There was association between trauma and cigarette consumption, and between sexual abuse and marijuana consumption. Girls reported higher emotional trauma than boys. Yet, there was no statistical difference among other Trauma, eventually because of the sample size. It is important that institutions that attend adolescents have a research Protocol about infantile abuse, searching drugs consumption prevention.

P1.5.08

Difficulties in Emotion Regulation and Success in passing the driving exam among Lithuanian pre-drivers

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Research agree that difficulties in emotion regulation are associated with poorer self-regulation leading to maladaptive behaviour while driving (e.g. text-messaging while driving). However, this relation is not well-studied in the pre-driving period. So, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between pre-drivers' difficulties of emotion regulation and success in passing the driving exam. 475 driving-license candidates (187 males, 288 females) participated in the study (range of age was from 17 to 58 years). Difficulties in emotion regulation were measured during registration for driving exam process by using the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, DERS (Gratz, Roemer, 2004). Success in driving exam was measured by additional question about „passing/failing the exam" and was taken from the official data-base of 'Regitra' as an objective measure. Results showed that pre-driver males have higher lack of emotional awareness than pre-driver females. Pre-driver females tend to have more impulse control difficulties than pre-driver males. It was found that difficulties in emotion regulation were not related to success in driving exam among males. However, pre-driver females, who possess higher non-acceptance of emotional responses tend to fail in driving exam. The results imply that emotional regulation strategies possibly are significant when assessing driver candidates, but only difficulties in emotion regulation are not informative for explaining success in passing the driving exam. This research was funded by a grant (No. GER-005/2015) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

P1.5.09

Pathways from emerging adult to adulthood: Does financial well-being matter?

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Objectives: To understand the diversity in pathways to adulthood, it is important to consider the simultaneous achievement of both objective (completion of education, finding work, leaving the parental home, entry into marriage, and entry into parenthood) and subjective (self-perception as adult) transitions to adulthood.

Method: The current study adopts a person-centered approach to examine the reciprocal relationship between subjective financial well-being and emerging adults' transition to adulthood. We used longitudinal data from a sample of emerging adults (N=913) in the USA in their fourth year of college (Time 1) and two years later (Time 2).

Results: We operationalized the "transition to adulthood" as a latent class variable according to the configuration of social roles and found three discernible classes of adult status at T1 and T2. Latent transition analysis described emerging adults' transitions between classes from T1 to T2. Finally, a cross-legged panel model confirmed a non-reciprocal relation between financial well-being and transition pathways. Specifically, emerging adults living apart from their parents at Time 1 who also had higher subjective financial well-being were less likely to be independent from parents and more likely to be in school at Time 2.

Conclusion: In the context of uncertain employment opportunities, it may be that emerging adults whose parents provide a financial safety net may be more able to delay the transition to adulthood.

P1.5.12

Developing a South African Model of Neuropsychological Rehabilitation for Adults after Acquired Brain Injury

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Objectives: The aim of this poster presentation is to examine cultural contextual understandings of ABI that could aid conceptualisation and the development of a model for neuropsychological rehabilitation (NR) in this context. Characteristics of the South African context that make the implementation of international NR practices difficult include socioeconomic disparities, sociocultural influences, lack of accessibility to healthcare services, and poverty and unemployment levels. NR services in the developed world have characteristics such as low staff-to-patient ratios and interdisciplinary teams that make them unsuitable for the resource-constrained South African context.

Methods: An exploratory, descriptive research design based on programme theory is being followed in the development of a South African model of neuropsychological rehabilitation.

Results: The incorporation of African traditional understandings and practices, such as beliefs about ancestral spirits in the etiology of Acquired Brain Injury are relevant to the planning of rehabilitation interventions. Community Based Rehabilitation workers, psychoeducation, and cooperation among the different systemic levels especially in rural settings, is also needed to improve services offered to patients living with ABI.

Conclusions: The preliminary model demonstrated in this poster will attempt to develop into a contextual, less resource-intensive model for neuropsychological rehabilitation in this country.

P1.5.13

Adolescence and sport: an operating line of communication between psychology and sport in adolescent contexts.

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Through sport, the boy is experienced in a different social context from that school and family which, if properly structured, can lead to many benefits by reducing risky behaviors. Optical Eriksonian, this age group is characterized by the combination of identity development and identity diffusion [Erikson, 1950], then for the purposes of a proper development becomes important a careful analysis of the sporting environment. The project is carried out and in 2 football schools located between Catania and Siracusa with 64 boys and included among the 12 and 16. The goal was to encourage the development of a secure environment and to limit the drop sport out through the dissemination of information to the coaches about sports psychology, psychological support to teenagers, educate parents to a functional cheer and support them in the management of his son teenager. The results showed that a continuous monitoring of the behavior of the coach was able to positively influence the team atmosphere that is assumed to be due to a reduction of the drop out in both teams, along with a healthy participation of the parent to life of society. Used naturalistic observation instruments, focus groups, feedback questionnaire. Figures involved are 3 psychologists to once a week, 2 hours per meeting, nine months project duration.

P1.5.14

Gender differences in self-reported health status of elementary medical students

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Introduction: Knowing that physicians have a higher risk for burnout than other professionals the question arises how elementary medical students can be supported to strengthen health. Motivations and social support are essential factors for mental and physical health. The study focuses on the relationship between psychological resources like motivation, social support and self-reported health status.

Methods: Subtests of the questionnaire "Mental Health of Students in Greifswald" were taken to measure parameters like extrinsic and intrinsic motivation, social support, psychosomatic and psychological affections. 350 students were asked at the beginning and at the end of the first semester.

Results: Medical students are highly motivated, extrinsically as well as intrinsically. Only female students show a significant relationship between physical self-reported health status and intrinsic motivation. The relationship between physical self-reported health status and extrinsic motivation is not significant. Male students show no significant relationship between motivation in general and self-reported health status. Female students show also significant more self-reported psychosomatic symptoms than male students.

Conclusions: Intrinsic motivation is very important for female student's health status. Interventions to improve intrinsic motivation will support the career and the chances for female medical doctors. Furthermore, students should get the chance to improve body perception.

P1.5.15

Using Curriculum-Based Measurement in Mathematics within a Response to Intervention Model

Sara del Cristo de León Pérez, Nuria Gutierrez Sosa, Juan Eugenio Jiménez González

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Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) in Mathematics provides frequent, timely estimates of student performance in Mathematics, allowing decisions to be taken about instructional effectiveness and student performance, particularly for low-achieving children.

Objetives: The main aim of this study is to provide an overview of monitoring progress within a Response to Intervention Model, a multi-level prevention system which integrates assessment and intervention in order to maximize student achievement and reduce behaviour problems.

Method: This project is being conducted within the framework of an agreement between the University of La Laguna and the Department of Education of the Canary Islands Government. We designed a set of CBMs in order to identify students at risk of potential mathematics difficulties (number comparison, missing number, positional value, single-digit and two-digit operations), based on the principle of number sense, and to monitor the progress of those students who received the Tier-2 (small group intervention) using a Response to Intervention Model. Sixty teachers in service were trained to use the CBM and to intervene with students. The sample consisted of 75 schools, 60 of these schools received the intervention and 15 schools were assigned to be the control group. Intervention teachers were observed on several occasions by project staff to assess treatment fidelity.

Results and conclusion: The initial findings of this study will be discussed at the congress.

P1.5.17

Hierarchy of values of parents and their adolescent children, do they match?

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In the psychological scope, values are taken as psychological constructs that regulate human motivation and behavior (Schwartz & Bilsky, 1987; 1992; Villegas de Posadas, 2004). Values are created and developed in childhood but it is in adolescence where the hierarchical organization begins (Hoffman, Paris, & Hall, 1996) and is essential for a good social-emotional competence. Objective: The objective of this study is to know if parents and their children have the same values and if these values follow the same hierarchy. On the other hand, the second objective of this study is to determine if there are differences according to sex. Method: The sample consisted of 471 teenagers (260 boys and 211 girls) whose ages are between 12 and 14 years. The subjects are from different public schools (119 adolescents) and private schools (352 adolescents) from the Autonomous Community of Valencia. We used the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ, Schwartz, Melech, Lehmann, Burgess, Harris & Owens, 2001) that evaluates personal values (Conformity, self-direction, achievement, tradition, universalism, stimulation, security, benevolence, power and hedonism). In addition, different types of socio-demographic variables were evaluated (type of school, number of siblings, studies and occupation of parents). Results and conclusion: The results obtained are discussed from the importance of the transmission of values as motivational and regulators agents of behavior.

P1.5.18

The effect of Tier-2 intervention using Curriculum-Based Measurement in Reading within a Response to Intervention Model

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Early detection of reading difficulties is one of the major challenges facing teachers nowadays. The goal of this study is to bring an overview of the use of a Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) in Reading, within a Response to Intervention (RtI) context. The RtI model is a multi-level prevention system which combines assessment and intervention with the aim to maximize student achievement and reduce learning problems. We designed a set of CBMs based on the "five big ideas" in beginners' reading, identified by the National Reading Panel (2000): Phonemic Awareness, Alphabetic Principal, Fluency with Text, Vocabulary and Comprehension. The purpose of the CBMs is to identify students who may be at risk of reading difficulties and to monitor the progress in the basics skills of literary acquisition of those students who receives the Tier-2 (small group intervention) using the RtI model. Seventy teachers in service were trained in the use of the CBMs and the Tier-2 intervention. The sample consisted of 85 schools, 70 of those schools were assigned to be the experimental group and 15 schools to be the control group. In order to assess the intervention implementation fidelity, teachers were observed on several occasions by project staff. Results and implications for practitioners will be discussed at the congress.

Session 1.6 Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

P1.6.02

The effect of thinking mode and power on selfishness in games: A test of dual process theory of decision-making

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Objective: The dual process theory of thinking posits that system 1 thinking or decision making is a fast, preconscious, and automatic process, while system 2 thinking is a slower, controlled and deliberate process. According to the theory, It was predicted that making decision by system 1 thinking would activate related social knowledge automatically from one's memory. Consequently, the decision would be less selfish. In contrast, system 2 decision making would conform more to rational predictions.

Method: Seventy-four undergraduate and graduate students participated in the study. Half of them made decisions in games (dictator game or ultimatum game) first in 10-second time limit (system1), then without time limit (system 2). The rest of them made decisions in the reverse order. All participants played the role of distributor in the games.

Results: Data showed that only when system 1 thinking was engaged before system 2 thinking, the hypotheses were supported. When system 1 thinking was engaged after system 2 thinking, participants' decisions were as selfish in the system 1 thinking as in the system 2 thinking regardless of the game types that differ in power.

Conclusion: Although system 1 thinking can make people less selfish, its effects are short-lived. Learning and experience promote system 2 thinking.

P1.6.03

Aging and the time course of inhibition: a study using retrieval-practice and lexical semantic priming paradigm

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Objective: Inhibition is an automatic cognitive mechanism to prevent interference from irrelevant information unconsciously activated from the long-term memory. The purpose of this study was to investigate the age differences in the effect and the time course of inhibition with an implicit measure.

Method: Fifty-seven older adults with age between 63 to 86 and 61 college students with age between 17 to 25 were randomly assigned to the 200ms or 1000ms SOA condition (the time interval between the onset of prime word and the onset of target word in the lexicon decision task) to study 8 categories of 6 single-character Chinese words. Three of studied words from four categories were given retrieval practice before a lexicon decision task.

Results: Retrieval-induced forgetting was observed for the elderly at 200ms SOA, but disappeared at 1000ms SOA, whereas young adults did not show any retrieval-induced forgetting or priming effect at either 200ms or 1000ms SOA.

Conclusion: Results suggest that older adults' irrelevant episodic memory was a source of interference while making semantic judgement, and were deactivated temporarily through inhibition mechanism. These findings indicate that older people's abilities to activate relevant semantic memory and to inhibit unwanted episodic information automatically remain intact with age.

P1.6.04

The Correlation between Sleep Problems and Cognitive Functions in the Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Patients

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Objectives: We aimed to investigate the relationship between sleep parameters and cognitive functions in children aged 6-16 years with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) through using objective sleep measurement compared to neuropsychological test.

Method: Children were recruited from Chung Shan Medical University Hospital in Taiwan, a sample of 48 patients undergo clinical assessment by using the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV-TR) criteria for distinguish ADHD subtypes. Cognitive functions was measured by using the Conner's Continuous Performances Test 2 (CPT-II), sleep parameters includes sleep duration, total sleep time (TST), time in bed (TIB), sleep onset latency (SOL), sleep efficiency (SE), and wake after sleep onset (WASO) was assessed by Actigraphy. Age, gender and BMI were controlled for all partial correlation analysis.

Results: Based on the findings from 19 children with ADD and 29 children with ADHD, overall mean 9.5 aged collected from Actigraphy was 10.36 days. Results shows that ADD patients had lower sleep efficiency than ADHD patients. Children made more errors of omissions demonstrated less sleep duration time. Children with lower vigilance were associated with longer sleep onset latency and poor sleep efficiency. Moreover, children with higher impulsivity were associated with longer sleep onset latency. Furthermore, Children diagnosed with ADHD had more response speed inconsistency.

Conclusion: This findings raise the possibility that some children with ADD show poor sleep efficiency are common than ADHD children and also underline the possibility that sleep problems in ADHD may be related to cognitive functions which often characterize children with ADHD.

P1.6.05

Description of an Alzheimer disease case with atypical onset

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Background: Primary progressive aphasia (PPA) is one of the clinical forms of Fronto Temporal dementia. The clinical onset is typically with an anomaly then evolve into a non fluent aphasia, however the final evolution leads to dementia. It may be associated with cortico-basal degeneration presenting extrapyramidal signs and neuropathologically may show typical changes of Alzheimer's disease. In literature, the Logopenic Variant (lvPPA) of the PPA is associated with Alzheimer's disease (20%)

Objectives: Description of an Alzheimer disease case with atypical onset

Method: The clinical case chosen includes the study of two different admissions through a multidimensional assessment.

Results: From the analysis of the investigations and of the neuropsychological evaluation made at the first hospitalization, emerges a neuropsychological framework probably compatible with a "frontal syndrome of type apathetic." In the second hospitalization, for worsening of the clinical condition, the patient undergoes further investigations (analysis of CSF biomarkers and gene MAPT) that indicate a severe cognitive framework compatible with Alzheimer disease at atypical onset (lvPPA)

Conclusion: The goal of proper Neuropsychological evaluation in the differential diagnosis of different forms of cognitive impairment must be to identify in addition to the parameters that allow you to make a diagnosis of dementia, even those that make it possible to distinguish the various clinical forms.

P1.6.06

The cognitive-motor training in development of a mental number line with the use of the mathematical computer game "Kalkulilo"

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Objectives: Many studies confirm the benefits of a positive effect of cognitive training using computer games and the modern technology in education on the level of mathematical skills. The aim of the study was to examine the effect of cognitive training with computer math game "Kalkulilo" in the development of such skills. **Method:** Sixty children (aged 7-10) participated in the study. They were divided into 3 groups: 1st group were training with "Kalkulilo" game on a laptop, 2nd group were training with the "Kalkulilo" and Kinect sensor control of movement and the 3rd group was the passive control. Training took 5 h and was divided into 10 sessions. Before and after training we measured the level of mathematical skills of participants using the paper-pencil as well as the computer test. **Results:** The results indicate the effect of training on spatial representations of numbers development because it improves the accuracy of estimation the numbers location on the mental number line. This effect is particularly pronounced in the group of cognitive-motor training (with Kinect), which further suggests this type of motor-cognitive training is more effective than standard training using only a computer. **Conclusion:** It could be concluded that the use of mathematical game training may be therefore a valuable tool not only in math education but also it could be helpful e.g. in overcoming the cognitive deficits observed in dyscalculia.

P1.6.07

Films As Emotional Induction Procedure: A Methodological Possibility For Elderly

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Background: This study responded to a need for to know if a previously validated set of emotional induction through films is as effective in older people as it has been in young people. **Methods:** The emotional response of 40 healthy elders (age range: 65-84 years old) and 40 young adults (age range: 18-35 years old) were studied through physiological and psychological parameters. Electrodermal activity, heart rate, skin temperature and facial expression were measured during the films evocative of amusement, anger, sadness, disgust, fear or affection. In addition, the subjective response was evaluated with the Self Assessment Manikin (SAM) and Differential Emotional Scale (DES) tests. **Results:** Initial results suggest that it is possible to extract positive and negative emotional states in elderly, but with significantly global intensity for the negative clips. **Conclusions:** The standardization and easy use of emotional induction by commercial film clips makes this a recommended procedure for groups of populations of different generations.

P1.6.08

The use of affective pictures for preventing the poisoning of young children with household products

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The main objective of the study was to analyze the effect of the insertion of an affective picture on the packaging of toxic substances that are included in household products (i.e., cleaning agents) for preventing younger children from inhaling, ingesting or absorbing these substances. The underlying idea is that pictures that don't rely on verbal or reading skills or warning signals are more appropriate for alerting younger children. If the affective picture can elicit in the children a strong reaction of aversion/disgust maybe it can prevent them to manipulate the packages and/or put them in their mouths. The picture was selected from The International Affective Picture System (IAPS). Our hypothesis is that the package with a IAPS picture included is more prone to elicit in children a reaction of aversion/disgusting than the usual packages. Sample: 20 children with 4-5 years old attending a kindergarten school in Lisbon were randomly selected from school enrollment list. Each child viewed all the pictures presented randomly. Dependent measures: eye-tracker to examine children's visual behavior; skin conductance changes and heart rate changes for measuring emotional arousal; pre-frontal EEG asymmetry for analyzing the experience of withdrawal-related negative emotion or the experience of approach-related positive emotion. The study is now running and results will be presented at the congress.

Session 2

Session 2.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

P2.1.05

Returning to work: Exploring the lived experience of the cancer survivor

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore how cancer survivors experienced RTW in order to develop an understanding of how to facilitate and sustain their wellbeing in the work context.

Motivation for the study: Despite the growing awareness of cancer survivorship, possible challenges and the facilitation thereof in the RTW process are still unclear.

Research design, approach and method: Hermeneutic phenomenology was selected as the most appropriate approach in conducting this study. Purposive sampling was implemented. Eight (8) participants, in the South Cape and Little Karoo, with various types of cancer, were included in the study. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews. Data were analysed using mainly a thematic data analysis method.

Main findings: The results indicated that cancer survivors experience physical, cognitive and psychosocial challenges that make it difficult to function like before the diagnosis when they RTW. A conceptual framework was conceptualised that incorporates an individual and organisational perspective on various influences involved in the RTW process. The framework advances an integrated understanding valuable to supporting cancer survivors in maintaining their wellbeing when they return to work.

Practical/managerial implications: The conceptual framework in relation to challenges cancer survivors experience post-treatment can be used to develop an organisational policy or framework for the development of a reintegration counselling programme to assist the cancer survivor in the RTW process.

Contribution/value-add: The study represents original research, extending the current body of knowledge on the experiences of cancer survivors when they RTW to the field of industrial and organisational psychology.

P2.1.10

Psychological And Material Changes Brought By Life Transitions Are Associated Differently To Depression And Anxiety

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Objectives: The aim of the present study was to identify the relations among psychological (e.g., changes in beliefs about ourselves) and/or material (e.g., moving from one place to another) changes and psychological problems such as depression and anxiety.

Method: 510 participants responded to Transitional Impact Scale (TIS), and Centrality of Event Scale (CES) to indicate the extent to which a transitional event that they experienced changed their lives. Participants were also given Post Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI).

Results: Results demonstrated that a-) as the importance of the event increased both anxiety and depression scores increased, b-) as psychological change increased both anxiety and depression levels increased, but c-) as material change increased only anxiety level increased.

Conclusion: These results provide an empirical evidence indicating that the type of change that a transition brings to a life is associated differently to psychological problems such as depression and anxiety.

P2.1.11

The relationship between acculturation and emotional distress among deaf and hard of hearing adolescents in Israel

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Objectives: While medical approach views deafness as an impairment, the socio-cultural approach defines a deaf person as a member of a deaf community bound together by unique cultural characteristics. The process of acculturation -the degree to which one integrates the Hearing and Deaf cultures- is an important factor for the wellbeing of deaf adolescents. We examined the relationship between acculturation patterns and emotional distress among deaf and hard of hearing (n=69) as compared to hearing (n=60) adolescents in Israel.

Method: Participants completed measures of acculturation, emotional distress perceived discrimination, perceived social support and sociodemographic information. A professional interpreter translated study questionnaires into sign language. Measure presentation was filmed in order to insure linguistic and cultural adaptability of administration.

Results: Acculturation played an important role in predicting emotional distress: deaf and hard of hearing participants who were characterized with integrative acculturative pattern (maintaining both deaf and hearing cultures) reported less emotional distress than those who were characterized with marginalized acculturation (rejecting both deaf and hearing cultures). Exposure to perceived discrimination and perceived social support were also predictive of emotional distress.

Conclusion: Our findings demonstrate the complex relationship between interpersonal and individual factors in the process of acculturation of deaf and hard of hearing adolescents.

P2.1.12

An attempt to measure meta-representations: Methodological considerations

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Objectives: In the paper presented the following assumption is examined, and an attempt is made to develop a measurement method to compare meta-representations in diverse cultural and/or social groups. The paper presented is based on the assumption that in the process of communication people use words to stand for cultural (or, social group) representations. If it is so, a relationship of a word and a meta-representation could be understood as akin to surface and deep structures of speech in Chomsky's theory.

Method: The method employed to this effect is based on measurement of semantic distances of words by means of a series of classification experiments and on comparison of the results in samples of students and older employed subjects from Germany and Czechia. The set of words used in the experiments was obtained by free associations to the words "work" and "money".

Results: Comparison of the classification results in the samples of students and older subjects, as well as comparison of results from Germany and Czechia show differences which might be interpreted as differences in representations of work and money in the subjects' samples studied.

Conclusions: A method of this kind might be of use in the development of a deeper understanding of group and culture differences. In the paper possible merits of the method are discussed, and methodological constraints considered. In the field of inter-cultural communication study, perhaps the most important methodological constrain is connected to the problems of translation.

P2.1.13

Involvement and acceptance of custodial fathers: The role of narcissism and caregiving

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Based on Belsky's model of parenting determinants, this study examined paternal involvement and acceptance. Parental acceptance is a manifestation of parental warmth, along with affection, care, comfort, concern, nurturance, support, and love. Paternal involvement in children's daily life is being attentive to the children, spending time talking together, setting rules, school encouragement etc. The predictors examined were narcissistic traits and caregiving behaviors; with coparental coordination and child characteristics as moderators.

The participants were three groups of fathers: 218 divorced-custodial fathers, 222 married fathers and 105 non-custodial (NC) divorced fathers.

Results indicated that the custodial fathers were more involved in child rearing than married or NC divorced fathers. Regression analyses revealed that narcissism predicted paternal acceptance; avoidant caregiving predicted both paternal involvement and acceptance; high coparenting predicted high paternal involvement. Perceiving the child as difficult predicted paternal acceptance, but not involvement. The interactions underscore Belsky's model whereby contextual factors and child characteristics affect parenting, indicating that higher levels of coparental coordination were associated with more paternal involvement, and low coparental coordination - with less, primarily among NC divorced fathers. Child difficulty was associated with lower acceptance among narcissistic fathers, and higher levels of narcissistic traits were associated with more paternal involvement among NC divorced fathers than custodial fathers. Unlike married and NC divorced fathers, custodial fathers showed more acceptance of their children, regardless of their avoidant caregiving, highlighting the distinct paternal behavior of custodial fathers.

P2.1.15

Correlations between personal values and meanings and integral traits of personality in young adults (on the example of Tashkent's students)

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87ss took part in the study: (both gender, 21-23y.o., Russian speaking university students from Tashkent).

Methods: The Schwarz Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ); Test Purpose-in-Life (PIL); The hardiness test (Hard). PVQ deals with social and cultural context and PIL and Hard deal with stable personal attitudes. All methods were adopted in Russian.

Studying how the personal traits correlate with more social and cultural characteristics we found some similarities:

Significant correlations with autonomy and stimulation;
and differences:

The PIL correlates with the ability caring, environment and tolerance, while the Hard correlates with safeness and interpersonal conformity.

Autonomy and stimulation create an internal position, give meaning and an opportunity to cope with difficulties. Differences revealed cultural context - values influence on the integral traits of personality. Activities related to assistance and care about others (surrounding a person) make a life meaningful. While secure interpersonal relationship and following the societal rules increase personal hardiness.

P2.1.17

Work Engagement Among Newly Migrated Chinese Workers in Hong Kong: An Investigation of Resources and Constraints

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Objective: Hong Kong workforce is rapidly changing: Workers aged 40 or above were 56.58% in 2013, it will further increase to 61.96% by 2041 (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR, 2013). Together with the continuous decline of birth rate, Hong Kong will encounter a shrink of young workers and a general decline of labor force. To cope with this situation, the Hong Kong Government has been actively attracting migrant workers to join the Hong Kong labor force. One major source is to attract Mainland Chinese to migrate to Hong Kong. Under various immigration schemes, such as One-Way permit, Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, a growing number of Mainland Chinese citizens migrate to Hong Kong and work in different economic sectors here. Previous studies tend to focus on the economic attainment of these new migrants. For example, studies have frequently shown that compared to local employees, newly arrived Mainland Chinese employees are more often recruited in less favorable jobs, even when educational background is considered. Other than the economic aspect, there is a paucity of studies that focus on the psychological well-being of the new migrants. In this presentation, the objective was to report a study on how personal resources (e.g. self-efficacy, work volition), organizational resources (e.g. perceived organizational support) and constraints (e.g. job insecurity, labor market constraints) predict level of work engagement among the newly arrived Chinese migrant workers in Hong Kong.

Methods: Data were collected in a household survey conducted in 2014. A total of 131 participants who have lived in Hong Kong for less than seven years were recruited.

Results: Work engagement was positively correlated with resource factors, including self efficacy, work volition, and perceived organizational support. However, work engagement was negatively related to job insecurity and labor market constraints. Hierarchical regression model showed that work volition ($\beta = .31, p > .01$), self efficacy ($\beta = .25, p = .01$) and job insecurity ($\beta = -.29, p > .01$) were significant predictors of work engagement.

Conclusion: Theoretical and practical implication will be discussed in the presentation.

P2.1.18

Youth Political Mobilization and Identity: Beyond Conventional Forms of Civic Engagement

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Objective

1. Identify reasons for the increasing popularity of radical forms of youth civic engagement.
2. Relate those reasons to theories of identity and political socialisation.
3. Suggest new directions for research in youth political mobilization.

Method: Interviews were conducted with a sample of Hong Kong youth who had been involved in protest activities ($n=20$). The data was coded using open, axial and selective coding was to develop the key theoretical propositions suggested by the data.

Results: The results showed that dominated the concerns of the young people interviewed - salaries, career prospects and the affordability of housing. Another impetus comes from more populist impulses related to the 'othering' of Mainland Chinese who visit the city as tourists leading to sloganeering such as "Hong Kong for Hong Kong people". Opposition to Mainland China's authoritarian regime is also obvious and this had led to disillusion with the local political system. There is a view that only 'youth' can salvage Hong Kong for the future and that the current group of democracy activist have failed and need to be replaced by the new generation.

Conclusion While these results are not generalizable, they do suggest research on youth political mobilization needs to consider more than basic ideas about political behaviour. There are powerful

social contexts that interact with such behaviour to produce a radical turn in young people's attitudes to civic engagement

P2.1.19

Optimism and its relation to posttraumatic growth

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Objectives. People can experience posttraumatic growth (PTG) after having experienced all sorts of stressful events, such as the loss of a loved one or having a serious illness. Although people may perceive positive changes after dealing with traumatic events it has to be acknowledged that these experiences also lead to strong emotional reactions such as sadness, anxiety and stress. Until now there is little knowledge about the processes that can facilitate PTG in people having endured stressful events. Since studies have speculated that optimism might act as a protective factor against trauma-related psychopathology it may be worthwhile to investigate its association with PTG. Therefore the present study examined whether optimism is positively associated with PTG and whether it has a moderating effect on the relationship between having experienced a stressful event and PTG.

Methods/results. In total, 108 participants from the Dutch general population will be included in the study. To examine the association between optimism and PTG, regression analyses will be used with PTG as dependent variable and stressful event and optimism as independent variables, corrected for gender, age and level of education. In addition, moderation analyses will be conducted to investigate whether optimism has a positive effect on the association between having experienced a stressful event and PTG.

Conclusion. The results of these analyses will be presented and discussed, leading to novel insights into pathways that promote PTG.

P2.1.21

A Proposed Model of Nationalism and Aggression in Western Europe

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Currently, nationalism is a concept that attracts a lot of media attention in Western Europe where it has been often associated with the increment of intergroup conflicts and increased aggression toward outgroups. Previous research already demonstrated that the nationalism is clearly related to higher aggression toward outgroups due to higher experienced fear and frustration toward outgroups. However, there is a lack of comprehensive research on a nationalism-aggression relationship where additional variables are taken into account such as perceived anxiety from outgroups, emotion regulation, as well as the personality of the individual engaging in aggression. Considering the current political climate in Western Europe (e.g., Not In My Back Yard-effect regarding migrant "crisis" and thereby increased hostility against the migrants from Middle East Countries), there is clearly a need to conduct more extensive research on the relationship between nationalism and aggression in order to prevent the increment of outgroup aggression or at least to understand it more fully. Consequently, we propose a nationalism-aggression model that can be tested in order to make a first step in elaborating on how to approach research on the nationalism-aggression relationship. Thereby, we discuss the challenges of studying the nationalism given the current political climate in Western Europe. Conclusively, we provide several suggestions for testing the validity and the relevance of the proposed model.

P2.1.22

What parents know about quality of life of their children?

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Objective: The KIDSCREEN-52 is an instrument that assesses 10 dimensions of health-related quality of life (HRQoL). During the Portuguese validation process, a model was developed to examine the perceptions of children and their parents on these dimensions.

Method: Structural equation modelling was used in order to estimate the fit of this model, in both cases according to gender and age. The specific aim of the present study was to examine the extent to which results differ by gender and age. An additional aim was to explore differences between the child and parent versions of the instrument, globally as well as by gender and age of the children. The results are based on a nationally representative sample of 3195 children from 5th and 7th grades. Data from each child were paired with data from their parents (2256 matched sets of data were generated).

Results: Most of the subscales exhibited good internal consistency in both the children's and parent's versions of KIDSCREEN-52, with values of the alpha coefficient approaching or above .80 for most scales. Subscale scores for children's and parents' versions correlated moderately strongly in the sample of matched pairs. This indicates that children and their parents view their health-related quality of life consistently, although parents tend to perceive their children's quality of life as better than their children do.

Conclusions: The findings that parents are not totally aware of their children's subjective health-related quality of life perceptions and that parents have different perceptions according to gender and age of their children.

Session 2.2: Open

P2.2.01

Two group psychotherapy measure adaptations into Turkish: The Group Climate Questionnaire and the Curative Climate Instrument

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Objectives: The Group Climate Questionnaire-Short Form (GCQ, MacKenzie, 1983) and the Curative Climate Instrument (CCI; Fuhrman, Drescher, Hanson, Henrie, & Rybicki, 1986) have been the most repeatedly used instruments in group psychotherapy research. The GCQ measures group members' perceptions of the group's therapeutic environment. The CCI measures the helpfulness of therapeutic factors present in group psychotherapy. This study translated and adapted the GCQ and CCI into Turkish for the first time.

Method: The participants were 50 psychotherapists in Istanbul, Turkey. The participants were administered the GCQ and the CCI following a 30-hour group psychotherapy training which had both theoretical and experiential parts.

Results: Psychometric properties including reliability, validity, factor structure were investigated. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the GCQ showed a three factor structure including Engagement, Conflict, and Avoidance, similar to the original version. Cronbach alpha levels were .78 (Conflict), .73 (Engagement), and .52 (Avoidance). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the CCI showed a three factor structure including Insight, Catharsis, and Cohesion, similar to the original version. Cronbach alpha levels were .90 (Insight) .86 (Catharsis), and .84 (Cohesion). Construct validity was established for both instruments.

Conclusion: The findings revealed both questionnaires to be reliable and valid for use in Turkish. Psychometric properties will be discussed in detail with a comparison to previous studies.

P2.2.02

Spanish adaptation and validation of the Partner Behaviours as Social Context (PBSC) scale

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Some studies have shown the relevance of the self-determination theory by Deci and Ryan in the field of couple relationships. An essential element to understand the dynamics and course of these relationships is the way in which the members help or hinder the satisfaction of their partner's basic psychological needs of autonomy, relatedness and competence. Therefore, it is important to develop valid and reliable instruments that allow assessment of the couple relationship from this point of view.

Our objective is to present a Spanish adaptation of the Partner Behaviours as Social Context (PBSC) scale by Ducat and Zimmer-Gembeck, originally designed for this purpose. The goal of Study 1 was to analyze the factor structure originally proposed. Study 2 attempted to determine scale reliability and validity. Participants were 589 adolescents and emerging adults in a romantic relationship of three months or longer, most of them (83%) university students.

The results confirmed the six-dimensional factor structure, although not all 26 items loaded on the same factors and one factor seemed to require reformulation. The dimensions obtained showed good reliability, with Cronbach's alphas ranging from .78 to .83, as well as acceptable convergence with measures of relationship quality, attachment anxiety and avoidance in the relationship, and subjective well-being.

In conclusion, the Spanish version of the PBSC is a remarkably useful tool for the assessment of romantic relationships in Spanish-speaking adolescents and youth.

P2.2.03

Dealing with trauma through prosocial behaviour

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Objectives: Cancer-induced changes towards helping were subject to a study focused on the influence of posttraumatic growth on prosocial acts. Patients can experience PTG and positive life changes in 3 main areas: sense of one's self, sense of relationships, and life philosophy (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2005). Interpersonal relationships may be bolstered by a need to support those who suffer, or through a reciprocal process in which vulnerability creates empathy, compassion, and altruism (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1998).

Method: Mixed methods were used to verify the hypotheses. Survivors (women, N=32) filled a form measuring frequency of helping unrelated and related people, healthy and ill, as well as a Polish version of PTGI. Participants were asked about post-illness changes including prosocial acts. A competent judge analysed, categorised, and defined their answers.

Results: A positive relation was found between the levels of PTG and help provided only towards unrelated, ill people. Qualitative analysis showed that most important motives for helping others were distress reduction, well-being improvement, empathy, compassion, and responsibility. The patients noted that among the major areas of changes in their behaviour and thinking of themselves, resulting from their illness, were increased strength, courage, openness, will for closer relations, and spending time with others.

Conclusion: As expected, engagement in helping, especially those in need, is reported to be an important consequence of a posttraumatic re-adaptation.

P2.2.04

Exploration of differences in mother's satisfaction with mother-child interaction

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Objectives: Our study aims to examine the differences in types of activities in mother-child interaction between mothers with different levels of satisfaction with the interaction.

Method: Overall 537 mothers estimated their satisfaction with the amount and the form of interaction with their children and indicated the frequency of various activities on a check list created for the purpose of our study. Factor analysis extracted two types of activities: entertaining (e.g., playing) and formal (e.g. doing homework).

Results: Two-step cluster analysis extracted 3 clusters, based on child's sex and mother's satisfaction with interaction. 1st cluster (N=221) included mothers who are satisfied with form, but not with the amount of time they spend with their child, and 2nd cluster (N=99) mothers satisfied with the amount of time, but not the quality. Mothers in 3rd cluster (N=206) were satisfied with both the amount and the quality of time. One-way ANOVA showed these clusters differ significantly on entertaining ($F(2)=28.80$, $p<.01$) and formal ($F(2)=6.37$, $p<.01$) activities. Post-hoc analysis indicated mothers from 3rd cluster practice both types of activities significantly more than mothers in other two clusters. Mothers in 1st cluster conduct significantly more entertaining activities than mothers from 2nd cluster.

Conclusions: The results of study imply that balance between entertaining and formal activities is important for high satisfaction with mother-child interaction. Lack of entertaining activities could attenuate satisfaction of mothers, especially their perception of the quality of the time spend in interaction with the child.

This study is a part of the project no. 179022, supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Serbia.

P2.2.07

The Effectiveness of Intervention based on Bowen Theory on Marital Burnout of Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Objectives: autism spectrum disorder have multiple and different effects on children and parents, especially in mothers. In this regard, this research conducted with the aim of investigating the effectiveness of intervention based on Bowen theory on marital burnout of Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Methods: A quasi-experimental method and design as two group (experimental and control group) along with pre and posttest was used. The study population consisted of all mothers of children with autism spectrum disorders in the city of Isfahan. To select the sample, among 100 mothers who their scores in questionnaires were one standard deviation above the average, 40 students were selected and were divided randomly into two groups: experimental and control. The research instrument was the Marital Burnout Scale. Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA).

Results: The results showed that intervention based on Bowen theory is effective on marital burnout ($P = .043$)

Conclusion: Based on these results, it can be said that intervention based on Bowen theory is a good way to reduce marital burnout of mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

P2.2.08

Image schema of time perspective and coherence of self-narratives in identity processes of different generation members

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A narrative schema of autobiography as the basic instrument of personal identity construction is studied. Factors of age, gender, the social-cultural (discursive) context of socialization (BB, X, or Y generation) and communication (1990, 2000, 2010 date of narration) affecting the global narrative coherence of autobiographic Self-narrative are empirically explored. T. Habermas and S. Bluck (2000) claim that life narratives and autobiographical reasoning are delineated in terms of 4 types of global coherence (temporal, biographical, causal, and thematic). M. Johnson (1987) argued that image schemas as embodied sensorimotor experience can be used in the processing of a "course of life" idea. Time perspective representations as a "pass", "link", "cycle", "center-periphery", "scale" or "force" scheme in 62 autobiographies, 43 biographical interviews and over 200 self-narratives and self-defining memories of different generation members are explored. Empirically provided covariation between narrative structure of self-defining memories, a typical narrative coherence of autobiography, and identity construction stratagems, identity styles, positive re-interpretation and valuation of negative experience, the positioning of the Self as an Author of one's life (Mixed methods analysis). Thematic coherence type predictors are identified (SEM) and discussed in the frame of existential-narrative approach. The reported study was funded by RFBR according to the research project № 15-36-01357

P2.2.09

The effect of Binaural Beat on subjective pain: A study using the pain-related SEP.

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Background: Recently some researches suggested that the Binaural Beats reduced stress and anxiety. The Binaural Beat is composed by presenting 2 kinds of pure tones simultaneously. The purpose of this pilot study was to investigate the effect of Binaural Beat on the subjective pain sensation using pain-related somatosensory event-related potentials (pain-related SEP). N110 SEP component is known as to reflect subjective pain.

Methods: Twelve undergraduate students participated in this study. They took part in experiment under 3 conditions (Binaural Beat condition: composed by 440Hz and 450Hz pure tones, Monaural Beat condition: 440Hz pure tone, and Non-tone condition). The electrical pain stimuli were applied between right index and middle fingers. Prior to the experiment, participants' pain-stimulus threshold was measured by method of adjustment. In 1 trial, 60 electrical stimuli were presented with 200ms duration and 800-1200ms SOA (mean 1000ms). After each trial, subjective pain was measured by Affect-Grid method.

Results: Mean ERP amplitudes including the peak latency of N110 were compared among 3 conditions. Similar to previous studies, N110-like component was observed at the pre-frontal site. And the significant differences relate to the auditory stimulus conditions were observed.

P2.2.10

Eyewitness memory: retrograde amnesia may be the causes of change blindness of person identification.

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Change blindness is a phenomenon that observers who watch any visual stimulus do not detect a change in that stimulus presented. In the context of the eyewitness memory, this phenomenon causes serious outcome if we could not detect the change. If an eyewitness sees a person (Criminal) and soon after that the eyewitness sees another innocent person, then the eyewitness could not detect the change of the person, eyewitness identifies the second person as the culprit. To find a possible cause of the change blindness, we carried out an experiment in that college students observed a video clip (about 3 minutes long) that depicted a scene where a student in a class collecting money for a trip (high value condition) or collecting record of attendance to a class (low value condition). In this experiment one more instruction factor was added (watch carefully the persons or no such instruction). Totally 103 students took part in this experiment. After the presentation of the video, the participants answered questions including identification test of the person who collected the money and the record. The identification was done by using six person photos lineup including two target women. The results showed that only 6 participants detected the change of the target person. There was no difference between high attention and low attention conditions (3 vs. 3). However, in the instruction present condition, only one participant detected the change, and in the absent condition 5 participants detected it. The result of the identification was highly important here, because it showed the anterograde amnesia of the person memory. The result of the correct identification of the first person was 13/103, and that of the second person was 48/103. The correct identification of the second person was about 4 times more than the first person. There was no significant difference between attention conditions and instruction conditions. These results indicated that value level and orientation of attention by instruction had no effect on change detection. However, judging from the identification result, it is suggested the second person appearance interferes with the memory of the first person. This indicates the existence of retrograde amnesia.

P2.2.11

Velocity and comparison feedback enhanced idea generation performance through flexibility

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Objective: This experimental research aimed to investigate the effect of velocity (control vs. velocity) and comparison (control vs. comparison) on the idea generation performance of individual brainstormers.

Method: The participants in the velocity condition were led to write down their ideas as quick as possible, whereas those in the control were received no such instruction. Those in the comparison condition were informed that their performance would be compared with someone similar to them, whereas those in the control one were received no such feedback. After that, all they brainstormed on the ways to improve the student life in the university for 12 minutes session.

Results: Findings showed that those in the velocity condition and comparison one generated more ideas than their counterparts. These effects were mediated by only flexibility.

Discussion: These findings suggest that even though both provision of comparison and velocity were beneficial to idea generation, underlying mechanisms for the effects of these variables on the idea generation performance were the same.

P2.2.12

Relations between IQ and educational success among BA students.

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The study was done to answer the educational question should professors worry about grades and scores which their students got passing exams and if they would like to increase educational success of the students what personal traits should be supported.

Subjects were the 3rd year students of Vyatka state university different specialties both genders totally 122.

Methods: IQ-test, FCB-TI (Strelau), Hakemp, SSI (both Kuhl), ZTPI (Zimbardo), PVQ (Schwartz).

The goal was to determine personal correlates of educational success (EDUS), what personal characteristics can moderate determination EDUS by IQ and how it depends from gender.

Correlation and moderators' analysis were used. Among results: IQ and EDUS do not correlate significantly, but it is possible to say that there is determinations EDUS by IQ where gender and personal characteristics are moderators. Having statistically the same IQ levels as boys, girls have significantly higher EDUS for students studying in all specialties. For students with high self-esteem and self-confidence EDUS is not very important, and this is more often happens among boys. More active, volitional, initiative boys have negative determination EDUS by IQ. They differentiate success and educational success. It was not surprise that higher achievements, benevolence, face stronger positive determination EDUS by IQ, but what was unexpected that high level of empathy causes negative determination EDUS by IQ. Other results of analysis will be presented.

P2.2.13

Can Authenticity be contagious? Subordinate's Psychological Authenticity as a mediation of Authentic Leadership

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In the past, researchers about authentic leadership (AL) often investigated leader identification mechanism, which omitted subordinates' self-concept development. In addition, at the beginning of construction of AL scale, scholars didn't measure realistic job performance. In order to answer these research questions, first, this study investigates the mediation effect of subordinates' psychological authenticity: a self-focused influential process. Second, we probe into the relationships between subordinates' self-development and their work engagement and their performance behavior. Third, we clarify the real effect of AL on subordinates' performance. Forth, we discuss the moderation effect of value congruence on social model learning. According to the data outcome, AL indeed can promote subordinates' self-concept development via social learning, which in turn affect subordinates' psychological authenticity and lead to work engagement, finally influence subordinates' job performance and creative performance. In this process, value congruence displays an interesting moderation effect. Besides, both psychological authenticity and work engagement can positively predict subordinates' job performance and creative performance. The self-concept perspective of AL theory elucidates the possibility of subordinates' self-development.

P2.2.15

Comparing Japanese and Koreans awareness about the psychological distance between university students and their parents

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Although Korea and Japan belong to same cultural area in East Asia, the histories and cultures of the two nations are clearly different. Since the university students' awareness or their family values and norms could be different between the two countries, it was considered important to investigate the psychological distance between students and their parents in Korea and Japan, as the distance between them could vary when the children were in their adolescence, such as when they are university students. We examined the differences in the psychological distance between parents and university students in Japan and Korea in order to identify a factor that defines this psychological distance.

Sixty-seven students (20 male; 47 female) in Japan and 56 students (20 male; 36 females) in Korea responded to our questionnaire.

In conclusion, Japanese male students reported that psychological distance from their mother and father was lesser than that from oneself, whereas Korean male students experienced the same as their Japanese counterparts only with reference to their father. These results suggested that Japanese male felt their parents unreciprocated their affection. Furthermore, the findings suggested that having same a sex child narrowed the psychological distance for a woman, while having a child of the opposite sex widened it.

P2.2.16

The Influence of Stress on "Wanting" and "Liking" for Sweet and Savoury Food

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The human reward system consists of two separate components, wanting (motivation to obtain a reward) and liking (hedonic pleasure during the reward consumption), which are referred to as the incentive salience and hedonic component respectively. Previous studies showed that these two components of reward system are generally correlated but can be distinguished under certain circumstances. The aim of the present study was to find out how stress influences wanting and liking behaviour. Wanting behaviour was assessed by a forced choice paradigm, whereas liking behaviour, by pleasantness rating of reward items. We used two types of food categories, savoury and sweet, which were further divided into high and low calorie food categories. Sixty-two participants who had not eaten for at least three hours were equally divided into either the stress condition or the non-stress condition. The results showed no significant difference for the liking ratings between the stress group and non-stress group for either sweet or savoury food categories. However, statistically significant difference was found for wanting behaviour in sweet category, but not for savoury category during stress condition, as indicated by high-calorie food choices. Overall these results confirm that forced choice paradigm and self-pleasantness ratings can be used to distinguish different components of rewards, and these results can also be affected by the stress conditions of the individuals.

P2.2.17

Modern Interpretations Of Correlations In Psychology as A Path To Mock-Scientific Results

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In psychological science traces the exodus (intentional or subconscious) to low values of the correlation coefficient, when non-zero correlation (the hypothesis for correlation coefficient equality to zero) is sufficient to describe the statistical relations as strong.

This can be explained as a shortage of the really strong linear statistical relation with in magnitude higher 0.6 in the analysis, when studied psychological objects mostly non-linear in nature but used tools, still represented the linear models, and researchers do not want realize the synergy paradigm and non-linear models.

Let's consider the model of exponential dependence within solving the problem of investigation of statistical relations using the author's method for 58 parameters: mathematical functions and regression lines for them, based on the correlation coefficient.

A dependency for a function with a single maximum (cut off on the right):

$Y = -X^2$ (left from the maximum);

$Y = -0.7 \cdot X^2$ (right from the maximum)

In this case, the correlation coefficient is equal to 0.25.

Dependence of the parameter Y from the parameter X as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quinters on a scale X:

X-1(Y=-12902); X-2(Y=-4658); X-3(Y=-742); X-4(Y=-3362); X-5(Y=-10978)

Dependence of the parameter Y'(regression line) from the parameter X as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quinters on a scale X:

X-1(Y'=-9616); X-2(Y'=-8328); X-3(Y'=-7196); X-4(Y'=-5730); X-5(Y'=-4866)

If we build graphics it will be apparent what a small part (21%) causation (and obviously one-sided) describes the regression line near the average value of the dependent parameter. While psychologists announce this correlation the «significant» and describe the dependence between parameters as linear.

P2.2.18

Seeing Deviant Others from Injunctive Norms Makes Us Feel Irritated

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Objectives: This study investigated the effects of injunctive norm (i.e. the social rules we have to comply) on mood states.

Method: Experimental questionnaire research was conducted in Japan. Self: 3 (confirm, do not conform, derogate) × Others: 3 (confirm, do not conform, derogate) between-subject factorial design was used. In "confirm" condition, self/others studied quietly in the library. In "do not confirm" condition, self/others were taking incoming calls on their cell-phones but quickly hanging up in the library. In "derogate" condition, self/others called a friend on their cell-phone and talked for a while in the library. Respondents read one of the 9 stories and rated their mood states (POMS2nd).

Results: 160 Japanese university students (105 males, 54 females, 1 other; mean age was 20.09, $SD=1.49$) participated in this study. Respondents considered that being quiet is required in the library (i.e. the injunctive norm). ANOVAs showed that the norm influenced on mood states. When others were deviant from the norm, individuals reported higher Anger-Hostility regardless of whether they conformed to the norm. When the individuals conformed to the norm, they felt higher Fatigue-Inertia regardless of whether others conformed to the norm.

Conclusion: The results suggested that the injunctive norm had some impacts on mood states. High-arousal negative mood associated to whether others conform to the norm, and low-arousal negative mood related to whether individuals conform to the norm.

P2.2.19

Validation of the Korean Version of the Humiliation Inventory

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The Humiliation Inventory (HI) was developed by Hartling & Luchetta(1999) to assess the internal experience of humiliation. The aim of this study was to validate the Korean version of the HI (K-HI). Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted in a 185 undergraduate students (*Mean age*=22.24, *SD*=2.40) to check factorial validation. After 16 items that cross-loaded onto two factors were removed, three factors of 16 items were confirmed. Based on the EFA, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted on a 505 adult sample (*Mean age* =33.97, *SD*=8.11) to test the stability and generalization of the factor structure. The original Inventory had two subscales: "fear of humiliation" (F1), "cumulative humiliation" (F2). When a third factor, "humiliation of incompetence" (F3) was added into K-HI, the model fit was good (TLI=.916, CFI=.929, RMSEA=.095). This result may reflect cultural distinctiveness. Korea is highly competitive society, so, "fear of humiliation" and "humiliation of incompetence" may have different meanings. Also, K-HI exhibited appropriate concurrent validity. It correlated with *Internalized Shame Scale* positively and with *Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale* negatively. Assuming humiliation correlates with anger and aggression, correlation analyses with the *State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory* were carried out. They showed significantly positive correlations and demonstrated clinical utility of K-HI. Each Factors' reliability α was good (F1=.93, F2=.93, F3=.92).

P2.2.20

The relationships among attachment dimensions, level of jealousy and reasons for breakup in romantic relationships

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The purpose of this relationship is to examine the relationships among reasons for breakup, attachment dimensions (anxious vs. avoidant) and level of jealousy in romantic relations. Reasons for romantic relationship breakup are examined through four categories including the reasons referring to partner, the self, the relationship/dyad or interaction, and external factors. The participants of the study are 200 university students (121 women and 79 men) who have experienced at least one romantic relationship. Participants are asked to respond the questionnaire by thinking about their last romantic relationship breakup. Analyses indicated that anxious attachment is a stronger predictor of reasons for breakup due to the relationship/dyad or interaction and external factors ($\beta = .30, p < .05$; $\beta = .26, p < .05$ respectively). On the other hand, avoidant attachment only predicts reasons for breakup referring to the self ($\beta = .25, p < .05$). Finally, the results of independent samples t-test revealed that compared to men, women tend to have higher scores regarding reasons for breakup referring to external factors and the relationship/dyad or interaction. Results suggest that the predictive power of anxious attachment is higher in determining reasons for romantic relationship breakup.

Keywords: anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, jealousy, reasons of break up

P2.2.21

Mothers' Perceived Marital Conflict and Autonomy Support towards their Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Perceived Partner Responsiveness and Need Satisfaction

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Although the relation between marital conflict and parenting behaviors (e.g., autonomy supportive) has been well documented, there has been limited empirical research about how supportive behaviors of the mothers towards their adolescents change during times of conflict. Therefore, in the current study, we examined both perceived partner responsiveness and need satisfaction (i.e., autonomy, competence, and relatedness needs) as intervening mechanisms between marital conflict and autonomy support. We tested our hypothesis with 234 mothers (Mage = 41.72, SD = 4.80; age range: 30 to 57 years) through an online survey. We aimed to test whether mothers' marital conflict is associated with perceived partner responsiveness which in turn is related to need satisfaction and which eventually is associated with autonomy support. The hypothesized model was tested through Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis and yielded perfect fit: $S-B\chi^2(132; N = 234) = 154.43, p < .001, CFI = .987, SRMR = .049, RMSEA = .027 (90-CI: .000 - .042)$. Results showed that marital conflict was negatively related to perceived partner responsiveness which in turn was positively associated with need satisfaction, and which eventually was positively related to autonomy support. These findings imply that perceived partner responsiveness and need satisfaction operates as mediating mechanisms between marital conflict and autonomy support. These findings underscore the importance to consider how supportive behaviors of the mothers towards their adolescents change through some intervening mechanisms therefore future research which aim to examine the relation between marital conflict and parenting behaviors should consider possible mediating mechanisms between them.

P2.2.23

Text mining of children's essays about animals kept at schools focusing on importance of life and attachment to animals

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Contents of children's essays about school-owned animals that are collected and published as supportive activities for animal breeding in schools were analyzed to examine the effects of animal care on children's development. Essays (N=386) were examined using text mining on children's interest in animals, their activities, and feelings of children. Mean characters of essays were 326.3 with a sentence having a mean 14.6 characters. The results indicated that higher school grade children common used active expressions such as taking care of animals, whereas lower school grade children commonly used expressions suggesting their interest, such as watching closely. Emotional expressions were generally positive, regardless of the school grade. It was indicated that through animal care, children felt the sense of accomplishment, enjoyed contact with animals, obtained knowledge about animals, empathized with animals, considered about animals and other children, and children could considered their own internal state, among others.

P2.2.24

Youth Gambling Related Problems and Perception of Parental Behaviour

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The aim of this study is to explore perception of parental behaviour between youth that developed adverse gambling related psychosocial consequences and those who haven't. Previous studies confirm different socio-ecological influences on the prevalence of youth gambling/gambling related problems, with family factors being one of them. Griffiths (2002) differs direct and indirect family influences. Vachon et al. (2004) showed parental gambling and gambling problems (especially fathers'), low level of parental monitoring, and higher level of inadequate disciplinary practices to be associated with more youth gambling problems.

Current study was conducted with N=1.061 high-school students (male=59.6%; Mage=16.18) from two Croatian cities. Gambling related psychosocial consequences were measured with GPSS subscale of Canadian Adolescent Gambling Inventory, categorizing participants into three subgroups: green, yellow and red light. Parental Behaviour Questionnaire (URP-29) was administrated as well as questionnaire on youth perception of family as a whole and youths' perception of parents' gambling.

Discriminant analysis identified one significant function (can_corr=.377; $\chi^2=130.73$; $p<.001$) that best explains differences between "green-" and "red-light" youth. More positive evaluation of mothers' behaviour (warmth, autonomy & knowledge) is characteristic for "green light" youth, while "red light" youth informs about more frequent fathers' gambling, parents' intrusive and punish oriented behaviour.

Results will be discussed with the focus on practical use and further development of youth and family oriented interventions.

P2.2.25

Understanding the reasons for participation: comparisons among occasionals, regulars and non-participants

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Introduction: The increase in demonstrations has generated interest in trying to delimit the factors determining participation, as well as in understanding why some participants continue to mobilize while others participate occasionally. Previous studies have shown regulars and occasionals can differ in their collective action frames, sociopolitical attitudes and emotions, with occasionals showing more comparability to the profile of non-demonstrators. Furthermore, recent studies indicate that those who participate regularly have higher scores on psychosocial well-being. **Objectives and Method:** In this paper, we used a database of demonstrators (interviewed during demonstration) and non-protesters (n = 464) to confirm that these differences in the occasional and regular participants' motives and attitudes exist, as well as to confirm that occasionals are more similar to non-participants. In addition, we designed a longitudinal study, through which we contacted these participants to ask them about their participation motives and their psychosocial well-being months after the mobilization, furthermore inquiring if it was their intention to participate in future mobilizations.

Results: Regulars score higher in collective action frames and emotions, with lower scores in political trust. Those occasionals who, months after the demonstration, maintain display greater similarity in motives, attitudes, and psychosocial well-being to regulars are more willing to participate again in the future.

Conclusions: This study contributes to the literature giving understanding on what lead participants to become regulars and keep up with their commitment.

P2.2.26

Place identity and environmental orientation

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This study investigated the relationship between place identity and environmental orientation. Place identity is determined not only by the physical components but also the meaning and association developed between people and place (Bott, Cantrill, & Myers, 2003). It is characterized by memories, attitudes, values, thoughts, meanings, and behavior that relate to special feelings and belong to special places (Sandberg, 2003). We developed environmental orientation scale (Okamoto, 2017) consisting of nine factors, as follows: "urbanism," "memory," "nature," "local culture," "history," "stimulus," "encounter," "old friend relationship," and "family relationship." An internet questionnaire survey on place identity residence and environmental orientation was administered to 550 Japanese. The results were as follows: (1) in general, orientation for the local culture and encounter increased the place attachment, especially in the center of a city, where the effect was stronger, (2) in rural single-family dwellings' resident area, encounter orientation and stimulus orientation increased the place attachment, (3) in general, encounter orientation and memory orientation increased the worth of a place, (4) in a farm village, nature orientation increased the worth of a place, and (5) in the center of a city, nature orientation decreased the worth of a place. We discussed about the importance of environmental orientation in the study of place identity.

P2.2.27

The individual difference of the near infrared hemoencephalography at the personality assessments.

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The personality measurement through the experimental methods could be specify the factors within the individuals. Therefore, it was possible to specify various intra individual differences within the subjects. In this research, we measured the near infrared hemoencephalography (nIR-HEG) that occurs in the task of the personality assessment by the experimental methods. And the experiments were to capture the personality traits from the individual difference by the nIR-HEG. This experiments were conducted to determine whether personality traits could be detected from nIR-HEG under the different conditions. As the method, nIR-HEG was measured by dividing the personality rating into six conditions. It was four computer display rating by reaction time (RT) and two questionnaire rating. The computer display tasks were base line, simple RT, matched RT and sentence RT. The questionnaire assessments were the Big-Five and the evaluation of the trait terms. However, since baselines were used as the reference values within individuals, they were not included in the analysis. Hypothesis 1) the simple and matching task with visual and auditory sense was based on the individuals. Hypothesis 2) the variance when performing the different personality rating conditions within the individual could be the indicator of the variation. The participants were 21 college students, got informed consents and made ethical consideration. The obtained nIR-HEG was analyzed based on the difference from the baseline within the individual. The two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on random block design was performed by using individual difference of nIR-HEG as the dependent variable with task difference and individual difference as the independent variables. As a result of ANOVA of nIR-HEG, main effect was recognized for simple task matching visually and auditory ($F(20,100)=65.70$, $p < .001$). And at the performing personality assessment task, it became clear that the nIR-HEG rates varies within the every individuals ($F(5,100)=9.71$, $p < .01$). These individual differences by the nIR-HEG related with the personality traits by RT and questionnaire scale. It suggested that nIR-HEG could be used as the indicator of personality traits. Therefore, it could be possible to measure personality traits by nIR-HEG.

P2.2.29

Cognitive Flexibility in Young Adults with Asperger Syndrome: different effects in a switching task

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Asperger Syndrome (AS) is an Autism Spectrum Disorder, which is characterized by difficulties in social interaction, where individuals have an interest in related but do not know how to do it. One of the theories explaining this disorder is focusing on Executive Functions, as a characteristic appearance of people with AS reside in a dysfunction in skills such as flexibility, planning and decision making. In this research, we also studied the cognitive flexibility in young people with this development disorder. That is to say, we focus on studying the mental ability to adapt the cognitive processing strategies in order to respond properly to information that is updated and this way to build a new efficient behavior in people with AS. We used a paradigm called Task Switching that involves the ability to shift attention between one simple repeat task and another more complex of switching. The typical effect of specific cost (response time increased) is observed when a switch from one task or trial to another is required. On one hand, the results showed significant differences in the General Cost Effect (simple blocks – repeat trial in the switching block condition), but not between both groups (controls vs AS group). On the other hand, we found significant differences between groups in the Specific Cost Effect (repeat trial-switching trial). This results will be interpreted according to experimental literature relating to ASD.

P2.2.30

The Effect of Dohsa-hou on a Stress Management Educational Program as a Community Approach

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The aim of this research is to investigate the effect on a stress management educational program using Dohsa-hou as a community approach. Dohsa-hou is an original Japanese psychotherapy for letting the mind relax and for stabilizing the body and mind by relaxing the physical strain and controlling the self. The researchers made a plan to create a stress management program for community approach with the local city government. The city recruited local citizens for this program and 18 citizens participated. The educational program consisted of a lecture about stress, and a seminar about ways for experiencing relaxation through Dohsa-hou. All participants were asked about their mood states (POMS-brief version) and their posture balance (change in their center of gravity) before and after the program. The 16 participants' whole POMS score significantly fell ($p < .01$) after the program, so the participants' mood states were improved. Considering each factor of POMS, the particular scores of "Tension-Anxiety," "Depression-Dejection," "Fatigue," and "Confusion" significantly fell. Moreover 15 participants reported that their center of gravity moved to the center or the entire sole of their foot, thus attaining a stable state physically. These results suggest that Dohsa-hou is a useful stress management technique for a community approach. It has the immediate effect of improving vitality and thinking for citizens, and helps the mind to relax and achieve physical stableness.

P2.2.31

Navigating a Maze On a Balance Board: Gender Differences in Spatial Memory

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Postural control demands the use of cognitive resources from various sensory modalities, such as the visual system or the somato-sensory system. Previous studies showed that during dual task performance in which participants perform both postural stability and a mental task (i.e., working memory), either both or one will deteriorate. In order to determine how postural control affects spatial memory performance, the present study examined the relationship between postural control on a balance board and performance in a concurrent spatial location memory task (virtual Morris Water Maze Task) in 72 participants. After an approximately 15 minutes balance board practice, the experimental group navigated the maze on balance board and control group, in a stable position on their feet. It was showed that the main effect of balance board was that participants took longer paths and were slower in finding the platform compared to control group. In terms of gender differences, males were faster than females on finding the hidden platform. Furthermore; there was no significant difference between males and females on path length measurement in control group, even though females used longer paths than males in experimental group. These results may suggest that males' superior performance on spatial memory is also less affected by the deteriorations caused by balance board unlike female participants.

P2.2.35

An ethological approach to the megalomaniacal personality traits

Salvatore Cammarata

The megalomaniacs feel themselves superior to other people and therefore worthy to excel and to be revered and honored. They tend to fight and annihilate (often verbally and sometimes physically as well as certain criminals) those they perceive as competitors in the fields where they compete and to surround themselves with people of low cultural level (ignorant, culturally backward) or psychologically weak (sick, anxious) and as such more easily controllable intellectually (by very

questionable ideas or scientific theories that in a careful analysis will reveal functional to their aspirations to excel and also to their specific purposes) and exploitable (for money, property, sex). Hardly they stand apart from such "territories" that try to create around them.

The author did not find in their histories common psychological factors in cause and effect relation with these behaviors and feelings. He found however familiarity even with mythomaniacs, narcissists and exhibitionists that have similar symptoms. Resorting to the Comparative Psychology and knowledge on the functioning of Neuroendocrine System he has found a lot of similarities with the behavior of animals that tend to outline the areas in which dominate in survival purposes. Many animals tend to control a territory to the fundamental purpose of optimizing the resources available to them and reorder it according functionally to their needs for survival. That's the why he believe that the origins of the megalomaniac personality traits are caused by genetic hyper-developed instinct for domination and calls to do research in that direction.

Theoretical framework: Human Ethology and Neuroscience. Aim: a new explanatory hypothesis of pathological behaviors without a satisfactory explanation after the DSM V. Results: a best prognosis and differential diagnosis. Conclusion: the hope to arrive at a differential diagnosis based on the aetiology also, not only on the observable behavior, and at an effective treatments.

P2.2.40

The Analysis of the Birgenair Flight 301 Crash with Haddon Matrix

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Air travelling is thought to be the safest transportation way in the world. Almost all airways in the world are controlled and supervised regularly. Nevertheless, plane crashes still occur. In addition, generally there are no survivors in that kind of crashes. There are many reasons when it comes to aviation accidents like bad weather conditions, human factors, mechanical and technical failures. These kinds of aviation accidents cause financial and emotional damages.

Haddon Matrix is a commonly used paradigm that handles accidents within the frame of human factor, vehicle/equipment factor, physical environment factor and socio-economical environment factor. This paradigm also investigates incidents with three phase named pre-crash, crash and post-crash.

In the present study, Haddon Matrix was used for determining the factors and outcomes of the Birgenair Flight 301 Crash. Taking into consideration that aviation accidents claim the lives of hundreds of people and cost billions, vital importance of achieving root causes becomes more obvious. Haddon's matrix has been a very effective method for analyzing this plane crash because it includes not only the crash phase, but also the pre-crash phase, which was essential to analyze contributing facts and to suggest countermeasures for preventing future crashes. Lastly, it can be said that human factors have the same critical impact on the accident as technical factors.

P2.2.41

Development of Metacognition and Learning Activities

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Objectives: Because metacognition could improve performances of problem solving and guide acquisition of self-regulated learning, to clarify what factors develop metacognition is an important issue in educational psychology. The purpose of the research is to investigate influence of learning activities in and out of classes on development of metacognition.

Method: 91 undergraduates and 180 high-school students participated in this research. They were asked to answer items measuring metacognitive abilities and everyday learning activities in and out of classes.

Results: Relationships participant groups (i.e. high-school student vs. undergraduate) and categories of learning activities and attitudes based on answer of the items to metacognitive scores were analyzed. Comparison with participant groups showed that metacognitive scores in undergraduates were higher than high-school students, suggesting development of metacognition.

On the other hand, comparison with categories of learning activities showed that metacognitive scores in undergraduates were correspond with length of time spent learning at home and frequency of using books for learning at home, but there was no difference in metacognitive scores by instruction types and frequency of active learning in and out of classes. It was suggested that influence positive activities while learning on metacognition was complicated, attitudes to learning and quality of learning could interact with development of metacognition.

Conclusion: This research suggested that development of metacognition could be influenced according to an educational environment and attitudes to learning. Pervious research suggested that learning activities could improve metacognitive ability. The results of this research were consistent to such view. Therefore, detailed experimental researches investigating relationship among metacognition, instruction, and learning activities could be required.

P2.2.42

Intervention for victims of bullying in Brazil basead in the Social Skills Theory

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This study's objective was to verify whether improved social and emotional skills would reduce victimization among Brazilian 6th grade student victims of bullying. The targets of this intervention were victimized students; a total of 78 victims participated. A cognitive-behavioral intervention based on social and emotional skills was held in eight weekly sessions. The sessions focused on civility, the ability to make friends, self-control, emotional expressiveness, empathy, assertiveness, and interpersonal problem-solving capacity. Data were analyzed through Poisson regression models with random effects. Pre- and post-analyses reveal that intervention and comparison groups presented significant reduced victimization by bullying. No significant improvement was found in regard to difficulties in practicing social skills. Victimization reduction cannot be attributed to the program. This study contributes to the incipient literature addressing anti-bullying interventions conducted in developing countries and highlights the need for approaches that do not exclusively focus on the students' individual aspects.

Session 2.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

P2.3.01

Organization as a text: approaches, investigations, interventions.

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Problem setting: Internal and external environment of organization constantly changes. Uncertainty and dynamics of the environment create changeability and the lack of predictability in the conditions, tasks and requirements. Organization has to define the situation constantly and to solve the open-ended tasks, to produce the depth and clarity in the description of reality and the exactness in influence in order to reach the predicted result, to avoid the accidents and mistakes. Communication is the main way of managing the actions: it forms, codes and changes the image of future action. Its key difference is the specified effect of influence - perlocutive effect. Special designing of influencing text is necessary for that. So, the linguistic textual components and their structure must be clear to ensure the necessary effect.

Method. We applied systemic approach and considered the linguistic structure of specially oriented organizational texts as a functional-purposeful system of interaction "man-text". System aim is to produce a certain effect of impact, which is an emergent effect of the system.

We developed the specific method of intertextual questions. The question is a purposeful activity to comprehend the text and to overcome the difficulty. This method allows to explicate the sense and its structure and to predict the perlocutive effect.

Results. We discovered hierarchical levels of interaction: formal (form of text expression), static (participants, objects, their attribution), dynamic (dimensions of action), logical (purpose, causes, connection between objects, participants, actions), inferences.

We discovered characteristics of textual positions that provoked perlocutive effect; found out the regularity of correspondence between the content hierarchy and the mode of interaction; discovered content, functional-purposeful and contextual structures of the text. The contextual features are the most significant for reaching the perlocutive effect, such features as the novelty of elements, real references, explicative power of utterances, the presence of target function in sentences, reasonableness and conditionality of text elements, etc.

Practical implications. We described linguistic features that ensured necessary influence in organizational communication, which provided activity of company.

Originality/Value. The results are original in specially developed theoretical approach, methodical instruments and practical training program "Management by values".

P2.3.02

Psychosocial stress in patients with localized or metastatic testicular cancer

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Background: Testicular cancer accounts for the largest proportion of solid malignancies in young men. With a relative 5-year survival of 97%, it is one of the prognostically favourable malignancies. Nevertheless, the peak incidence age (29 years for non-seminoma and 39 years for seminoma) falls into an important family and professional orientation phase. Significant psychosocial stressors result from the diagnosis, the violation of body integrity, the loss of autonomy and activities of daily life, potential social isolation and threats to social identity and self-esteem. The data regarding psychosocial stress in testicular cancer patients in Germany is difficult. The aim of this study was to evaluate the stress situation of testicular cancer patients by screening questionnaires.

Material and methods: A prospective analysis of testicular cancer patients (n = 37, mean age 44 years) using validated, standardized questionnaires for stress and psychosocial care needs screening (Hornheider SI and Distress Thermometer) was performed. Both patients with surgical and chemotherapy treatments were included.

Results: Of all patients, the mean stress level was 5.4. A need for psychosocial care was seen in

36% of patients. The main stressors were emotional problems: sorrow (42%), fatigue (36%), anxiety, nervousness and pain (33%).

Conclusion: The psychological burden of patients with testicular cancer is confirmed. Given the evident need for psychosocial support, pre-treatment psychological screening for the identification of patients at risk should be implemented.

P2.3.05

Heroic Imagination Project: Enhancing Children Morality. An Empiric Study.

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Objectives The Heroic Imagination Project (HIP) is a global initiative of educational and science-popularization character, aimed at promoting heroic attitude in everyday life. HIP has been based on the outcome of the most recent research carried out in the area of social psychology and related sciences (Dickerson, Wilkins, & Zimbardo, 2013). The group of acknowledged international experts has worked out six interventions/ lesson modules, each of them referring to an important socio-psychological issue: development attitude, staring effect, discrimination, stereotype, conformism, authority impact.

Method The first Polish research related to the effectiveness of the first HIP module among the youth will be presented in the speech. The study group of pupils from various parts of Poland (N=431) was gathered to be researched in terms of their declared views on taking up actions of assisting other people.

Results The results have shown that younger pupils declare a stronger belief in assisting others than the older ones do. Among the researched pupils, the girls assessed themselves as more capable to help others in comparison to such a self-assessment done by the boys.

Conclusion The consciousness in terms of the staring effect has grown among all the researched persons following the completion of HIP.

P2.3.06

Providing Psychosocial Support in a Culture Doubly Devastated by Natural Disaster: The Case of Haiti

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In October 2016, another devastating natural disaster occurred in Haiti when Hurricane Matthew hit the southern shores of this small island nation. This, on top of the disaster and devastation that occurred in the country six years earlier, with the massive 2010 earthquake. The emotional suffering in Haiti, the poorest country in the world, was thus exacerbated at a time when the people were just trying to recover and "build back better." A mission of psychologists and students went to cities in the south to provide "train the trainers" psychosocial support workshops to help the community, and especially the children. Preliminary research on the results will be presented, along with a description of the program and lessons learned.

P2.3.07

Work-family conflict and work-family facilitation among care staff in Japan from the view of Job Demands-Resources Model

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Objectives: When considering issue of mental health, Work-family balance is a grave matter that cannot be ignored. The purpose of current study was to examine the relationship among work-family conflict (WFC) / facilitation (WFF), job demands, job resources, psychological stress response, work engagement from the view of Job Demands-Resources model.

Method: Data were collected through a mail survey from 200 employees working in 10 different social welfare facilities in Japan. Only employees who were married and lived with someone were included in the study ($N=151$).

Results: Work to family conflict was positively related to Workload, Psychological Demand and Interpersonal relationship. Work to family facilitation was positively related to Job aptitude, Utilization of skills, Significance of work, Support from family and friends, negatively related to Interpersonal relationship and Work environment. Family to work facilitation was positively related to Job aptitude, Significance of work and Support from family and friends. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that Job Demands, specifically Psychological Demand, enhanced WFC, which led to high psychological stress response. Job Resources, specifically Support from family and friends, impacted WFF, which led to high work engagement. In addition, Family to work conflict moderates the relationship between work to family facilitation and work engagement. The impact of work to family facilitation on work engagement was stronger when family to work conflict was low.

Conclusion: WFC and WFF may occur at the same time. Welfare facilities should try to reduce WFC and improve WFF, such as family-friendly workplace policies, to promote mental health of care staff.

P2.3.10

Joint interventions in autism spectrum disorder

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Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are typically defined as marked neurodevelopmental disorders involving a number of cognitive and communicative deficits. Systematic causal connections have been drawn between ASD and particular linguistic deficits, developments which we would here like to relate in an explicitly programmatic fashion to recent work suggesting that such deficits arise from an abnormally synchronised brain. Language impairments in ASD involve difficulties with comprehending relative clauses, wh-questions, raising and passives. Children with autism also exhibit markedly degraded performance when interpreting reflexive pronouns. Children with autism consequently exhibit severe limitations in their ability to interpret alternating syntactic constructions, and we would like to suggest that this lack of flexibility may emerge from restrictions in oscillatory interactions. Since syntactic capacities directly impact cognition (albeit in ways which are still under debate) the neural basis of these linguistic deficits may shed some light on the biological basis of ASD more broadly. Many of the nerve tracks and regions which differ in the ASD brain from neurotypical individuals are also implicated in language comprehension, but the idiosyncratic nature of these regional differences leads us to suggest that neural oscillations provide a more robust scale of neurolinguistic analysis. We put forward a dual clinical intervention strategy for people exhibiting language deficits in ASD. This combines an emerging understanding of the 'oscillopathic' brain - how an abnormal profile of neural oscillations can give rise to syntactic and semantic deficits - with a more traditional approach centred on a course of speech therapy targeting specific linguistic deficits. It is our intention that a joint intervention focusing on abnormal oscillations alongside deficient language comprehension will also serve to re-align the general focus of inquiry away from cartographic neuroimaging issues and towards dynamic, frequency-based

analyses. While we will not yet be presenting any results, we will provide a comprehensive overview of the need for such dual interventions. Similar approaches have already been taken to improve performance on visual tasks in patients with schizophrenia, and we hope that our presentation will convince researchers and therapists to consider the viability of a dual syntactic-oscillatory intervention in the ASD population.

P2.3.11

The effectiveness of mother training based on the model of positive parenting on the rate of behavioral disorders symptoms in Intellectual Disabilities students

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Background and Aim: Intellectual Disabilities affects human adjustment with environment and may be followed by mental complications such as behavioral problems. This study was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of group behavioral management training of mothers based on the model of positive parenting on the rate of behavioral disorders of primary school Intellectual Disabilities students in Isfahan.

Methods: The research method was semi-experimental with pre and post-test plan and control group. Using multi-stage sampling method, 30 mothers whose children demonstrated behavioral disorders symptoms were chosen and randomly assigned into two experimental and control groups. Data gathering was by parents' form of child behavior checklist with confirmed validity and reliability. The obtained data was analyzed using covariance analysis method.

Results: The results showed that there is significant difference between performance of experimental and control groups on the reduction of behavioral disorders symptoms in the post-test ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: It could be concluded that mother training based on the positive parenting model is effective on reducing behavioral disorders of their Intellectual Disable child, and thus can be applied as an effective intervention method.

Keywords: Mothers training, positive parenting, behavioral disorders, Intellectual Disabilities

P2.3.12

The use of vignettes in Validating Acceptability of Interventions

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There is a growing acknowledgement that 'acceptability' is a driving factor when it comes to intervention effectiveness. However, there is a gap in the literature, in theorising 'acceptability'. As proposed by Sekhon et al., (2017), acceptability consists of seven dimensions: affective attitude, burden, effectiveness, opportunity costs, intervention coherence, self-efficacy and ethicality. The objective of this study is to validate the dimensions of acceptability through vignettes. Vignettes are hypothetical scenarios and have been acknowledged as a useful validation methodological approach in research, over the past 25 years. The present validation and experimental study used seven vignettes that have been developed to evaluate the acceptability dimensions based upon specific criteria, and further analyse the suitability of these dimensions. Vignettes present a hypothetical situation, to which participants reveal their values, beliefs and perceptions. The vignette scenarios provided enough information for the participants, to understand each scenario and they were also vague enough to enable participants to be creative when providing their views. Based on current research and the outcomes of this study, it is highly recommended to generate appropriate vignettes for evaluating the acceptability of healthcare interventions.

P2.3.13

Examining the impact of the 'Being Mum or Dad for the first-time' project on parents' experiences

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The aim of this study was to assess the impact of the project 'Being Mum or Dad for the first-time'. This project was a step of a participatory action-research involving Mother-and-Child Protection Services (MCPS). Support was delivered for first time-parents from the fourth month of pregnancy until the child's second birthday. The support strategy was based on an educational toolkit and entailed home visits or appointments at MCPS centres.

It was assumed that parents who benefited from the project (intervention group: IG) would have a better experience of daily life and would report less social emotional problems for their child than a control group (CG) who received the ordinary MCPS. Participants were parents of 9 months old children (IG: 87 mothers, 37 fathers; CG: 67 mothers, 19 fathers) and parents of 23 months old children (IG: 73 mothers, 29 fathers; CG: 49 mothers, 17 fathers).

Parents were asked to fill in 2 self-report questionnaires (Ages and Stages Questionnaires: Social Emotional; Parental Experience Inventory designed for the programme). The expected differences were not found, but the socio-emotional scores at the end of the second year tended to be better for the IG only when mothers' answers were compared. It seems that the mothers involved in the project answered about their daily life more sincerely than did fathers and parents of the control group. Thus, these results could be explained by higher trust in MCPS as outcome of the project.

P2.3.16

Differences by illness course on burden, expressed emotion, psychological distress and quality of life in relatives of patients with psychosis

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Objective: assessing, in a single study, the levels of burden, expressed emotion, psychological distress and quality of life in a sample of relatives of Mexican outpatients with psychosis and the possible effect of illness course. Method: This cross-sectional study included 65 participants: 73.8% female; mean age of 48.7 years. Relatives self-responded the following scales: the Caregiver Burden Interview, the Family Questionnaire, the WHOQOL-BREF (World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire, abbreviated version) and the GHQ-28 (General Health Questionnaire). Mean scores were compared by groups according to the illness course of patients (diagnosis, residual symptoms, relapses) with one tailed Mann-Whitney tests. Results: Levels of burden, expressed emotion, psychological distress, and poor quality of life were low, significantly related and particularly influenced by patient residual symptoms. Conclusions: It is important to involve relatives not only as care providers but also as individuals whose psychological well-being is at risk, particularly when their ill relative present residual symptoms.

P2.3.17

Indigenous Emotional Intelligence Scale: Development and Validation

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In Nigeria, it seems there is sparse of indigenous measure of emotional intelligence. Therefore, this research fills a gap in literature by developing a valid and reliable indigenous scale. To achieve this, the author combined the Bar-On and Goleman's models of emotional intelligence. In study 1, 255

items were generated and was reduced to 198 based on expert advice. At the end of several analyses 52 items were retained. These items were put in questionnaire form and administered to 1000 students in a university. Using purposive random sampling method, the participants were selected among the students of the Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Education, Science including Social and Management Sciences. The author determined the factorial validity of the scale using a sample of 850 participants (407 men and 443 women, who returned the scale). The scale (using varimax rotation method) was then subjected to principal component analysis and 40 items were retained in a 7 well defined factor structure. The factors/dimensions include interpersonal skill ($r = .73$), empathetic response ($r = .69$), stress tolerance ($r = .75$), optimism ($r = .78$), assertiveness ($r = .74$), problem solving ($r = .80$) and flexibility ($r = .82$). The scale has convergent validity because of its positive relationship with empathy ($r = .67$) and social intelligence ($r = .79$) and negative relationships with aggression ($r = -.41$) and impulsiveness ($r = -.32$). A test re-test reliability of 0.79 was also established for the scale.

Key Words: Emotional intelligence, age, gender, self report, students

P2.3.19

Perception-action coupling in adults under various speeds and postural constraints

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Objectives: A catching task was used to investigate one-handed catching ability while standing and sitting under three speeds (10, 12, and 14 m/s). The theoretical framework of Bernstein (1967), Gibson (1979), Newell (1986) and Kugler, Kelso, and Turvey (1982) was used to explain how the development of movement co-ordination can result from the different constraints that are imposed on the system organism -environment and how the system of the degrees of freedom is operating.

Method: Fifteen adults that performed a catching task were divided into groups of "good: 6" and "poor: 9" catchers, while hand kinematics were applied.

Results: The "good" catchers performance improved while the speed increased in standing (2.3, 3.6, 4.1, out of five) and sitting (3.1, 3.5, 4.3, out of five) condition. The poor catchers performance decreased while the speed increased in standing, but in sitting their performance remained stable. Hand kinematics showed a noticeable increase in speed, decrease of acceleration time in the anterior-posterior (X) and vertical (Y) direction, as well as of the deceleration time in the anterior-posterior (X) direction, which limited certain degrees of freedom and resulted in better performance for the good catchers.

Conclusion: Based on the theory of the dynamic systems (Newell, Lin, & Mayer-Kress, 2001) both standing and sitting position provided a stable solution in the problem of control of the catching arm and in addition the maintenance of the postural stability in the good catchers.

P2.3.20

Does the implementation process of an organizational intervention matter? An effect evaluation of the psychosocial climate of a university unit after a successful implementation process.

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Objectives: The present study focuses on an intervention to improve the psychosocial work environment in an employeeship program. Pilot studies revealed that several sections of the economic unit (EU), a subset of university employees in central Norway, had psychosocial work environments in need of improvement and that interpersonal conflicts were widespread. The intervention was therefore implemented to improve these challenges among the employees of the EU.

Methods: To evaluate the effect of this employeeship intervention, one-way repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to compare scores on employees' 'conflicts' in the fall of 2012 (prior to the intervention), and the spring of 2014 (following the intervention).

Results: The Anova analysis showed that personal conflicts had decreased over time for the EU (N=71), but had increased for the rest of the university (N=3863) ($F=5,376$ (1), $p=0.20$). Additionally, a logistic regression with unit as dependent variable (2014 data) showed a negative difference between the EU and the other units at the university regarding a related variable to conflicts among employees, 'social community, indicating an improved collegial psychosocial climate' ($\text{Exp}(B)=.369$, $p=.001$), which means that EU scored better than the rest of the university. **Conclusion:** Seen together these results suggest that the organizational intervention implemented to reduce personal conflicts in the unit also resulted in an improvement in collegial psychosocial climate, suggesting the essence of this type of organizational intervention. This result was in line with a former process evaluation of the intervention (Saksvik, Olaniyan, Lysklett, Lien, & Bjerke, 2015), which found the intervention successful.

P2.3.21

The Italian Body Focused Behaviours study - Emotion recognition difficulties differ across subtypes of skin picking behaviours

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Objectives: Two subtypes of Skin Picking (SP) behaviours have been identified: "Focused" SP engaged in response to negative emotions, "Automatic" SP, engaged while the individual is unaware. The role of emotion recognition difficulties has been under-recognized, which could suggest the need for different therapeutic strategies for SP subtypes. The current study investigated the role of impulsivity and alexithymic traits on SP in a community group. **Method:** Four hundred and twenty-five participants from the general population completed the Milwaukee Inventory for the Dimensions of Adult Skin Picking, Beck Depression Inventory-II, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 and Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20. **Results:** Higher impulsivity ($\beta = .17$, $p < .001$) and depression ($\beta = .09$, $p < .01$) predicted higher automatic SP. Higher depression ($\beta = .08$, $p < .01$), impulsivity ($\beta = .08$, $p < .001$) and alexithymic difficulties Identifying Feelings ($\beta = .10$, $p < .05$) predicted higher focused SP. **Conclusion:** Findings disconfirmed the hypothesized specificity of impulsivity for the Focused subtype supporting that both the subtypes would be related to difficulties managing emotions and would be coping strategies. Difficulty identifying emotions could be an additional aspect involved in the Focused subtype. Depression would be a component involved in all subtypes. Emotion recognition deficits could suggest the use of mentalization and Dialectical Behaviour Therapy with SP.

P2.3.22

The Effect of Transformational Leadership on Employee's Imagination and Creative Performance

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Imagination and creativity are critical requirements in future workplace. The purposes of this study are to examine the effect of transformational leadership on employees' imaginative and creative behavior and also to discuss whether imagination affects creative behavior and performance. With a total of 62 managers and 193 subordinates, this research has conducted a team-matching study on the manager and staffs of a chain service industry in Taiwan. Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM) was used to carry out cross-level analysis aiming to examine whether transformational leadership has an effect on employee's creative behavior, and if imagination has a mediated effect in between. In addition, a personal level analysis was conducted to test whether imagination affects performance through creative behavior. The result of cross-level analysis showed that imagination has a complete mediated effect on the relationship between transformational leadership and creative behavior; transformational leadership contributes to employees' imagination, which in turn promotes creative behavior. In the individual level, creative behavior has partial mediated effect on

the relationship between imagination and job performance; imagination can enhance creative behavior, which in turn promotes higher job performance. This study found that transformational leadership has a positive impact on employee's imagination and creative performance. The organization can encourage and nurture leaders to demonstrate transformational leadership, and build up a creative working environment to enhance employee's ability of innovation and work efficiency.

P2.3.23

The effects of charismatic training style on training outcomes: The moderating role of trainer gender

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This study examined the influence of charismatic trainer behaviors such as visionary content, intellectual stimulation and individual attention on self-efficacy and cognitive learning as training outcomes. Moreover we examined how charismatic training style and trainer gender interact and influence on training outcomes (self-efficacy and cognitive learning). A 2×2 factorial design with pre-test and post-test was used to test research hypotheses. Charismatic training styles and trainer gender were considered as independent variables and self-efficacy and cognitive learning were dependent variables. The sample was comprised 60 female undergraduates who were assigned in 4 groups randomly (charismatic vs. non-charismatic behaviors, and a male trainer vs. a female trainer). Trainers (male or female, charismatic or non-charismatic) presented a 45- minute training program. The training program involved instruction of basic and advanced functions in SPSS, such as how to enter data, to define variables, and to analyze data. To gather the data self-efficacy scale-eight items adapted from Quiñones (1995) and a cognitive learning test were used. Mancova results showed that charismatic training style had a positive effect on both self-efficacy and cognitive learning. Moreover the interaction between charismatic training style and trainer gender was statistically meaningful only for self-efficacy.

Session 2.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

P2.4.01

Influence of political instability on occupational well-being: moderation by incidental exposure to and active sought political information.

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Objective: This study investigated the relation between political instability and occupational well-being and the role of perception of political information in moderating this relationship.
Method: 681 participants (383 males, mean age= 35.4) completed 6 waves of perceived political stability measures, occupational well-being (E.g., job satisfaction, general anxiety, job engagement, efficacy) measures and measures related to perception of information before/during/after Hong Kong Legislative Election, resulting in a total of 4,086 observations.
Results: SEM analyses reveal that occupational well-being was negatively associated with political instability. Higher incidental exposure to political information amplified the effect of political instability over occupational well-being. In contrast, more active sought political information buffered the negative impact of political instability over occupational well-being.
Conclusion: Implications for promoting occupational well-being by encouraging behaviour related to active information seeking and managing circulation of political information will be discussed.

P2.4.02

Moderating effects of job demands tailored to a specific work context based on empirical data

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The additive effect of different job characteristics is the hallmark of many models concerning job demands or job design. Interaction effects of different job characteristics are, however, less investigated. In addition, most models attach cross-industry importance to a limited set of job characteristics. The aim of the present study was to elucidate if job resources can buffer the negative effect of job demands on mental health in a specific work context.
 In the study 52 employees of a correctional facility filled out the German version of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ). Based on the Job-Demands-Resources Theory (JD-R) all job characteristics were divided into job demands and job resources. Interaction effects were tested for all combinations of demands and resources by means of hierarchical regression analysis.
 All job resources correlate negatively, all job demands correlate positively with mental health. Interaction analysis revealed 7 significant interaction effects whereas only 4 resources attenuated the negative impact of demands on mental health.
 Although the interpretation of the data is limited due to the small sample size and the cross-sectional design, the results suggest that the provision of relevant job resources is a favorable alternative to a laborious job-redesign. The results confirm the assumptions of the JD-R and underline the importance of identifying specific job demands and resources which may be unique to a specific work environment

P2.4.03

Managerial beliefs regarding training : impacts on training expenditures

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Minimum training expenditures are mandatory in various countries, including France and Canada (Québec). However, variations in the money organizations dedicate to training are mainly apprehended through the influence of structural variables. While theorists such as Bandura and Fishbein & Ajzen have inspired numerous researches linking beliefs to individual behaviors, efforts to study these relations at an organizational level is less intensive. While relevant theories support the measurement of managerial beliefs, namely the Resource Based View of the Firm (Barney) and the Human Capital theory (Becker), assessing their impact on training expenditures remains mainly speculative. Moreover, research on managerial beliefs regarding training is scarce: Salas & al (2002) identifying specific beliefs; Cianni & Bussard (1994) linking beliefs to the development of managers.

Since managerial practices of Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) are more influenced by their CEO, as indicated by many researches, studying the impact of their beliefs regarding training is relevant. In addition, linking SME's CEOs beliefs regarding the importance of investing in training (Resource Based) and the risks associated to this practice (Human Capital) have not been empirically studied. Our research, performed through a questionnaire answered by some 300 CEOs of SMEs in Quebec (Canada), aims to bridge this gap.

Since many human resources theorists assume that work requirements determine training efforts, characteristics of work such as autonomy and complexity were considered as independent variables. Beliefs inspired by the Resource Based and the Human Capital theories were considered as an added (intermediate) value (Hayes, 2009). Both set of variables were submitted to confirmatory factor analysis (Kline, 2010). The indicator used to measure the dependent variable was the percentage of the payroll expenses represented by the training expenditures. Perceptions of training benefits inspired by the Resource Based View add significantly to the influence on training expenditures of a work design encouraging autonomy. An interaction effect between the two types of beliefs also impacts positively on training expenditures. Importance of considering managerial beliefs regarding training is discussed from a theoretical and practical standpoint, notably in relation with Lepak & Snell Human Resource Architecture.

P2.4.04

The normative professional orientation

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The professional orientation is one of the central concepts in Russian industrial and organisational psychology. It contains values, motives, needs and aims contributing to choice of work and its personal connotation. Admitting the importance of earlier researches, it'd be noted they show the professional direction can be. However, it's also important it must be in terms of public profession's prominence. So we've introduced the concept of normative professional orientation considered as a vertically organized motivational structure containing 3 levels - the level of crucial values, professional aims and contextual incentives. Normative professional orientation is characterized a combinations of different levels' motivational form providing a steady vector of professional tasks achievement. Such approach is based on presumption of adapting a personal motivation to the requirements relating to the professional mission.

Objective: study of the standard orientation on level of values, aims and incentives.

Methods: job analysis; expert assessment of efficiency and effectiveness; S.Schwartz Values Inventory; Psychological Well-Being Scales (C.Ryff); aims diagnostic questionnaire (Oboznov, Gerasimova). Participants: 285 rescuers, 213 students (customs officers, police officers).

Results: The analysis of job aiming, objectives, environment and description lets us determine the

key professional tasks differentiating the social mission of job, prescriptive requirements for employees, wishing from employers. The less- or more efficient workers have been compared. The most significant differences were found for level of professional orientation. The less efficient workers have high level of "stimulation", "social status", "career" and "power" values. More efficient rescuers are guided by intra-professional values such as "security", "professional development", "achievement", "help" and "altruism". The set of prevailing values of more efficient workers correspond to the normative professional orientation evaluated on requirements of job descriptions, wishes from employers and personal predictors of job well-being. Student's professional orientation has contained the aims of professional and personal development as opposed to aims of public prominence and social and material well-being. Conclusion: Normative professional orientation is determined not only and not so much with personal motivation, as social mission of the job. The results are used for vocational selection, job adaptation, assessment, motivational measures etc. Grant 16-26-20007, Russian Foundation for Basic Research

P2.4.05

Motivation for economic activity among Polish adolescents according to the type of work activities performed

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The objective of the presentation is evaluation of the motivation for undertaking paid and unpaid work by Polish adolescents aged 13-15, and determination of variations in incentives for motivation for this type of activity, according to the type of work activities and socio-demographic characteristics of the adolescents examined.

Analyses were performed based on the results of survey studies on the representative group of approximately 4,600 respondents aged 13-15, selected by the method of stratified sampling from among the total number of Polish adolescents at this age. The study was conducted in 2016. Five groups of work activities were considered in the study: paid work outside home and family, unpaid work (community services), unpaid work on behalf of the family (work on a farm, in a workshop, business of parents or relatives), work activities on behalf of family household, and independent business activity.

The conducted study showed that more than 90% of Polish adolescents undertake work in a family household, 1/3 of them perform paid work or run own business, and 28 % are engaged in community services.

The motivation for undertaking individual groups of work activities is significantly varied. Contracted paid work and own business activity are undertaken mainly for economic reasons. The motif for undertaking work on behalf of the family is mainly the sense of duty with respect to the closest persons, and willingness to acquire new skills. Polish adolescents undertake community services, because they want to acquire new skills, and like to help others.

Session 2.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

P2.5.01

Czech drunk drivers' strategies to minimize the risk of being caught

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Drunk drivers employ various strategies in order to avoid being caught by police. Such strategies are employed either to reduce amount of alcohol in blood before driving, or to reduce probability to cause accident or face police while already driving. We conducted two focus groups about drunk driving-related strategies with 10 people who had been suspended of driving license because of driving-related offense or crime and who have experience with drunk driving. Participants reported that they try to eliminate alcohol from blood by drinking water, eating, short sleep, or pills for alcohol elimination. When they drive, they take side streets, drive in a traffic jam, as a second car in a row, or drive in early morning when patrols change shift. Czech drunk drivers have false belief that alcohol elimination from blood might be fastened by pills, food, water, or sleep. State authorities should insist on propagation of fact that these strategies don't fasten alcohol elimination and that it is risky if drivers drive after employing such strategy.

P2.5.03

Age and Gender-dependent Impact of Social Incidences in the Perception of Threat

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Objectives: Social incidences such as war, massacre and migration are well known to have significant effects on individuals' perception of threat and feeling of security. It is, therefore, crucial to understand the varying duration and impact of these incidences on individuals of different age and sex, to design efficient interventions and increase society's resiliency.

Method: We asked 303 people of different gender, age and education levels to score 38 words based on the level of threat they induced. Our list included terror related words (bomb, explosion), words indicating social chaos (massacre, riot), crime related words (harassment, robbery), health related threats (cancer, toxin), words related to disasters (earthquake, fire) and a more general group (death). Independent samples test was used to reveal age and gender related differences.

Results: Our results showed that independent of age and sex, terror related concepts are the most powerful forms of threat. Although female scores were significantly higher in most of the threat-inducing words, males gave significantly higher scores in words such as gun and fight. Words such as war and earthquake showed different levels of threat in different age groups, based on at which period of their lives they experienced such forms of threat.

Conclusion: The fact that terror related words were top rated in terms of threat, independent of age and sex, indicates the impact of the recency and frequency of the incidences worldwide. We conclude that people of different gender and age have differing threat perceptions, and consequently require different interventions.

P2.5.05

Emotion Regulation In Foster Care: A Single Case Study To Understand The Child's Experience In Natural And Foster Parent Context

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OBJECTIVES: The objective of our study is to understand how a child is building its Emotion Regulation (ER) strategies within the context of foster care. Preschool children learn Emotion Regulation strategies from infancy. Parental practice helps them

understand, control and regulate their emotions in order to develop self-regulation by activating internal processes of regulation. Meanwhile, relationships with parents keep enhancing emotion understanding in social and interacting contexts.

METHOD: We observed the interacting processes between a child aged 5 years old and his natural and foster parents in ecological conditions. Specific Emotion Regulation tasks (free play, tidy task, teaching task) were addressed to the dyads and analysed regarding emotion expression and emotion regulation strategies.

RESULTS: The mother provided an environment made of positive emotion expression and symbolic cognitive reframing in order to help the child focus on the task, seen as anticipatory strategies. The father was using instrumental strategies in order to conduct the task, satisfying the adult's goal.

The foster parent provided an environment made of cognitive reframing and positive emotion expression.

CONCLUSION: Our results show differences among parenting styles and ER strategies in natural or foster parents' interaction with the child.

The ER processes leads us to hypothesize that both the child's characteristics and the parenting styles determine the quality of interactions. The research was conducted to suit the child's developmental stage and should be widespread.

P2.5.06

Relationship between Job Satisfaction and Stigmatizing Attitudes towards Mentally Ill among Psychologists

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Objectives. Stigmatization is widely acknowledged as deteriorating for patients, less frequently it is investigated as risk factor for wellbeing and job satisfaction of mental health professionals. Especially research is lacking in the group of psychologists that usually are involved in the mental health care system. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between job satisfaction and stigmatizing attitudes towards mentally ill among psychologists in Lithuania.

Method. 173 psychologists participated in the cross-sectional survey. They filled in self-reported questionnaire that consisted of Community Attitudes towards Mentally Ill Scale, Social Distance Scale, Self-Stigma of Seeking Help Scale, and single question on general job satisfaction.

Results. The results of the study revealed that more stigmatizing attitudes, i.e. higher social distance, more negative community attitudes, higher self-stigma of seeking help, were related to lower job satisfaction.

Conclusion. As job satisfaction is one of the important components of occupational well-being, it calls for special attention in such under investigated groups like psychologists. Focus on stigmatization of clients in preventive efforts for psychologists might contribute to improvement of job satisfaction and professional performance.

P2.5.07

A mixed methods study of bullying within a residential service for adults with an intellectual disability

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Objective: To examine the prevalence and nature of bullying within a residential service for individuals with intellectual disability and behaviours that challenge

Method: Key workers in the service completed a survey assessing client (N=62) bullying behaviours and experience of victimisation. Clients were subsequently categorised as victims,

bullies, bully-victims and bystanders. Semi structured interviews were conducted with seven clients, purposely sampled, to explore their perception and experience of bullying and to gain a richer, contextualised understanding. Data was analysed using a phenomenological informed descriptive-interpretive approach.

Results: A high prevalence of bullying and bully-victims was reported. Qualitative analysis identified three domains encompassing: client's construction of bullying, types of bullying experienced, and its perceived impact and aetiology.

Conclusion: Findings indicate that clients in residential services for people with an intellectual disability are at an increased risk for bullying and victimisation, which negatively impacts on psychological and social wellbeing. Participants perceived bullying as arising from multiple causes including psychological distress, malicious intent and a restrictive environment. Results are discussed in terms of the need for tailored anti-bullying interventions and the promotion of trauma-informed and person centred care.

P2.5.08

Psychologists' and Social Workers' Attitudes towards Mental Illness in Lithuania

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Objectives. Researchers agree that stigmatizing attitudes towards mentally ill might be culture and country dependent, therefore the results from different countries in this area are needed. The aim of this study was to explore the attitudes towards mental illness hold by psychologists and social workers in Post-Soviet country young EU member - Lithuania.

Method. 234 respondents (123 psychologists, 111 social workers) answered the self-reported questionnaire in cross-sectional survey. Different forms of mental health stigma were measured - social distance in personal and social relationships, stigmatizing emotions (fear, pity, and anger), self-stigma of seeking help, and community attitudes towards mentally ill.

Results. The analyses of the results revealed that social workers hold more stigmatizing attitudes towards mental illness than psychologists. Social workers reported higher social distance in personal relationships, higher fear of mentally ill people, more negative community attitudes and higher self-stigma of seeking help when compared to psychologists.

Conclusion. These results suggest the conclusion that some occupational groups, like social workers, may be more vulnerable in the context of mental health care and need more extensive and target - oriented preventive efforts.

P2.5.09

Nostalgia in medical students: is it helpful?

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Objectives: The purpose of the presentation is to show the role of nostalgia in defenses against fears of death in medical students.

Method: The theoretical framework is Terror Management Theory and Meaning Management Theory.

The respondents were 205 medical students; the instruments were ZTPI, Hardiness Survey, ECR-R, DAP-R, FPDS.

Results: The regression analysis (moderation and mediation) showed that higher nostalgia (a proven death anxiety buffer, according to research in TMT, as measured by Past Positive ZTPI, in combination with more fearful attitude is associated with less expressed slope of decline in well-

being in medical students. Fearful attitude in combination with higher well-being is associated with higher nostalgia. But higher well-being in combination with nostalgia is itself associated with more fearful attitude. The effect is reversed though when higher nostalgia is combined with lower Past Negative or higher Challenge - these combinations are characterized by lower conscious fears of death consequences for body.

Conclusion: These results show that the main Mortality Salience effects except for the last one - more fearful attitude, which is a point in Meaning Management Theory - repeat themselves in conscious attitudes toward death. Thus, a combined theory is needed, which takes into account both conscious and unconscious defenses against fears of death. Besides, more studies are needed to understand medics' defenses against fears of death, which in some cases may be detrimental for their patients.

P2.5.10

Relationships between coping profiles, psychological distress, and personality traits

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The aim of this study was to explore three different coping profiles identified in a sample of 574 Spanish university students. The NEO FFI is a major scale to examine the personality, and the Brief COPE is a known instrument to examine the coping; psychological distress was measured with the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). A cluster analysis of 12 Brief Cope scales scores revealed three replicable clusters. The clusters were interpreted and labelled as Functional Coping, Dysfunctional Coping, and Low Coping. As indicated by these descriptive labels, two of the subgroups aligned broadly with previously defined profiles of personality, those of resilient and overcontrolled types, while the low coping subgroup reflected not undercontrolled type but the combination of very low neuroticism with low openness to experience and low conscientiousness. Our results support that students with low utilization of coping strategies experienced less psychological stress than those with functional coping. The conclusion suggests that the future research should explore multiple coping strategies using cluster analytic techniques. The main contribution of this study is a better understanding of beneficial responses to stress.

P2.5.11

Materialism among Chinese adolescents: Implications for psychological adjustment and the role of peer relations and parenting

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Western research has found increased materialism among young people, which may hurt their psychological wellbeing while result partly from peer influences. In a study spanning 6 months (Time 1=Fall, Grade 7; Time 2=Spring, Grade 8), we examined these issues among early adolescents in urban (141 girls, 138 boys; mean age=12.87 years, SD=.45) vs. rural (110 girls, 175 boys; mean age=12.84, SD=.47) China. At Time 1, there was no difference in urban vs. rural adolescents' endorsement of materialism, whereas at Time 2, urban adolescents reported greater materialism. Among both urban and rural adolescents, adjusting for initial functioning at Time 1, materialism at Time 1 was predictive of heightened depressive symptoms and dampened intrinsic motivation in schoolwork at Time 2; perceived peer group pressure (e.g., "People of my age make me feel that I should dress in certain clothes") and perceived parental psychological control (e.g., guilt induction, love withdrawal, social comparison) at Time 1 were both predictive of heightened materialism at Time 2, whereas perceived peer positive behavior (e.g., "People of my age make me feel that I should work hard") at Time 1 was predictive of dampened materialism at Time 2. The findings suggest similar adjustment outcomes of and peer influences on youth materialism in Western vs. Eastern cultures and in urban vs. rural areas in China, and another downside of parental psychological control in potentially fostering materialism in children.

P2.5.12

Sports and balanced diet: active life style and healthy eating habits in the school context.

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Physical activity plays a key role in children development, as it is through movement that they learn about the surrounding environment.

Recreational and sporting activities guide children to the discovery of the world around them, allowing them to an active adaptation.

Several theories, including the *Embodied Cognition*, consider the human body a learning tool.

Given the importance of physical activity and healthy eating habits, it is essential to mention the WHO studies which show the low percentage of children playing sports regularly and the growing percentage of overweight and obese individuals at a young age. This underlines the importance of improving children's lifestyle starting from the school years.

This project was conducted by three psychologists and one nutritionist in a Catania (Italy) primary school.

It involved 126 children and included:

- 1) Two training sessions for parents and teachers focused on children psychophysical development.
- 2) Three meetings which included recreational and sporting activities for children, aimed to teach children how to enjoy physical activity.
- 3) One meeting which included some cooking-in-team activities for parents and children, to teach them how to share and enjoy meals preparation.

The results show an increase in the percentage of children engaged in physical activity in extra school hours, increased awareness of parents and children in preparing healthy snacks for school (with an increased consumption of bread and fruit), along with the relocation of the vending machines, which were removed by the school principal from the recess area and placed elsewhere.

P2.5.14

Development of the Social Adaptation Scale

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Objectives: Social adaptation is accommodation to the social and cultural environment in which individuals live, but there are various definitions of the term. The purpose of this study was to develop a new scale for measuring social adaptation by collecting data on people's "perceived social adaptation" in a bottom-up approach.

Method: First, to examine perceived social adaptation, data collected by free description was analyzed using the KJ method and the results were used to develop the "Social Adaptation Scale."

Next, a questionnaire survey was conducted on 110 college students, using the "Social Adaptation Scale" and the existing "Subjective Adjustment Scale for Adolescents," following which, a factor analysis was conducted and the reliability and validity of the developed scale were examined.

Results: From the factor analysis results, six factors were extracted for school, home, and work scenes. The coefficient alphas of these factors were all greater than .70, except for factors of "fulfillment of school life ($\alpha=.43$)" and the factor of "health care (only 1 item)" in the work scene.

The results of the correlation analysis revealed a high positive correlation between the Social Adaptation Scale and Subjective Adjustment Scale for Adolescents ($r=.58$, $p < .001$).

Conclusion: These results confirmed the reliability and validity of the new scale and it is considered to be applicable for adolescents and adults.

P2.5.17

A Preventive Intervention of Eating Disorders among Children in Taiwan: The Development of a Parental Supportive Group

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Objective: To develop an intervention program for parents to help prevent eating disorders onset in children.

Methods: By integrating published literatures and related research experiences, we designed and developed an intervention program, the Prevention Program for Eating Disorders-Parents (PPED-P), which emphasizes equally on themes and group interactions. On the other hand, the 26-item Children's Eating Attitude Test (ChEAT-26) was administered to five elementary schools, and 615 children were found to be at risk. Those whose children were at risk were invited to participate in a four-hour parental supportive group which was held once a week for two hours per session, for two consecutive weeks. Three groups with a total number of 22 parents were recruited. After the group session was finished, a semi-constructive qualitative interview was conducted to understand the experiences of participants, and thematic analysis was applied.

Results: By sharing common parenting difficulties, participants felt that they were not alone. And by challenging the myths towards body shapes and diet, the couples have learned to communicate with each other. In addition, participating parents have learned extra skills and felt more positive to deal with their children's physical and mental situations. Suggestions and discussions were also provided.

P2.5.18

Development of the Social Interest Scale for Iranian Adolescents (SISIA) Ages 13-19

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The aim of this study was to develop a Social Interest Scale for Iranian Adolescents (SISIA) ages 13-19, and evaluate the psychometric characteristics (reliability and factorial structure) based on Adler's theory. From different cities in Iran, and through a multi-stage cluster random sampling method, 396 adolescents ages 13-19 were recruited as statistical sample. Confirmatory factor analysis to evaluate factorial structure was used. In order to evaluate reliability, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. The results of indicators of fitness showed that the proposed model is suitable. And second order factorial structure with four subscales of social interest scale (Responsibility-task doing, Relationship with people-empathy, Confidence-Assertive, Inferiority Feeling and striving for Superiority) had acceptable fit with the data. Cronbach's alpha for the four mentioned subscales as well as the total score was obtained: 83.0, 86.0, 60.0, 59.0 and 87.0. This indicates that SISIA has an acceptable internal consistency. Gender comparison displayed that the girls had higher scores in the Social Interest scale, and also in responsibility-task doing, and Inferiority Feeling and striving for Superiority. Accordingly, we can suggest that SISIA is a reliable and valid instrument to evaluate Social Interest in Iranian adolescents ages 13-19.

P2.5.19

Reducing Costs of the Strengthening Families Program to Prevent Child Behavioral Health Disorders Using Digital DVD

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Purpose. This presentation reviews the evidence-based *Strengthening Families Program's* (SFP) history since 1982, theory (family systems/cognitive behavioral/resilience), content, and research. Implications will be covered for future psychological practice of using digital delivery for family interventions in clinics or homes to reduce costs in preventing child maltreatment, foster care and behavioral health problems.

Background. Cochrane meta-analyses and 14 RCTs have found SFP effective in improving parenting and family relations to prevent child maltreatment and drug misuse particularly among girls. SFP is now in 36 countries with international funding. Unfortunately, SFP and family interventions are costly. Our goal was to increase family engagement, cost/benefit ratios and dissemination by using digital delivery with \$5/DVDs.

Methods: An 11-session SFP Home-Use video/ DVD for parents and children ages 7-17 years to watch at home or in groups was created using families of different ethnicities. The DVD was first evaluated in families of 6th and 8th graders (n=140) recruited from high-risk ethnic schools. Culturally matched graduates of SFP recruited the families.

Results. Using a quasi-experimental design, the DVD only version compared favorably to the much more expensive family group+DVD version. It resulted in 18 of 21 significant outcomes and almost as large Cohen's d effect sizes for parenting ($d = .48$ vs. $.65$) and family outcomes ($d = .69$ vs. $.70$), but better youth outcomes ($d = .54$ vs. $.48$).

Conclusions. Cost/benefit ratios are increased using digital delivery (e.g., DVD, web, YouTube, and phone apps) and still effective in reducing behavioral health disorders particularly in girls.

P2.5.20

Social representations of violence obstetric in Peru

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Obstetric violence is a specific type of violation of women's rights, including the rights to equality, freedom of discrimination, information, integrity, health, and reproductive autonomy. It occurs both in public and private medical practice during health care related to pregnancy, childbirth, and post-partum and is a multi-factorial context of institutional and gender violence. The aim of this research was to identify the social representations of women about obstetric violence.

Method: It is a qualitative-quantitative study, conducted with a hundred women in a public hospital of Peru, with a self-administered questionnaire. The research followed the ethical precepts of human research in Peru. It was applied the Evocation Technique with the inductor term violence in childbirth, and then it was realized a prototypical analysis with the software IRAMUTEQ.

Results: It was observed that the social representations of violence in childbirth are elaborated and disseminated for women covering three aspects: negligence by the terms abandonment, indifference and delay of the health care; verbal violence, with the term shouting; and physical violence with the term painful vaginal touch.

Conclusions: It is important to know the social representations of women about obstetric violence so that one can promote reflections about the humanization of health care in childbirth. Preventing and overcoming this kind of violence requires the involvement of all those involved in care by incorporating innovative, evidence-based approaches to patient safety, as well as promoting their rights in health actions.

P2.5.21

Perinatal psychoeducation as Prenatal Anxiety and Tokophobia prevention

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Aims. To detect and prevent the onset of Perinatal Anxiety disorder and Tokophobia in women accompanied by prenatal psychoeducation, conducted and supervised by the psychologist. **Methods.** research sample (Psp.) 48 first-time mothers (average age 32ys), matched for the variables: no abortion; education; employment and pre childbirth psychoeducation, control sample matched with the same variables without prenatal psychoeducation (NPs), recruited at the Hospital "Sacro Cuore di Gesù" in Benevento. The PSP is divided into 5 sessions of 3 hours focused on the psychological birth of the mother, with information about the accomplishment of the delivery and breathing, infant care. **Test treatments administered,** the Childbirth Attitudes Questionnaire (CAQ) and the Wijma Delivery Expectancy / Experience Questionnaire (W -DEQ) for tokofobia; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-Y) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) for anxiety. **Results.** It shows that in 30% of the NPS there are traits of tokofobia, while in Psp that rate falls to 5%; 65% NPs have anxiety disorders unlike in PsP, where it is 13%. 75% of PsP has had no complications while giving natural childbirth, while in NPs the trend is for not elective dystocia childbirth. 11% of Nps has reported threatened abortion, in Psp 2%, 63% Psp has not suffered significant lacerations. **Conclusions:** increasing the capacity to cope with the event of birth diminishes the perceived-related fear, increasing compliance, so psychoeducation becomes a preventive-protective factor with salutogenic value.

P2.5.22

The demographic interpretation of call centres in Africa: The moderating effects of age and gender in the emotional intelligence and hardiness relations

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Objective: Most developed countries use Third world countries, such as Africa to outsource call centre services. Call centres have become a prominent reality in Africa and a source of employment amongst the youth with women in particular. Work related- stress has become a serious problem in these working environments compounded by a lack of career growth that gives rise to job dissatisfaction and lack of motivation. This study explores the wellbeing of call centre agents, by analysing the demographic characteristics and the possible moderation effects on the emotional intelligence and hardiness relations.

Method: A quantitative cross-sectional survey approach was followed. A non-probability sample of (N=409) of which predominantly early career and permanently employed black females in call centers in Africa participated in this study.

Results: Hierarchical regression analysis revealed the relationship between managing own emotions and hardy-commitment and hardy-control increased positively and significantly for the younger call centre agents (≤ 25) than older call centre agent's (≥ 25). Managing own emotions and hardy-commitment was stronger for females than males.

Conclusion: The research will add to literature on the demographic characteristic and have an understanding how age and gender affects hardiness and emotional intelligence in an African call centre.

Session 2.6: Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

P2.6.02

Facebook intrusion and Fear of Missing out

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Social networking sites have become the part of our social life. People want still to inform their friends about events from their life as well as they want to be informed what their friends do all the time. The present study examines the relations between fear of missing out, narcissism, Facebook intrusion, and life satisfaction. The participants in the online study were 360 Polish users of Facebook. Facebook Intrusion Scale, Fear of Missing Out Scale, Narcissistic Personality Inventory and Satisfaction with Life Scale were used. We hypothesized that fear of missing out and narcissism play a significant role in Facebook intrusion. The results showed that high level of fear of missing out and narcissism are predictors of Facebook intrusion.

P2.6.03

The Dealing Ways of the Therapists' with the Challenging Situations in Online Therapies: The Psychotherapeutic Alliance and Rupture Solution

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Technology had advanced rapidly over the last two decade and the Internet provided us new and unique forms of psychotherapy. However, psychotherapists have some doubts and they feels uncomfortable about doing psychotherapy via Internet. The most highlighted factor in the literature about this discomfort was the psychotherapeutic alliance. Consideration of therapeutic alliance in face-to-face therapies requires core therapist skills for dealing with rupture, what happens when it comes to online therapy? The aims of this study are investigating therapist attitude and their solutions towards unexpected situations in online therapy sessions. In the first phase of the study, information will be given exploring the attitudes of psychotherapists' about using the online therapies. In the second phase investigating how the therapists could deal with the troubling situations (20 different vignette) particular to the online therapies in scope of the rupture of the therapeutic alliance (withdrawal or confrontation). Nearly 50 therapists from Turkey will participate to the study and every therapist will write their solutions to this troubling situation (a short example: 'you have a doubt about someone else is also in the client's room, what will you do?'). Qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to analyze data. This study is expected to provide important information on the practice and research framework of therapists' attitudes and ways of coping with online therapies.

P2.6.05

In the research psychologist tool-box: The Partial Least Square (PLS).

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The progress of psychological knowledge is strongly linked with the development of statistical methods. Contemporary models of intelligence and personality cannot be understood without reference to factorial analysis concepts.

The Partial Least Square regression is a statistical method which combine principal component analysis and multiple regression. This method is useful to predict one or several dependent variables, from a set of independent variables. This method is also used for path modeling as an

alternative to covariance based structural equation modeling.

Rarely used in psychology, this method however offers many advantages as collinearity issue, cope with a large number of independent variables and is distribution-free. PLS path modeling, more oriented towards prediction of scores rather than statistical accuracy of the estimates, is particularly suitable for deriving scores from a set of variables.

Our purpose is to present the relevance of PLS to predict scores would have been obtained for a test from observed scores to another test. In that way, a reliable estimation of RST-PQ scores, a questionnaire dedicated to the assessment of the sensitivity to reward and punishments (Cooper & Corr, 2016), from a large set of MMPI-2-RF scores have been achieved. Beyond the statistical aspect, this method may contribute to shorten the test administration time in psychological examination and avoid the use of additional tests when most part of information is already present in a comprehensive inventory.

P2.6.07

Motivations For Facebook Use As Predictors For Engagement And Connectedness To Facebook Among College Students.

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Objectives: The objective of the present study was to explore whether there was an association between motives to use the Social Networking Site (SNS) Facebook, engagement, and connectedness to it, in a sample of Undergraduate Students ($n=42$) with a mean age of 22,8 ($SD=1,7$). Previous research has indicated relationships among motivations for the use of Facebook and types of its use, as well as emotional connectedness and investment to it, however findings have been contradictory in terms of which types of motivations were able to predict higher Facebook use. In the present study, it was hypothesized that individuals with higher scores on motives concerning social dimensions of Facebook use, would be associated with higher Facebook Use and Connectedness, than individuals with higher scores on motives concerning non-social dimensions.

Method: Participants completed on campus a Questionnaire which included measures concerning motivations to use Facebook, intensity and connectedness.

Results: Analysis of the data revealed that only non-social motives were able to predict Intense Facebook use and were more strongly correlated with it. Even though the original hypothesis was not supported, these findings indicate that the evolution of the specific SNS, especially in terms of accessibility through mobile phones, has impacted both the motivations and the extent to which users interact with it.

Conclusion: Gender differences, possible explanations, suggestions for further research and limitations are discussed. Due to the sample consisting of Undergraduate Students, the findings may not be representative of the general population.

P2.6.09

Using Virtual Reality to change body schema distortions

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The construct of body schema integrates the attitudinal, cognitive, emotional, motivational and behavioural factors associated with one's own body image; moreover it largely determines body satisfaction. The present study investigates if a virtual reality multisensory stimulation task can change the distorted perception of the body size to a more realistic one and self-esteem.

Participants ($n=33$) -in a repeated-measures design- were asked to perform a real and virtual body size estimation task, and to answer the State Self-Esteem Scale (SSES; Heatherton et al., 1991). Then, they performed two conditions in a counterbalanced order. The "experimental" condition task consisted to touch the real abdomen while looking at the virtual one. The "control" condition task consisted to clap meanwhile looking at the virtual abdomen. Thereafter, participants were asked to perform again the real and virtual body size estimation tasks, and answer the SSES. Results indicate no changes in the perceptual measure of the own body (shoulders $t(32) = 0.617$, $p = .542$,

waist $t(32) = 0.221$, $p = .826$, and hips $t(32) = -.412$, $p = .683$), but the affective component has undergone changes, being the self-esteem diminished when the person becomes aware of its corporal distortion in the "experimental" condition ($F(1, 32) = 7.294$, $p = 0.011$). Further studies are recommended in order to confirm our findings and to permit a better understand of the mechanism underlying the body schema distortion using virtual reality.

Session 3

Session 3.1: Life changing events; migration, integration, adaptation

P3.1.01

Treatment Effects for Intergenerational Trauma in Survivors of Genocide Residing in Africa

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Purpose: Currently, there are emerging studies investigating the symptomology and manifestations of the trauma induced by exposure to genocide, war, and conflict events; none the less, there continues to be a lack of research regarding treatment. **Objective:** To investigate culturally-based manifestations of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and treatment modalities specific to survivors of genocide, war, and conflict currently residing in South Africa. **Methodology:** This qualitative study, utilized semi-structured interviews as data collection methods, and the participants of this study are a variety of healthcare workers. **Results:** Several exposure specific and culturally-relative themes emerged relating to the trauma resulting from these events; such as survivors losing their sense of self-identity, having a distrust of others, and feeling as though there is a lack of justice in the world. **Conclusion:** Creation of clinical recommendations for treatment centered on cultural and systemic understanding of the client. The results of this study provide valuable information regarding how individuals experience, perceive and cope with trauma, which can be applicable to a broad range of health care personnel. Additionally, this is data which can impact the design of future treatment modalities for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.

P3.1.04

Relationships between parenting styles of mothers living overseas, their self-esteem and family cohesion.

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Objective: Recently, an increasing number of Japanese children are living overseas because of their parents' circumstances. As a result, problems related to language and different lifestyles, as well as adjustment to society after returning to Japan have been increasing. Despite this, however, no specific studies on parents and children living abroad have been undertaken. This study focused on parents, and was designed to clarify relationships between parenting styles, self-esteem, and family cohesion.

Methods: Japanese mothers (N=137) living in English-speaking countries with children aged 10 to 15 years completed a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: Results of maternal parenting and children's gender indicated that mothers of boys were more accepting than mothers of girls. Moreover, from the perspective of parenting styles described by Baumrind, the results suggested that authoritative mothers had a positive association with the perceived partnership with their husbands, as well as with family cohesion, whereas authoritarian and permissive mothers did not have a positive association with family cohesion. Moreover, authoritarian mothers had particularly negative emotions directed at themselves, such as the feeling that they were useless.

Conclusion: Self-esteem of mothers is essential for self-directed improvements in parenting and for perceiving the partnership with their husbands. Further research on paternal and maternal parenting could be expected to clarify associations between each type of parenting and psychological well-being.

P3.1.05

Psychometric Properties of the Self-report Family Process Scale (Short Form)

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The purpose of the study was to exam the psychometric properties of the self-report family process scale (short form). Samani (2005) developed the original form of the scale in 43 items and 5 sub-scales. The scale was developed based on Family Process and Content Model (FPCM). Family process is one of the main factors for categorizing families in the FPCM. The factor refers to family functions those help family members to adjust with new situations in the FPCM. The sample consisted of 300 high school students (150 boys and 150 girls). The sampling method was multistage cluster sampling. All the participants filled out the original form of the self-report family process scale (SFPS) and multidimensional adjustment scales. The results of principle component factor analysis to make a short form for SFPS showed a G factor. The factor includes 16 items with factor load greater than 0.60. The KMO index for the analysis was 0.92 and the Bartlett's sphericity test was 6592.74 ($P < .00001$). The alpha coefficient for the extracted factor was 0.93. The correlation coefficient for the short form and original form of SFPS was .94. Also the results revealed significant positive correlation coefficients between the short form of SFPS and different dimensions of multidimensional adjustment scales. In sum, the research showed that the short form of SFPS is a reliable and valid instrument for research job.

P3.1.06

Influence and Consequences of Depression in Cyberbullying Manifested In Adolescence

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The use of mass media, especially social networks is part of a lifestyle in the world mainly in adolescents. The currently access to the network is seeing high: 80% of adolescents have Internet access, and 70% are online daily, so the information and dissemination has become difficult to reduce, as well as the need they have of remaining on the network.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the relationship of the main variables involved in this phenomenon, including domestic violence, levels of depression, and self-esteem in adolescents between 12 and 16 years.

Method: The questionnaire applied to the participants consisted of 5 parts: 1) general information of the subject; 2) type of environment in which the subject lives; 3) self-esteem; 4) type of participation on cyberbullying, being victim or aggressor; 5) depression.

Results: The results showed that young people with high levels of violence have high levels of cyberbullying, as well as high levels of depression. Subjects who had high self-esteem were observed with low levels of domestic violence and participants with low levels of depression showed a low level of cyberbullying. On the other hand, subjects with low levels of cyberbullying have adequate self-esteem as well as participants who reported lower levels of depression.

Conclusion: Therefore depression is a factor that is directly related to the conduct of cyberbullying, as well as the style/education of home life that adolescents have today.

P3.1.07

Homosexual Males Subjective Identity and Experience of Sexual Reorientation therapy in South Africa

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Objectives: The goal of this study was to investigate the subjective experiences of Gay men who had experienced sexual reorientation therapy because of intrapersonal identity challenges.
Methods: The research design was qualitative approach in nature underpinned by an Interpretive Phenomenological (ITP) framework. Snowball sampling was used to recruit five Gay male participants who had experienced sexual reorientation therapy. A flexible data collection instrument was used to collect data, namely semi-structured interviews.
Results: Seven main themes were gleaned out of the subjective experiences reported by participants, who all stated they were Christians. The themes were: 1) Homosexuality experienced as religiously condemnable; 2) Struggle to accept self-identity and suicidal notions; 3) Social non-acceptance of homosexuality; 4) Sexual reorientation therapy; 5) Non-belief in successful sexual re-orientation therapy; 6) Disappointment at sexual reorientation therapy failure and 7) Acceptance of sexual orientation leads to an acceptance of self-identity.
Conclusion: It was found that Gay Christian males are treated in a discriminatory and hostile manner by heterosexual churchgoers. As a result they seek sexual-reorientation therapy as they find it difficult to accept their homosexuality and have low self-esteem and a distorted self-identity. All the participants in this study reported that reparative therapy, even when entered into on more than one occasion, did not work.

P3.1.08

Essen Trauma-Inventory (ETI): Validation und standardization

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Objective: In the light of life changing events (e.g. migration) and the clinical as well as scientific relevance of traumatic events and posttraumatic disorders this study aimed to develop and validate the Essen Trauma-Inventory (ETI; Tagay & Senf, 2014). The new instrument (self-report, structured interview, two short forms) should assess various aspects of traumatic events and both posttraumatic disorders, namely Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Disorder according to the criteria provided in DSM-IV.

Method: The German version of the ETI was administered to a sample consisting of 952 persons with regard to psychometric properties on clinical and non-clinical groups.

Results: The ETI subscales ($.82 \leq \alpha \leq .87$) as well as the total scores (each $\alpha = .95$) proved to have high internal consistency. Associations between ETI and other trauma instruments (PTSS-10, PDEQ -10) as well as instruments for psychological distress and protective factors (SCL-90-R, SF-36) provided empirical evidence for the construct validity.

Conclusion: In German-speaking regions the ETI represents the first economic, reliable and valid screening instrument that assesses exposure to a broad range of potential traumatic events as well as posttraumatic disorders. The ETI is an economic test instrument which is suitable for screening as well as professional diagnostics. Moreover, the ETI long form is available in 14 languages such as Arabic, English, Kurdish, Persian, Russian, Turkish, Dutch and French.

P3.1.09

Environmental satisfaction at work and inclusiveness in the city. A research on administrative workers.

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Satisfaction towards work environment may be conceived as the result of the assessment that one person makes of the space he or she is working in. (Fleury Bahi & Marcoyeux, 2011). According to Moffat (2015), it is structured around four spaces : the work station, the office, the organization and the neighbourhood.

Objectives: Our research proposes to evaluate the work environment satisfaction of universities employees depending on the inclusiveness of the university in the city.

Method: A scale of Work environment satisfaction (ÉSET - Moffat, 2016) was submitted to 342 administrative employees working in 3 French average sized universities. The inclusiveness degree of the university has been calculated with the help of an inventory of university usage quality (Bouزيد & Rioux, 2016).

Results: The variance analysis conducted between the 10 ÉSET dimensions depending on the universities shows that satisfaction towards work environment of the employees is even higher when the university has a low score of inclusiveness in the city.

Conclusion: Universities are strongly encouraged by the government to entertain a strong bond with the city in which they are situated. However, neglecting work environment satisfaction of the university employees can only be counter-productive from the employee's perspective, as much as for the university as a whole.

P3.1.10

Psychological components of intercultural adaptation of migrants (on the example of Uzbekistan students in Russia)

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Objectives: The goal of current study was examining the social and psychological factors of successful intercultural adaptation students from Uzbekistan having come to Russia.

Method: We used following methods in our study: the scale for assessing the intercultural adaptation, the method of multiple identification based on Portrait Value Questionnaire (Sh.Schwartz) of values, personal scales.

Results & Conclusions

- The process of intercultural adaptation can be appear in three aspects: affective, cognitive and behavioral;
- The migrant's identity with the representatives of the country of immigration determines the successful adaptation. Involvement as a part of hardiness promotes the identity with the representatives of the country of immigration. Openness to new experience helps the migrant separate him/herself from the position of typical migrant and influences positively on the adaptation. Social desirability provides the identification with the representatives of the country of immigration;
- Migrants, who pay more attention on reflexion in difficult situations, adjust more successful for new surroundings. Such psychological trait as domination also provide successful adaptation in cognitive aspect;
- The «Dark Triad» traits (machievellism, narcissism and psychopathy) influence on migrant's identity with the representative of country he/she entered: psychopathy prevents the identity, Machievellianism promotes the identity;
- Differentiation of values on different role positions contributes to intercultural adaptation. It means that migrants assess personal values comparing with the values of the ideal, representative of Motherland, representative of new cultural environment, a typical migrant differently. In its turn, it also influences on the way of intercultural adaptation.

P3.1.11

The Impact of Approach-Avoidance Motor Programs and Perceived Approachability on Intergroup Attitudes

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Keeping the arm in a certain posture activates the muscles for either approach or avoidance orientations. Such motor programs have affective and motivational implications. In the context of intergroup relations in which exposure to religious symbols is involved, we aimed to examine whether activating the flexor or extensor muscles while perceiving crucial information from a figure wearing out-group religious clothing and symbols would affect intergroup attitudes (prejudice, social distance, cooperation, perceived threats).

An asymmetry was found in Study 1: for the majority Jewish group, more negative attitudes to the out-group were reported in the avoidance condition than in the neutral or approach conditions; but for the Muslim minority an effect of motor programs on attitudes was absent. Study 2 was designed to replicate these findings while controlling for alternative explanations. Hostile approach and friendly approach were unconfounded by assessing aggression; and social desirability was measured to examine whether the minority Muslims were more circumspect in reporting their attitudes.

On the whole, a simple arm extension increases interpersonal distance especially for majority members perceiving poor affordances from a religious out-group, and biases them into avoidant attitudes towards the minority. Our results favor an embodiment perspective with an emphasis on stimulus-driven models which suggest matching of stimulus coding and the approach-avoidance system.

P3.1.13

The Connection Between A Victim Type Of A Personality And Features Of His/Her Life Purport Orientations (For Example Internally Displaced People From The Ato Zone - Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone)

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The article is devoted to research on social, psychological and individual determinants of internally displaced people's (from ATO zone, Ukraine) victim behavior.

The study is based on the following assumption: the absence of life meaningfulness and the low level of life purport orientations is one of the main characteristics of the individual victimity. We used such empirical methods as purport orientations questionnaire (POQ) by D. Leontiev and the method of determining the types of role victimity by M. Odintsova.

The results of empirical research showed that the group of internally displaced people has high level of victimity and low level of life meaningfulness. The respondents mostly demonstrated the game type of victimity. It may indicate a willingness to get profit from their predicament and the severity of rental installations. These results can be caused by severe psychotraumatic life upheavals, the prevailing focus on the past, and the lack of satisfaction with present life stage and thorough realistic goals for the future.

These results confirm the theoretical understanding that forced migration is one of the factors of victimization.

The results of the conducted psychological diagnostic research can be useful to organize psychological and other kinds of support of internally displaced people and develop the adaptation programs to new life conditions, as well as develop and conduct training on working with rental installations for internally displaced people.

P3.1.14

Male Counselors' Construction and Negotiation of Masculinities: Intersection of Personal and Professional Lives

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Objectives: The field of psychology of men and masculinities has emerged recently. According to socially construction theory, masculinities are not a set of fixed traits within men but patterns of beliefs and behaviors usually associated with men. Men are often expected to behave in normative ways. When they deviate from the norm, gender role conflicts are inevitable. Counseling is considered a "feminine" field because most workers are female and the essential traits such as care and warmth are usually associated with women. Therefore men working in this field might feel some gender role conflicts, but how they process these experiences is unknown. Based on O'Neil's (2008) "Gender Role Conflict Paradigm" and West and Zimmerman's (1987) concept of "doing gender," the purpose of this study was to understand male counselors' constructions of masculinities and how they negotiate between personal and professional lives.

Methods: Qualitative method was used and the participants were 9 male counselors working at school or community agencies. Narratives were transcribed and analyzed to find themes and patterns.

Results: Participants' narratives contain dominant and alternative discourses of masculinities. They approach the discourses differently, while some are resistant and others are adaptive. Their constructions of masculinities have several facets and related to other identities such as sexual orientation and social class. Finally, the way they construct their masculinities in personal lives might influence their professional practice, and vice versa.

Conclusions: Integration of masculinities issues in counselor education is needed and implications for supervision of male counselors and are discussed.

Session 3.2: Open

P3.2.02

Research on instructors' psychological readiness to work at nuclear power plant training centers

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Objectives. To investigate the psychological readiness (motivational, cognitive, operational and personal components) of nuclear power plant training center instructors.

Method. The study, which was based on the L. Karamushka concept of psychological readiness, used Diagnosis of Motivational System in Personality Structure (V. Milman), Learning Styles Questionnaire, LSQ (Peter Honey, Alan Mumford) and Self-Monitoring of Expressive Behavior (M. Snyder). The sample included 90 instructors of Nuclear Power Plant Engineering and Technical Training Center (Kiev).

Results.

1. The nuclear power plant training center instructors were found to have poorly developed motivational, cognitive and psychological components of work readiness.
2. The instructors' motivational system was characterized mainly by general activity, as opposed to creative activity and social utility, and wellbeing, comfort, as opposed to communication.
3. By their teaching styles the instructors were mainly 'introspectors' and 'theoreticians' and to a much lesser extent 'doers' and 'pragmatists'.
4. Some components of psychological readiness of nuclear power plant training center instructors had relationships with their organizational-professional (experience, qualifications) ($p < 0.01$) and socio-demographic (age, gender) ($p < 0.05$) characteristics.

Conclusion. The findings can be helpful in providing psychological support for nuclear power training center instructors.

P3.2.03

The Influence Of Change-Oriented Leadership On Emotional Intelligence And Organisational Citizenship Behaviour On A Selected South African University In The Western Cape Province

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Objective: Organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB) has been documented as an important work outcome that correlates positively with positive job performance. Engagement in OCBs is not a random event it depends on a myriad of factors that include the organisation's ability to put in place measures to develop employees' emotional intelligence. Change-oriented leadership plays a pivotal role in fostering emotional intelligence and the engagement in OCBs as the 21st century organisation strives to adapt to changes in the external environment.

The primary goal of the study was to conduct an investigation of the relationships between change-oriented leadership, emotional intelligence and OCB. The secondary aim of the study was to validate a theoretical model explaining the structural relationships between these variables in a South African University.

Method: A convenient sample consisting of 206 employees at a selected university in 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 were ascertained using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural modelling, respectively, using the LISREL 8.80 software.

Results: Reasonable model fit was found for both the overall measurement and structural model of the specific latent variables through confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) and structural equation modelling (SEM) respectively. Positive relationships were found between change-oriented leadership and emotional intelligence; emotional intelligence and OCB as well as change-oriented leadership and OCB.

Conclusion: The findings emphasise the central role played by change-oriented leadership and emotional intelligence in promoting employees' exhibition of OCBs. Change-oriented leadership helps employees develop the ability to be aware of their negative feelings and to tolerate others' behaviour. It is especially important for leaders to propagate positive emotional intelligence as some of the employees' temperament may have been affected by some changes in the way that the organisation operates. Once emotional intelligence is developed employees are likely to engage in OCBs. Future studies should expand the theoretical model by incorporating additional latent variables that may influence OCB.

P3.2.05

Improving delayed visual recognition memory in healthy elders by differential outcomes using masked and unmasked reinforcers

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Objectives: Aging is a stage of life usually associated with changes in cognition. The Differential Outcomes Procedure (DOP) is an easy-to-use technique that might improve some of the cognitive deficits associated with normal or pathological aging. This procedure involves reinforcing each correct choice response to a specific stimulus-stimulus association with a particular outcome.

Method: In the present study, we explored the usefulness of the DOP to improve the execution of a computerized visual recognition memory task involving either the subliminal or the supraliminal presentation of the outcomes in a group of healthy elders.

Results: The results showed a better visual working memory performance in both experimental conditions, masked and unmasked reinforcers, when differential outcomes were used as compared with the standard non-differential outcomes procedure (NOP).

Conclusion: To our knowledge, the present results are the first to demonstrate that the DOP can enhance visual working memory performance in healthy elders when the outcomes are subliminally presented. This finding support the two-memory system model proposed as an explanation of the beneficial effect of the DOP on memory tasks.

This research was supported by a grant (PSI2015-65248-P) from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, co-funded with ERDF (FEDER) funds.

P3.2.06

Explaining Shame and Guilt In Scope of Cultural Differences

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The purpose of the study is to show how shame and guilt emotions affect perspective taking cognitive ability in the frame of the culture. It is claimed that shame affects cognitive processes in negative ways, whereas guilt affects cognitive processes in positive ways. This difference is explained as shame causes to connect bad events to self and this makes it painful and damaging; guilt on the other hand causes to connect bad situation to immediate behavior, and this makes it less painful and beneficial. This distinction between shame and guilt is emphasized in the same direction for both proneness and state levels. Moreover, since these emotions are considered as social emotions, taking culture into account might shed light on literature. In this study, shame and guilt were aimed to be studied in a wider spectrum. In order to empirically test the influence of these emotions on perspective taking at both proneness and state levels and the interaction between them in respect to culture, Keysar Perspective Taking Task was adapted to computer. The 120 data obtained from female university students both in Turkey and Germany. Their proneness to shame and guilt was measured with Test of Self-Conscious Affect scale-3 and shame and guilt at the state level were induced by memory recalling. The data have been still analyzed. The results will be discussed in terms of the influences of social emotions on perspective taking based on proneness and state levels as well as culture.

P3.2.07

Impact of engagement at work on the subjective well-being of workers

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Studies on work engagement relevance is intensifying due to its relation with performance, health and quality of life, well-being and worker satisfaction. This work aims to verify if engagement explains the subjective well-being of workers. 293 workers with a mean age of 38, from all Brazilian regions, mostly women, predominantly from higher education. Valid and reliable scales of work engagement and subjective well-being were used, using an online questionnaire. Results of standard linear regression analysis revealed that the three factors of engagement at work (absorption, vigor and dedication) explain 32.8% of the emotional balance ($R^2 = 0.328$ $F = 47.08$, $gl = 3$, $p < 0.01$), been vigor (Beta = 0.21, $t = 2.31$, $p < 0.05$) and absorption (Beta = 0.32, $t = 3.72$, $p < 0.01$) statistically significant predictors. It also explains 15.6% of general satisfaction with life. The only statistically significant factor was dedication (Beta = 0.027, $t = 2.80$, $p < 0.01$). Thus, it can be affirmed that engaged people (with greater vigor and absorption) are the ones that report more subjective well-being in the affective aspect. Overall satisfaction with life is predicted by the individual's dedication to work. It is concluded that the employees' bound with his work impacts his subjective well-being, revealing the importance of the labor aspects in his personal life.

P3.2.08

Do olfactory stimuli affect the allocation of attentional resources ? : An ERP study using odd-ball paradigm.

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It is well known that odors have some effects for relaxation or decreasing pain. These effects are argued relate to attention or attentional resources. On the other hand, the P3 component of event-related potential (ERP) relates to the allocation of attentional resource. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of odors on the allocation of attentional resources. Participants carried out 3 auditory stimuli odd-ball task under pleasant, unpleasant and no odor conditions. In the odd-ball task, 1000Hz, 2000Hz and 500Hz pure tones were presented as standard, target and deviant stimuli respectively. In the pleasant and unpleasant odor conditions, "methyl cyclopentenolone" and "skatole" were used respectively. ERPs were recorded from Fz, Cz and Pz sites referred to the nose-tip. Reaction-time to the target tone and concentration score using visual analogue scale (VAS) were also measured.

As the result, subjective concentration score in the unpleasant odor condition was significantly reduced compared to the no odor condition. Reaction-time to the target in the unpleasant odor condition was significantly increased compared to the no odor condition. As to ERP measures, clear large P3 component was observed to the target and deviant stimuli. The P3 amplitude in the unpleasant odor condition was significantly smaller than in the pleasant and no odor condition. These results suggest that the attentional resources were more allocated to the unpleasant odor stimulus.

P3.2.10

Why previous good people do bad things now? Moderating effect of the moral identity symbolization and perceived recognition by others

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Objectives Moral licensing effect showed that individuals who engaged in previous moral behavior would then engage in less pro-social and more self-interested behavior. This study aimed to explore the underlying mechanisms of moral licensing from the perspective of moral identity. Moral identity symbolization (MIS) represents to the extent of an individual tending to externalize self-image of morality. We posited that individuals with high MIS would have a low tendency of engaging in moral behavior in the future, because once they perceive others' recognition for their own behavior, the external motivation to maintain moral self-image would be weakened.

Method All participants were undergraduates. In Experiment 1-4, the number of them was 76, 68, 70 and 29. In the first 3 experiments, all participants were asked to recall 2 previous moral vs. non-moral behaviors and then filled in the Moral Identity Scale in Chinese version. Pro-social intentions and behaviors were measured as dependent variables (DV) in Experiment 1. The intention to do self-interested behaviors was measured in Experiment 2. In Experiment 3, those in recognition condition (vs non-recognition condition) were asked to recall 2 previous moral behaviors that were thanked or recognized by others. In Experiment 4, participants completed the sexist attitude manipulation in which their sexist non-prejudice attitudes were vs. were not confirmed by others, and then they completed the Moral Identity Scale. Participants' willingness to hire a male candidate was measured as DV.

Results In the first 3 experiments, the results showed that participants with higher MIS were more willing to behave self-interested, and they would exhibit less pro-social intentions when previous moral behavior was recognized by others, but not for those with low MIS. Experiment 4 revealed that those with higher MIS expressed a stronger sexist prejudice when their non-prejudice attitudes were already recognized.

Conclusion These findings suggest that MIS might be a critical factor to explain the moral licensing effect both in pro-social intention and self-interested behaviors, while perceived recognition by others could explain the underlying mechanisms of moral licensing.

P3.2.11

Shocking or inspiring? Tech-acceptance behavior among the elderly

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New technologies might sometimes lead the elderly to perform tasks more slowly or consider those tasks as more difficult or frustrating. Given the fact of aging, elderly adults will soon become one of the largest social groups, with a growth rate higher than the population as a whole. Tech products must be adapted to seniors' needs.

Objectives: Three aging reflections and three arousing value-perceptions were explored in study 1. Study 2 was used to examine whether relevant tech products and social media can help elderly people to age happily.

Method: Qualitative studies were used. Four mini FGIs were conducted in study 1. Study 2 employed a two-step FGI that consisted of a trial task experiment and a post-interview. A total of 36 seniors participated in 6 FGIs.

Results: Five elements affect seniors' acceptance of tech products. Seniors' happiness or pleasure is not derived from tech products, but from their associations and meanings for the seniors, such as learning new things, fun, and interaction between communities. Tech products with spiritual value can motivate seniors' learning, enrich their life, and impact health-related outcomes. Once elderly adults adopt a particular technology, they use it as frequently as young adults and are highly willing to upgrade that tech product. Findings suggest that social media (i.e., FB, LINE) create new communication platforms between elderly people and their family/friends.

Conclusion: The assumption that elderly adults wish to avoid new technology is largely a fallacy.

P3.2.12

Research of Attitudes towards Healthy and Unhealthy Food, Using the Implicit Association Test and Self-Assessment Procedures

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Researches of attitudes towards food, using explicit and implicit methods are often quite contradictory. The aim of the research is to study the attitudes towards healthy and unhealthy food, using the implicit association test (IAT) and self-assessment procedures. Research questions: Is there a relationship between the results of measurements of attitudes towards healthy (or unhealthy) food by the IAT and self-assessment procedures? What contribution to implicitly measured preference for healthy or unhealthy food is made by explicit preferences for unhealthy or healthy food with regard to: the period of use, the knowledge about unhealthy and healthy food, the taste, the frequency of use? Participants: 83, age 19-35, Mdn=25. Measurements. The experimental procedure of the IAT designed to measure implicit preference for healthy or unhealthy food; self-reporting procedures to measure various preferences for healthy or unhealthy food, which were based on the period of its use, on the knowledge about the food, on the taste of food and on the frequency of its use. Results. The authors found the relationship between the results of measurements by the IAT and explicit measurements of preferences for healthy or unhealthy food, based on the frequency of its use. The main contribution to implicit preference for healthy or unhealthy food is made by the explicit preference for healthy or unhealthy food, based on the frequency of its use.

P3.2.13

Do psychotherapists' awareness regarding group psychotherapy processes change after taking a group psychotherapy principles training?

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Objective: There are only a few studies which examine psychotherapists' training in Turkey. This study aimed to explore psychotherapists' awareness of group therapy processes after receiving a four day American Group Psychotherapy Association (AGPA) accredited Group Psychotherapy Principles Training.

Method: Fifty psychotherapists took a thirty-hour theoretical and experiential training on group psychotherapy delivered by an experienced group psychologist. The participants were administered the Group Climate Questionnaire (GCQ, MacKenzie, 1983) and Curative Climate Instrument (CCI, Fuhrman, Drescher, Hanson, Henrie, & Rybicki, 1986) on the first and forth days of training. Data was gathered both from the 8 members of the inner circle and 42 members of the outside circle who watched the experiential group and gave feedback afterwards.

Results: Preliminary analyses showed there was a significant difference between Day 1 GCQ Engagement scores and Day 4 scores such that participants scored higher on Day 4. However, such a difference was not observed for the GCQ Conflict or Avoidance scores. There were no significant differences between the members of the inner and outer circles regarding the GCQ and CCI when demographic variables, years of clinical experience, personal psychotherapy and supervision experience were controlled for.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that a four day group psychotherapy training increases awareness only about the constructive therapeutic work processes in the group. Findings regarding the relationship between the GCQ and CCI scores, history of individual and group therapy practice, personal therapy, and supervision will be discussed.

P3.2.14

Relationship between regional brain responses to low back pain-related stimuli and depression scales in young women

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Objectives: Chronic low back pain is thought to be associated with physiological and psychological modifications. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between regional brain responses to visual low back pain stimuli and the score of depression scales in young women using near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS).

Methods: The subjects were 11 healthy right-handed young female adults aged 21 to 22. They completed the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II). They also completed the Fear Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire (FABQ) which has gained popularity through the work of researchers in chronic and acute low back pain. Using multi-channel NIRS machine, we measured regional cerebral oxygenation changes of the four regions of interest: the bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and the bilateral frontal pole (FP) while the subjects viewed randomly presented pictures of daily activities that have been described as being perceived as either harmful or harmless for the low back. The DLPFC and FP are considered important for processing emotional salience. This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tohoku Fukushi University. All participants were informed of the study purpose beforehand and provided written consent to participate.

Results: The BDI-II score and the FABQ score were correlated positively. The subjects were divided into two groups depending on the score of BDI-II. Six subjects were in the high score group and five subjects were in the low score group. There were significant differences of the neural activation in the right DLPFC and the right FP between the two groups during viewing the pictures of harmful for the back. The subjects of high score group showed decreased activation in the two regions, on the other hand, the low score group showed exaggerated activation.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that women with depressive tendencies show a decrease in the neural activation in the DLPFC and the FP as responding to the stimuli of reminding the low back pain.

P3.2.15

An fMRI study of the relationship between neuroticism and neural responses to infant emotional faces

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Objectives: This study investigated neuroticism-related differences in nulliparous females' neural response to infant emotional faces.

Methods: Fifty-five nulliparous females (age $M = 20.2$, $SD = 0.4$) participated in this study. All subjects were in good health, right-handed, and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. The neuroticism score was measured with the Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) before the fMRI. During the fMRI, the subjects were presented with 72 photographs of unfamiliar infants' emotional faces (happy, sad, and neutral) and were asked to rate each face based on how positive or negative it was. The neuroticism score negatively correlated with the activities of the right dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) and the left nucleus accumbens while the subjects viewed happy faces. The score also negatively correlated with the activity of the right fusiform gyrus while viewing neutral faces, and with that of the left fusiform gyrus while viewing sad faces.

Results: The results demonstrated that nulliparous women with lower neuroticism showed increased activation in the dACC and the nucleus accumbens, which are thought to participate in the brain reward system, suggesting that they consider an infant happy face to be a reward. On the other hand, nulliparous women with higher neuroticism exhibited reduced activation in the fusiform gyrus while viewing neutral or sad infant faces probably because it is difficult for them to rate infant ambiguous or negative facial expressions.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that the neuroticism scores are well correlated with the activity of the right dACC, left nucleus accumbens, and right fusiform gyrus depending on the infant

emotional stimuli in the nulliparous women.

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tohoku Fukushi University. All participants were informed of the study purpose beforehand and provided written consent to participate.

P3.2.17

The role of cognitive profile and personality in the prediction of job performance: a literature review

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The aim of this review was to examine systematically the literature of the last five years on factors explaining and/or predicting job performance. The search included all the possible combinations of the following keywords: Cognitive Profile, Executive Attention, Working Memory, Personality, Self-efficacy, Job Position, and Job Performance. Several electronic databases were used and we found 22 publications that met all the criteria for inclusion. The findings show that cognitive skills are the best predictors for job performance in tasks involving reasoning, understanding and problem solving. Personality traits influence on job performance, and they are more highly correlated with contextual performance than with task performance. Specifically, conscientiousness is the most important predictor for job performance. Agreeableness and extraversion predict performance in jobs demanding interpersonal interaction (sales or management position). Self-efficacy is a crucial personal resource on the work context and has a positive impact on job performance depending on skill level. Self-efficacy contributes to the setting of goals and these goals contribute for performance. Most of the articles conclude that a better fit individual characteristics- demand of the task would allow a better job performance. Many of the studies consider only one or few individual factors in their impact on job performance. Limitations of previous studies and new hypotheses will be discussed.

P3.2.18

How socially shared regulation of learning promotes collaborative creative thinking

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In recent years, socially shared regulation of learning has been recognized as a new and growing field. This learning theory assumes that self-regulated learning appears as a socially shared phenomenon with collaborative problem-solving processes, but there is little research to relate "socially shared regulation of learning" to "self-regulated learning" of the ongoing cognitive and motivational process in creative activities. Self-regulated learning contains three significant phases: "forethought", "performance control", and "reflection". It is assumed that socially shared regulation of learning has the same phases in the problem-solving process as well. This study aims to clarify how *ex ante* work of collaborative and creative learning promotes use of socially shared learning strategies. University students worked on a group task for three sessions, and each task demanded creative thinking. Their activities were videotaped and their discourse was transcribed. The function of the discourse was classified according to whether it was macro-level or micro-level in each phase of self-regulation and socially shared regulation. Results of the analysis suggested that *ex ante* work increased self-regulated learning and various phases at macro-level played a key role in socially shared regulation of creative learning. In addition, the utterances to switch the mode of regulation at each level of regulation of learning were very significant. Based on these research findings, the theoretical and practical implication for higher education are discussed.

P3.2.19

The Feature of Humiliation Experience in South Korean Adults

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The aim of this study was to examine humiliation experience in Korean adults by demographic factors. Korean version of Humiliation Inventory (K-HI) was administered to 505 Korean adults (Mean age=33.97, SD=8.11, 245 males, 260 females). The K-HI consists of three subscales: "Fear of Humiliation", "Cumulative Humiliation", and "Humiliation of Incompetence". The results of humiliation level according to gender, educational background, and occupation were not significant but the difference between the people in the 40s and in their 20s was significant. The 20s group showed a higher score on the "K-HI_Total" and "Fear of humiliation" factor, the fear of contempt or scorn by others, than the 40s group. A significant number of 20s in Korean society is somewhat anxious and diffident about their ability to get a job because of high rate of unemployment and employment instability due to long-term recession. Thus, the Korean 20s might have fear of being treated unfairly in the society in which getting a steady job means personal competence and social success. It is hard to determine if a sampling bias was created by the use of an online panel survey, with 73.6% of the sample being well-educated and 50.7% being white-collar worker. Thus, the differences of due to educational background and occupation might not have been shown.

P3.2.20

The role of masculinity and attitudes towards women and men managers in the prediction of commitment of supervisor

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The purpose of this study is to examine the role of both men and women employees' evaluations toward masculinity and attitudes toward their men and women managers in the prediction of affective and normative commitment to their immediate supervisors. With this purpose, data is collected from 152 employees (men = 60, women = 92). In order to determine the predictors of both men and women employees' affective and normative commitment to their supervisors a series of separate stepwise hierarchical regression analyses were performed. Results of regression analyses revealed that masculinity (for women's affective commitment $\beta = .23, p < .05$; for men's affective commitment $\beta = .31, p < .05$; for women's normative commitment $\beta = .26, p < .01$; for men's normative commitment $\beta = .44, p < .001$) and the relationship/interaction quality with the same sex supervisor (for women's affective commitment $\beta = .25, p < .01$; for men's affective commitment $\beta = .27, p < .05$; for women's normative commitment $\beta = .29, p < .01$; for men's normative commitment $\beta = .32, p < .01$) are significant positive predictors of both affective and normative commitment to immediate supervisor. In addition, different from their male counterparts women employees' frequency of interaction with their supervisor is also found to be a significant predictor of both affective and normative commitment to immediate supervisor (for affective commitment $\beta = .37, p < .001$; for normative commitment $\beta = .25, p < .05$). These findings revealed the importance of employees' quality of relationship with their same sex immediate supervisor in determining their commitment. Moreover, probably due to their relationship orientation women employees' frequency of interaction with their supervisor also has an important role in the prediction of their commitment to supervisor.

Keywords: masculinity, attitude toward women managers, attitude toward men managers, affective commitment, normative commitment.

P3.2.24

Emotional expressions of Turkish males and females in relationship conflict: An investment model perspective

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In relationship conflicts, individuals commonly experience guilt and anger. These emotions are expressed in various ways. The aim of this study was to investigate expressions of anger (integrative assertion, distributive aggression, passive aggression, denial/withdrawal) and guilt (apology/appeasement, explanations, denial) in relationships by the Investment Model perspective. The study involved 155 married and 185 non-married individuals (i.e. dating, engaged), a total of 193 males and 147 females. Demographic Information Form, Investment Model Scale, Anger Expression Scale and Guilt Expression Scale were data collection instruments. The results indicated that relationship satisfaction serves as the best predictor variable for expressions of anger and guilt. In predicting expressions of anger; relationship satisfaction positively predicts integrative assertion, and negatively predicts distributive aggression, passive aggression and denial/withdrawal types. Concerning the expressions of guilt, relationship investments and relationship satisfaction predicted expressions of apology/appeasement positively. Relationship satisfaction also predicted explanations positively, and denial negatively.

P3.2.25

The Role of Mental Contamination and Contamination Related Thought Action Fusion in the Relationship between OCD and Religion

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Objectives: The idea that strict religious codes and moral standards might influence severity and content of obsessions is not a new one. In spite of increasing interest in how religiosity is related to obsessionality, still little is known why highly religious people suffer from more severe OCD symptoms. The aim of the present study was to extend the previous findings by examining the role of mental contamination and contamination related thought action fusion (TAF) in the link between religiosity and OCD. To our knowledge, no systematic empirical research exists addressing the mediator role of these two variables in this association using a Muslim sample.

Method: The sample of the present study consisted of 476 university students who completed Religious Fundamentalism Scale-Revised, Thought Action Fusion Contamination Scale, Vancouver Obsessive Compulsive Inventory-Mental Contamination Scale, and Obsessive Compulsive Inventory-Revised.

Results: The results of the structural equation modeling analysis indicated that religiosity was positively associated with contamination related TAF, which in turn was positively associated with both mental contamination feelings and obsessive-compulsive symptoms, especially washing symptoms of OCD. Similarly, mental contamination feelings were positively associated with OC symptoms, especially once again washing symptoms and obsessive thinking.

Conclusion: Results filled the gap in the literature suggesting that understand the association of religiosity with OC symptoms.

P3.2.26

How business philosophy affects creative activities: The Inamori management case

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Japan Air Line (JAL) has revived most successfully, using the Inamori management system, which consists of the Inamori business philosophy and Amoeba management system. How has this been achieved? The literature analyzing the process in which the business philosophy becomes shared by employees and enhances the employees' performance is very limited.

Applying Stam et al. (2014)'s psychological model to the Inamori management system, we explore a quantitative analysis of the system. For this purpose, we conducted a survey of employees at several Japanese companies including JAL (N = 576). First, we regressed each level of altruistic and creative behavior of an employee on the business philosophy and the Amoeba management system. The results show that the philosophy enhances the employees' behavior levels about three times more than the Amoeba management system. Another result is that there is a positive interactive effect when the business philosophy and the Amoeba management system are combined.

Furthermore, we estimate the psychological structure of how the interactive effects occur, applying the two-stage least square method to the data. We found that there is congruence of future ideals between the business philosophy and the employees' altruistic behavior. On the other hand, work enjoyment lies between the business philosophy and the employees' creative behavior.

Our analyses show the importance of the congruence of future Ideals and their work enjoyment for employees' performance.

P3.2.27

Relationship between changes in cerebral activity and personality traits in rating personality

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Changes in reaction time at personality self-rating were individual differences, suggesting that individual differences in reaction time at personality self-rating were reactive biological individual differences as reactions to stimuli (Sato and Matsuda, 2016). This experiment examined the relationship between changes in cerebral activity and some personality traits in performing personality self-rating. Our hypothesis was that the cerebral bloodstream in the prefrontal cortex changes by certain personality traits. We measured reaction time and cerebral bloodstream in the prefrontal cortex by electroencephalography the under the five conditions of personality self-rating; three conditions on PC and two conditions on questionnaire paper; Big5 scale for Japanese, BIS/BAS scale of reinforcement sensitivity theory by Gray, Lie scale(MMPI) and Self control scale. The participants were twenty-one graduate students. We performed cluster analysis by casewise cluster number word method and ANOVA in order to examine the relationship between changes in cerebral activity and personality traits. As a result of cluster analysis, the changes in cerebral activity were divided into five clusters as factors of intraindividual variability, not by differences among participants due to gender or club activities. ANOVA revealed a major effect on the amount of cerebral activity for total score Behavioral Activation System ($F(4,16)=4.47, p<.01$) and BAS-Drive($F(4,16)=4.10, p<.05$). In Big5, a significant difference was indicated in the amount of cerebral activity for openness to experience ($F(4,16)=6.03, p<.01$). No significance was found for BIS($F(4,16)=1.06, n.s$), Lie scale ($F(4,16)=1.55, n.s$) and Self-control scale ($F(4,16)=0.59, n.s$). This experiment clarified that cerebral activity in personality self-rating changed due to the following personality traits, especially approach trend towards reward as BAS, sustainable pursuit of goals as BAS/Drive and openness to experience dimensions including active imagination, attentiveness to inner feelings and intellectual curiosity. It was suggested that it was possible to demonstrate that the performance of personality assessment was related to certain biological response and some personality traits.

P3.2.28

Which Cognitive Factor is More Effective in the Relationship Between Harm Avoidance and Depressive Symptoms? Repetitive Thinking vs. Locus of Control

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Depression is characterized by feeling down or miserable, having a loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities, feelings of worthlessness, and slowness in motor behavior. Many factors may play a role in the formation of depression, including temperament and character. Harm avoidance has been widely associated with depression and there is preliminary evidence that this temperament may represent trait markers for depression. However, harm avoidance is explaining approximately 20% of the variance in depression. So there would be other factors effecting the relationship between harm avoidance and depressive symptoms, such as attribution styles, repetitive thinking. Researches on depression, with behavioral and cognitive perspectives, have focused on the relationship between individuals' control beliefs and depression and claimed that there is an association between depression and locus of control. According to Response Styles of Theory, individuals have consistent styles of responding to a depressed mood and that these responses affect the course of the depressive mood. So, the aim of the study is to investigate the mediator roles of locus of control and repetitive thinking in the known relationship between harm avoidance and depression. Data collection process is continuing. 400 university students are planned to be reached. According to the results, it is expected that the locus of control and repetitive thinking have a mediator role between harm avoidance and depression.

P3.2.29

Flexibility And Cognitive Inhibition In Spanish Antisocial Adolescents

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The affectation of executive functions (EF) has been related to the antisocial behavior, however, scientific evidences provide different effects according to the age of the sample, the composition of the sample and of the tests used to measure EF. Specifically, in this paper two components of EF, the flexibility and the cognitive inhibition, are evaluated in a sample of antisocial adolescents who comply with a sentence in juvenile justice resources in Spain. The Stroop Test and the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) were used to assess these processes, and the performance of this sample was compared with a control group. The results indicate that there are statistically significant differences between the groups in the performance on both neuropsychological tests: the antisocial sample displays higher rates of perseveration and a lower capacity for cognitive inhibition. These results suggest the affectation of flexibility and cognitive inhibition in adolescent samples with criminal antisocial behaviors. More research is necessary to study the relationship between antisocial behavior and other EF components in this type of samples.

P3.2.32

Parental satisfaction and generativity in the context of successful aging

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Objectives: Successful aging (SA) is undoubtedly multidimensional construct, but consensus regarding its components and operational definition is not yet reached. The most widely used SA model is probably biomedical model proposed by Rowe and Kahn (1987). It defines SA based on three criteria: freedom from disease and disability, maintaining high physical and mental

functioning, and active engagement with life. Many determinants and correlates of SA were investigated so far. Unlike well-established contribution of health and lifestyle factors to SA, empirical work on the role of parenting and generativity, namely a need to care for and guide the next generation, in the context of SA was rather scarce. Therefore, we conducted a study with the purpose of examining contribution of different aspects of parental satisfaction and generativity to SA of older adults.

Method: Four hundred and forty four older Croatian parents, aged between 60 and 95 years, participated in the study. Three aspects of participants' parental satisfaction were examined using one-item measure for each. Generativity was measured by adapted version of Loyola Generativity Scale (McAdams and de St. Aubin, 1992) and SA by newly constructed Self-Rated Successful Aging Scale.

Results: Results have shown that participants' generativity and satisfaction with themselves as parents and with the relations they had with their adult children significantly contribute to SA. Besides, "successful" agers, according to Rowe and Kahn's criteria, scored higher on generativity and parental satisfaction measures compared to "unsuccessful" ones.

Conclusion: Results of the study implicate importance of interventions directed to enhancing generative concerns and quality parenting in older adults in order to facilitate aging process.

P3.2.35

The Relationship of Burnout and PTSD symptoms in Firefighters: The Moderating Effect of Professional Identity

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Objectives: Fire fighters perform professional tasks such as firefighting, rescue work, etc. And some of them experience burnout and post-traumatic stress symptoms during the work. We investigate the relationships between professional identity, burnout and PTSD symptoms.

Method: South Korean firefighters completed questionnaire that was used to gather information about gender, age, work patterns, working areas, marital status. Questionnaires from the Maslach Burnout Inventory - General Survey(MBI-GS), Professional Inventory(PI), Impact of Event Scale - Revised - Korean(IES-R-K) were also used. We explored demographic factors and applied a hierarchical regression analysis to determine the interactions between psychological variables.

Results: A total of 105 data were used in the study. We found that burnout and cynicism in MBI-GS and a sense of calling in PI were significant predictors of the score in PTSD symptom. In particular, the effect of the interaction between burnout and a sense of calling was significant. The higher burnout and cynicism scores of firefighters, the higher PTSD symptom score. Thus a sense of call to field exacerbates the PTSD symptom.

Conclusion: The professional identity of firefighters has a significant influence on the presentation of PTSD symptoms. We found that a sense of calling that the vocational attitude to their work is a moderator that exacerbates the effects of burnout or cynicism on PTSD symptoms.

P3.2.36

Correlation between ethnicity, gender, self-esteem, rejection sensitivity, depression, and internet addiction among some secondary school students in Lagos Nigeria

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Objective: to examine the correlation between ethnicity, gender, self-esteem, rejection-sensitivity, depression and internet addiction among a sample of secondary school students in Lagos.

Method: A cross-sectional survey design was used to collect data from three hundred and eight (308) students comprising of (130 males and 178 females). The sample was selected from the major and minority ethnic groups in Nigeria. The participants were those who volunteered to take part in the study and they responded to measures of self-esteem, rejection-sensitivity, depression and internet addiction in a questionnaire format

Results:Obtained results indicated negative correlations between self esteem and internet

addiction, self-esteem and depression; positive correlations between ethnicity and depression, depression and internet addiction; rejection anxiety, rejection anger and total anticipatory rejection sensitivity correlated positively with each other; females reported higher levels of rejection anxiety, rejection anger and total anticipatory rejection sensitivity when compared to males
conclusion: It was concluded that participants who are susceptible to internet addiction are also susceptible to depression and low self-esteem. And reducing internet addiction would require boosting the self esteem of internet addicts. It was also concluded that gender disparity in behavioural restrictions that accord males some advantages over females might have precipitated higher levels of rejection in the female participants. However further research is needed in this regard.

P3.2.37

Haddon Matrix and Swiss Cheese Model: The Integrated Accident Analysis

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The analysis of road traffic accidents is important for determining the reasons behind the accidents and developing appropriate future countermeasures. Many models and theories have been applied for the analyses of road traffic accidents. In the current study, Haddon Matrix and Swiss Cheese Model were integrated into one model and near misses and accidents were evaluated accordingly. Moreover, the new model was used to analyze a case road traffic accident. According to the results of the new model, the accident report mainly focused on the pre-crash and crash level driver and vehicle information without stating interactions between factors. In the literature, it is the first model developing a relational analysis by integrating these two approaches into accident analysis. The new model adds interaction between factors within phases of Haddon Matrix by using Swiss Cheese Model. While investigating future accidents, factors including physical and social environment factors and the interactions between them should be considered by using the new model.

P3.2.38

Analyses of Personal Attitude Construct on Similarities and Differences of NVC between Japanese and Vietnamese

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The aim of this study was qualitatively to research similarities and differences between Japanese and Vietnamese nonverbal communication (NVC) by personal attitude construct (PAC) analysis (Naito, 1993). The subject was a female exchange student who came from Vietnam. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about characteristics of Japanese NVC style 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 same procedure was done about Vietnamese NVC. Results cleared the similarities and differences between Japanese and Vietnamese. In Vietnam, they use respectful, modest and polite NVC for older and higher ranking person. They do not say in a loud voice nor make eye contact. These are similarities in both countries. In Vietnam, they do not make a motion of their hands in front of higher ranking people. They bow to the older until graduation from an elementary school. But they make eye contact with each other, make much motion of their hands and talk in a loud voice among young people. Language has no difference even between opposite gender in a university. In Japan, they do not talk in eye contact situation even among young people. Their answer is ambiguous, often only "Ah" and "Hu."

P3.2.39

A Study To Assess The Psychometric Properties Of A Psychological Empowerment Scale On A South African Sample

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Objective: The Measuring Empowerment Questionnaire (MEQ) developed by Spreitzer (1995) is widely acknowledged as a measure of psychological empowerment but studies on its psychometric properties on a South African sample of teachers are relatively sparse.

The aim of the present study is to investigate the reliability and construct validity of the Measuring Empowerment Questionnaire (MEQ) developed by Spreitzer (1995) on a South African sample of teachers based in the Western Cape Province. The study tested the four-factor structure of the MEQ to determine if it is transportable to the South African context.

Method: The Measuring Empowerment Questionnaire (MEQ) was originally developed and validated on a sample of middle managers in the USA. In the present study it was administered on a sample of 203 teachers drawn from selected schools in the Western Cape Province of South Africa using a non-probability sampling technique. Reliability was ascertained through item analysis and the unidimensionality of the MEQ subscales was determined through exploratory factor analysis using the SPSS version 23 software. The first- and second-order factor structures underlying the MEQ were confirmed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) by means of the LISREL 8.80 software.

Results: The reliability test indicated that the MEQ subscales exhibit good reliability as indicated by high internal consistency coefficients which were above 0.70. The first- and second-order models conclusively demonstrated reasonable goodness-of-fit indices.

Conclusion: The study extends the body of psychometric evidence supporting the use of the MEQ in South Africa. Further, it was confirmed, as originally reported by Spreitzer (1995), that MEQ is represented by a higher order psychological empowerment latent factor that drives the four dimensions of the MEQ measurement model.

Future studies should further validate the psychometric properties of the MEQ in the South African context on different samples as well as conduct some measurement invariance and equivalence studies.

P3.2.40

Relationship Of Diversity Climate Perception And Person-Organization Fit

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Diversity management has become one of the central considerations of human resources specialists and management especially with the emergence of multicultural and dynamic organizations. Yet this subject is understudied especially from person-person fit and person organization fit perspective. In this sense by utilizing attraction-selection-attrition model, the present study aims to reveal the possible effects of the fit (or misfit) between supervisor/management and employee diversity perspectives over employee outcomes such as intention to leave and organizational trust. We assert that the fit (or misfit) between employee and his supervisor or manager will affect his overall perception about organization positively (or negatively) and this perceptual differences will affect the outcomes. Moreover, we hypothesize that social dominance orientation (SDO) of employees will moderate the above relationship. The sample of this research is expected to include 250 white-collar employees working in companies located in Turkey and their supervisors or managers. In this study, we use Diversity Climate Perceptions Scale, Direct Fit Scale, Social Dominance Orientation Scale, Turnover Intension Scale and Organizational Trust Scale to assess the research variables. The data will be analyzed with two stage multilevel modeling in which employees are nested within supervisors and managers. The results and probable implications will be discussed in accordance with literature.

P3.2.41

Adolescents' involvement in bullying and quality of family interactions: A study among Brazilian Students

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Family dimensions have been found to be strongly associated with the involvement of students in bullying situations (Hong & Espelage, 2012), though the cultural context buffers these associations. Bullying has not yet been investigated in relation to the family functioning in Brazil. This study aims to examine whether family interactions are associated with the involvement of Brazilian students in bullying situations. 2,354 students (50.6% girls; age $M = 14.50$ y., $SD = 2.01$ y.) attending 11 public schools answered a 18-item scale (Weber et al., 2009) assessing bullying and being bullied, and a 40-item scale assessing nine dimensions of family interactions (Weber et al., 2009). Scores of all the investigated dimensions of family interactions significantly differed (Kruskal-Wallis Test; $p < 0.05$) by type of involvement in bullying as bully, victim, and bully-victim. In multinomial regression analyses, rules and monitoring experiences were associated with lower chances of bullying and victimization, whereas negative communication and physical punishment experiences were related to higher chances of victimization and bullying. No differences were found between gender groups. This study provides a theoretical contribution to the literature addressing the context of students from a developing country in regard to bullying. In terms of interventions, these findings indicate the need to involve families when implementing anti-bullying actions.

P3.2.42

Analysis of the types of organizational culture of educational organizations

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Objectives. To analyze the major types of organizational culture of Ukrainian educational institutions and factors behind their development.

Method. D. Cole Organizational Culture Type, personal data questionnaire and statistical methods (SPSS-21.0). The sample was made up of 475 teachers of secondary educational institutions from different regions of Ukraine.

Results. 1. Correlation analysis found statistically significant relationships ($p < 0.05$) between the organizational culture types and such secondary school staff's organizational-professional and socio-demographic characteristics as qualification category, total length of service, occupational experience and age.

2. The variance analysis revealed statistically significant relationships between:

- The levels of participative organizational culture and teachers' rank and occupational experience ($p < 0.05$);
- The levels of organic organizational culture and teachers' type of education, gender and marital status ($p < 0.05$).

3. Correlation analysis showed statistically significant relationships between the types of organizational culture and the characteristics of the following characteristics of educational organizations: the number of staff ($p < 0.01$), organization's location ($p < 0.05$) and organization's type. Thus, innovative educational organizations had more developed organic and entrepreneurial organizational cultures ($r_s = 0.254$; $r_s = 0.140$; $p < 0.01$), while the traditional educational organizations had mainly participative organizational culture ($r_s = -0.322$; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion. The obtained results can be helpful in promoting the 'progressive' types of organizational cultures.

P3.2.43

The modulation of recall task on collaborative inhibition and error pruning in emotional words

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Previous research has identified robust collaborative inhibition and error pruning in collaborative memory. However, nearly all the prior studies have adopted item recall task and failed to describe such two phenomena in context retrieval task. Additionally, how emotion and level of processing influence these two phenomena are of great interest. The current study used words with different emotional valences to explore such two phenomena in two experiments with different encoding tasks, deep encoding task in experiment 1 and shallow encoding task in experiment 2, and under the conditions of two recall tasks (i.e., item recall and context retrieval). Recall task was made either individually or collaboratively. The results showed that the collaborative inhibition was much stronger in item recall versus in context retrieval, while the error pruning was stronger in context retrieval versus in item recall in experiment 1, supporting the dual-process model. When regulating collaborative inhibition, the recall task interacted with the emotional valence that inhibition in emotional words was stronger than in neutral words in item recall, but no such valence difference was found in context retrieval, which strengthened the view of trade-off. Last, the influence of recall task on collaborative inhibition and error pruning was regulated by level of processing.

Key words: collaborative inhibition; error pruning; item recall; context retrieval; emotional valence; level of processing

Session 3.3: Organising effective psychological interventions

P3.3.01

Social work and psychology: Schema therapy as a theoretical model for working with families with multiple issues

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This paper proposes the concepts described in an article published in 2015 in the journal "Cognitive and Behavioral Psychotherapy" (volume 21/3, pp. 367-389).

The aim of this contribution is to show a new approach to working in complex social situations with multiple issues, offering social and health workers some criteria arising from the application of Schema Therapy operating principles.

The hypothesis of this work is that the Schema Therapy tools can help social workers to build more functional helping relationships than the operating principles of Systemic Theory.

This contribution offers a review of a case dealt with by the authors, starting from the traditional models used by the Social Services in Parma, and going on to present the possible use of Schema therapy criteria to prevent and to cope with the difficulties and the issues that failed in the aid project. Particular attention is paid to the joint work of the social worker and the psychologist for the construction of a shared vocabulary.

Therefore, on the one hand, the aim of this work is to investigate the contribution that this new theory can make to social work (redefining the social worker's role in the relationship with the people) and on the other hand, our ambition to offer immediate application in the context of inter-professional work, where we believe situations with multiple social and psychosocial issues can be better addressed.

P3.3.02

Psychological-genetic transformations of family and mental health

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Deviations in psychological and mental health, disability and "family burden" are the most significant problems of public healthcare. Changes of the family are connected with change of the role of the personality. Objective is to determine psychological-genetic factors, parameters and dynamics of functioning of family system at different stages of ontogenetic cycle of the family of several generations. Methods: Investigations of 211 families were carried out, we used FACES-3, drawing projective technique "Family sociogram" (Dileo J, 2001), "Test of Functional Resource of the Family" (Lavrova NM, Lavrov VV, 2007), methods of mathematical statistics: criterion ϕ^* ; variance analysis; Pearson correlation. Results. 1) 100% of young couples are satisfied with their marriage, both husband and wife. Among adult couples there is diverse satisfaction with marriage by spouses; 2) psychological adaptation of children of junior preschool age to conditions of socialization, cognitive development of the child of senior preschool age, psychological-adaptive potential of rural schoolchildren depend on the composition of family, interrelations with the father, parental-child relations; 3) development of children in dysfunctional families with mental disorders and alcohol addictions depends on intergenerational transmission of psychological trauma in families. Functional model of the center of family-genetic prevention and adaptation "Mental Health of the Family" is developed and described.

P3.3.04

Effect of hope therapy on the hopelessness of diabetic patients

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Objectives& Background: In consideration of the fact that diabetes is a chronic disease, has complications and heavy costs to the individual and society as well. One of its complications is problems and issues related to the mood. Diabetic patients more likely to have mood swings, and many of them are suffering from hopelessness. When the level of hopelessness decreases, they can resist against physical and psychological complications of diabetes more, accept the treatment better, and adapt with their situations more efficiently. This study aimed to define the efficacy of hope therapy on hopelessness among diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods: This was an experimental study conducted on 38 diabetic patients referring to Ashgar Shaabani Martyr Clinic affiliated to Social security organization in Iran in 2014. The subjects were selected based on the goals and inclusion criteria of the study and then were randomly assigned to study and control groups. Beck Hopelessness Scale was completed by both groups before, after, and 1 month after intervention. In the study group, 120-min sessions of hope therapy were held twice a week for 4 weeks. Descriptive and inferential statistical tests were adopted to analyze the data through SPSS version 19.

Results: Comparison of the results showed that hope therapy significantly decreased hopelessness in diabetic patients after intervention in the study group compared to control ($P < 0.006$).

Conclusions: The results showed that hope therapy decreased hopelessness among diabetic patients. This method is suggested to be conducted for diabetic patients.

P3.3.05

Home-delivered attention bias modification training to improve attention control and worry : A randomized, controlled, multi-session experiment via internet and mobile device

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This study recruited 38 college students (30 female, and 8 male) who met the generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) diagnosis criteria and were randomly assigned to home-delivered attention bias modification (HD-ABM) ($n = 14$), placebo training ($n = 14$), and waiting list ($n = 10$) groups. In a double-blind design, both the HD-ABM and placebo groups were treated with the mobile version (compatible with Android 4.1 smartphones) of the attention training program; however, the HD-ABM group was trained to pay attention to neutral stimulus, whereas no specific attention was assigned in the placebo group. Both groups were asked to undertake the training 3 times a day for 4 consecutive weeks. All participants were asked to participate in one-on-one self-reported, attention bias index (ABI), and attention control (attentional network test, ANT) assessments in the laboratory after each week of treatment and one month follow-up. The results showed: (1) in the third and fourth week, the trait anxiety and self-reported anxiety levels of the HD-ABM and placebo groups were significantly lower than that of the waiting list group; (2) the HD-ABM group's ABI score for threat stimuli gradually decreased over the course of treatment; their ABI score was significantly lower than the placebo and waiting list group after 4 weeks of treatment; and (3) the Week 3-4 conflict monitoring score of the HD-ABM and placebo groups were significantly lower, indicating that the conflict monitoring ability of these two groups improved after 3 weeks of training.

P3.3.06

Which Coping Styles are Mediating the Relationship Between the Negative Affect and Psychological Distress?

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Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the relationships between negative affect, different coping styles and psychological distress. Furthermore, the roles of different coping styles as mediators between the negative affect and psychological distress were examined.

Method: Negative affect, coping styles and psychological distress level of participants were measured with a self-administered questionnaire in a sample of Turkish university students.

Results: Results of the regression analysis showed that an increase in the use of self-blame/helplessness and increase in the negative affect were related to an increase in the psychological distress. Moreover, problem-focused coping showed a negative correlation with the psychological distress, while, religious coping and self-blame/helplessness showed a strong positive correlation with the psychological distress.

Mediation analyses were conducted to investigate the mediator role of different coping styles in relationships between the negative affect and psychological distress level by using a bootstrap estimation approach. Results suggest that self-blame/helplessness coping style mediated the relationship between the negative affect and the psychological distress level, whereas, problem focused coping, religious coping, seeking social support and distancing coping style did not mediate the relationship between the negative affect and psychological distress.

Conclusion: Findings of the study suggest that self-blame/helplessness, as a coping style, is an important factor to consider in the link between negative affect and psychological distress.

P3.3.07

An initial evaluation of a brief group CBT intervention for depression among adolescents.

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Objective: To provide an initial evaluation of 'My Mood Matters', a novel adapted 6 week group CBT intervention for mild to moderate depression in adolescence. To describe the process of adapting a adult CBT group for an adolescent population.

Method: Over the course of five cohorts 36 young people with symptoms of depression referred to a secondary care youth mental health service participated in an adapted CBT group intervention. Participants completed self-report measures of depression and internalising problems at baseline, midpoint and following the group. This data was analysed using a naturalistic, non-experimental pre-post design. Acceptability was assessed through semi structured questionnaires which were analysed qualitatively.

Results: A moderate effect size was found for reduction in depression and internalising symptoms over the course of the intervention and almost one in four moved below the clinical cut off for depression. Participants described their experiences in general positive terms and particular themes were identified.

Conclusion: These results provide promising but preliminary support for the clinical effectiveness and patient acceptability of the adolescent version of 'My Mood Matters' for adolescents with depression. Effect sizes are reported to guide future research.

P3.3.08

Forgiveness interventions: The importance of assessing forgiveness-seeking behaviors.

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A broad range of studies have highlighted the benefits of forgiveness interventions in clinical and counseling contexts. This research has focused mostly on the phenomenon of granting forgiveness while the process of seeking forgiveness has received much less attention. Nevertheless, research suggests that the perpetrator's behavior also affects the probability of forgiveness and the quality of the post-offense relationship. Moreover, research on the dark side of forgiveness indicates that forgiving sometimes can be counter-effective, increasing the likelihood of reoffending and/or leading to a decrease in self-concept and self-respect in the victim.

The aim of this research is to develop an instrument to evaluate various repair-seeking behaviors. 450 subjects responded to the Forgiveness Seeking Questionnaire (FS-Q) developed for this study, a measure of Forgiveness (TRIM-18), and Offense Characteristics Questionnaire.

The results of our study provide initial evidence that the FS-Q is a reliable and valid tool to measure the behaviors that offenders might use when they seek forgiveness. The factor structure is congruent with the hypothesized four factor solution: Apologies, Restorative action, Relational maintenance and Diverting behaviors. The relations with the TRIM-18 and the Offense characteristics are in the expected directions. This study provides an instrument that can be extremely useful in work in relational transgressions because it assesses the offender's different behavior patterns which are particularly relevant for avoiding re-offending and for helping re-establish a relationship that is positive and healthy.

P3.3.09

Efficacy of stress and burnout management training for employees of an industrial company

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There have been numerous studies done showing the results of stress and burnout in the employee's profession across many areas of health care. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of stress and burnout management training on employees using experimental method to help employees to understand available resources and help them find better ways to manage stress in the workplace. A curriculum-based intervention was developed to provide education in a classroom setting. The sample included 14 nurses with various nursing backgrounds who were selected randomly and were assigned randomly in two experimental and control groups which contained 7 employees in each group. The experimental group received the training while the control group was in waiting list. The instruments were the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) and Burnout Checklist, and demographic questionnaire. Data was analyzed by covariance analysis method. Result indicated that stress and burnout management training was efficient on reducing stress and burnout symptoms in employee. It is concluded that stress and burnout management training is an effective group intervening method for reducing the dysfunctional effects of stress and job burnout in employees.

P3.3.10

Change Management: Challenges, Chances, Possibilities –a Practical Example from the Austrian Ministry of Defence

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The National Defence Academy, an element of the Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports, is undergoing a transition process leading the Academy towards a new target structure that is currently being developed. In so doing, in addition to a subject-oriented approach, also an employee-oriented process was introduced.

In the process, a total of six events were held in the form of adapted World Cafés, dealing with various issues; and after the preparation and evaluation of the gained data feedback, including guidance on how to process the data, was passed on to the implementing Headquarters, the working groups involved and also the employees.

In cooperation with the responsible Headquarters the first items resulting from the World Café phases could already be fed back to the employees and be implemented.

The staff-oriented process is currently supported via a point of contact, through which the staff can contribute ideas as well, but also by the active information policy on the part of the Headquarters. The described change process makes innovative innovations possible. So far, in the event of change processes staff members have been entrusted only with the concrete implementation plan and tied into the process when the respective workplaces were to be re-staffed. The procedure described here can be seen as food-for-thought for further change processes.

P3.3.11

Appetitive motivation and regulatory processes in adolescent ketamine users in comparison to matched control group

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Objectives: A dual-process model proposes that addictive behaviors develop in adolescents as a result of an imbalance between an appetitive, approach-oriented system (implicit and explicit attitudes) and a regulatory executive system (cool and hot executive functions). We aimed to examine the appetitive and regulatory processes in adolescent ketamine users in comparison to matched healthy adolescent in Taiwan.

Method: Participants were 39 adolescent ketamine users and 45 non-drug controls, matched with sex, age, education systems, and grades. Both groups completed stop-signal task (SST), an Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), affective priming task (APT), and a Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT-E).

Results: The ketamine users may have have a higher level of positive outcome expectancy and a lower level of negative expectancy regarding using ketamine. Also, they may have stronger associations between ketamine cues and approach motivation, and weaker associations between these cues and avoidance motivation. Ketamine users may have poorer performance on decision-making, and have poorer response inhibition, compared to controls.

P3.3.12

An exploratory mixed method evaluation of a novel mentalization based treatment for adults diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder

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Objective: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness and acceptability of a novel mentalization based treatment (MBT) group intervention for adults with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder (BPD).

Method: Over the course of four cohorts 39 adults with a diagnosis of BPD participated in the 'Hub Group', a 24 week MBT group only intervention. Participants completed measures of psychological distress, attachment related difficulties and interpersonal problems at baseline, over the course of and following the group. Therapists rated participant service engagement at midpoint and end. 10 participants completed semi-structured interviews of their experiences. These were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Results: A decrease was noted in regard to participants' levels of interpersonal problems and psychological distress. Patient engagement improved significantly over the course of the intervention. Group acceptability was good and themes regarding patients' experience of the group and the process of interpersonal change were identified.

Conclusion: These results provide preliminary support for this group only MBT intervention and offers further support for MBT in addressing core traits of BPD. Further research is required to determine the durability and validity of these findings. The effect sizes reported herein will assist in this research.

P3.3.14

Flexible Cognition Intervention In Autism: Effect of Number Of Sessions

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Qualitative deficits in communication, social interaction and restricted patterns of interests and behavior are present in autism. Poor flexible cognition is also assumed to be related to difficulties present in autism.

Ten subjects with autism, aged 5y to 13y5m, were assessed in cognitive flexibility through WCST and in patterns of social interactions, behaviors and communication through ADI-R in pre and posttest. An intervention program for enhancing cognitive flexibility through activities of local coherence inference, constructive praxis, attentional shifting, inhibitory control and drama games was used in two groups: one attending 14 up to 17 sessions and the other attending 18 up to 21 sessions. Regarding flexible cognition, perseverative errors and responses were lower in posttest ($p = 0,028$). Categories completed were improved in posttest ($p = 0,049$). Total scores on ADI-R were lower in posttest ($p = 0,051$) and scores on communication abilities ($p = 0,033$). A significant difference between groups in the performance of perseverative errors was found. The subjects who attended from 18 to 21 sessions presented less perseverative errors in posttest ($p = 0.009$).

The qualitative improvement of flexible cognition, social interaction and communication abilities suggests that individuals with autism can benefit from the rehabilitation of flexible cognition. Also, the number of sessions is relevant for the success effect. Further research with a larger sample is suggested.

P3.3.15

Effectiveness of Training Program on Developing the Reasoning Thinking Ability for Elementary Pupils

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The aim of the study was to verify the effectiveness of a training program on developing the reasoning thinking ability for elementary Pupils. The selected sample were 66 pupils for the fifth grade from three elementary schools in suez governorate-Egypt. It divided into two equal groups , control group 33 pupils means age 11.10 S.D. 0.296 and the experimental group 33 pupils means age 10.99 S.D. 0.361 . The Arabic reasoning ability test (ARAT) by Abo Gzalh (1987) re-standardized by shathe (2014), it contain tests to three variables of reasoning, Induction & Eduction and Conclusion (Ability deductive) . The test were pre-administered to the two groups . The experimental group underwent to a training program for 13 sessions through 4 weeks ,the duration of every sessions 30 minutes the program designed and standardized under the researcher supervision and were reviewed by a committee of ten educational professors. The program consisted of some activates representatives some induction tasks such as circular & the categorization & similarities and differences. Post test of (ARAT) were applied to the two groups . The data were analyzed used (t) test method between the two groups revealed that there were significant differences in the post (ARAT) tests in favor of the experimental group at P. 0.01 in all the (ARAT) variables with high effect size , also between pre- and post experimental sample in favor of post test at P. 0.01 with high effect size .This findings sported the effectiveness of the training program.

P3.3.16

Using social cognitive models to predict cervical cancer screening behavior among young Japanese women

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Objectives: In this study, we applied the theory of planned behavior (TPB) and the health action process approach (HAPA) to predict and explain the intention to attend cervical cancer screening among young Japanese women.

Method: In total, 195 female university students completed a questionnaire assessing their beliefs on cervical cancer screening based on the TPB and HAPA models. For the TPB model, attitude (e.g. I may get cervical cancer), perceived behavioral control (e.g. I can attend cervical cancer screening without problems), subjective norm (e.g. Most people I consider important, think I should attend a cervical cancer screening), descriptive norm (e.g. I think my friends are having cervical cancer screening done), and intention to attend cervical cancer screening were assessed. For the HAPA model, risk perception, outcome expectancy (e.g. Attending cervical cancer screenings leads to early detection), self-efficacy (0%: I have no confidence at all – 100%: I have full confidence that I can attend a cervical cancer screening), and intention to take screening were assessed.

Results: Two-step hierarchical regression analyses were conducted separately for both the TPB and HAPA model variables, in order to examine whether they predicted the intention to take screening, after controlling demographic variables and other preventive behaviors against cervical cancer. As a result, both models explained variance beyond the demographic variables and other preventive behaviors against cervical cancer. The TPB variables accounted for 54.7% of the variance regarding intention to take screening. Significant predictors positively influencing intention to take screening were as follow: perceived behavioral control, risk perception, subjective norm, and descriptive norm. Similarly, the HAPA variables accounted for 52.9% of the variance regarding intention to take screening. Significant predictors were as follow: self-efficacy and risk perception.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that, based on these two models, interventions which aim at changing young women's beliefs could be effective in improving cervical cancer screening among

young Japanese women. Especially, results indicated that interventions should place a strong focus on fostering young women's confidence on attending the screenings.

P3.3.17

Mediating role of metacognitive beliefs about rumination in the relationship between childhood trauma and depressive symptoms

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Objectives: Childhood trauma, namely abuse and neglect have been regarded as one of the most important environmental determinants of the psychological symptoms in adulthood. However, the casual mechanisms between childhood trauma and psychological problems have not been adequately studied. The purpose of this study is to examine the association between childhood trauma, metacognitions and depressive symptoms. It was hypothesized that childhood trauma has an impact on depressive symptoms in adulthood and metacognitions about rumination would serve as mediators in this relationship.

Method: Short form of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-SF), Positive Beliefs about Rumination Scale (PBRs), Negative Beliefs about Rumination Scale (NBRs) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were administered to 473 college students (210 men and 263 women with mean age \pm SD of 21.44 ± 2.14).

Results: The results of the bootstrapping analysis confirmed the mediator roles of positive and negative beliefs about rumination in the relationship between different types of childhood trauma and depression.

Conclusion: Findings are consistent with the hypothesis that metacognition is a proximal variable between childhood trauma and depressive symptoms. Besides, aversive childhood experiences might be functioning as a vulnerability factor for the development of dysfunctional metacognitions. From this perspective, metacognitive interventions may protect people who experienced childhood trauma from suffering depressive symptoms in adulthood.

P3.3.18

Web-Based Alcohol Prevention : Intervention Among Medical Iranian Male Students

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Objectives: The present study was conducted to evaluate web-based alcohol drinking preventative intervention efficiency among male students of universities of medical sciences in Iran.

Methods: Overall, 150 newcomer and sophomore male college students participated in this study into two groups of intervention and control. This research was a longitudinal randomized pre-test and post-test series of control group design panel study to examine a behavior-modification-based intervention to alcohol drinking prevention among college students. Cross-tabulation, t-test, repeated measures, and GEE tests were used for statistical analyses performed in SPSS 21. The participants were followed up for 6 months with data collection scheduled at baseline, 1, 3, and 6 months. The primary outcomes were attitude, self-control, and sensation-seeking. Furthermore, the secondary outcome was comparing alcohol drinking among the studied groups.

Results: A significant reduction was found in mean values of response to attitude towards alcohol drinking and sensation-seeking among intervention group ($P < 0.05$). However, after intervention, no significant difference was observed between intervention and control group in improvement of

self-control and alcohol drinking reduction ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The intervention was followed by reduced alcohol consumption rate. This finding indicates that e-intervention may be an effective approach to addressing the alcohol consumption prevention among college students

P3.3.19

Cognitive-behavioral intervention for young adults with anxiety disorders

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Anxiety disorders (AD) are common conditions among young adults; those impact negatively the quality of life (QOL), and are comorbid with depression.

Objective. The aim was to analyze the effects of a 12 session cognitive-behavioral intervention on the symptoms of anxiety and depression, and the QOL of a group of young adults with AD. Components were cognitive restructuring, mindfulness, social skills and problem-solving training, psychoeducation and breathing techniques.

Method. Using a non-probability sampling, 8 patients (20-35 years old) from a clinic of psychological services center in Mexico City were gathered, and diagnosed with AD through a clinical evaluation. For the pre-post-test evaluation the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and the Test of Quality of Life-Brief version (WHOQoL-BREF) were applied. An experimental pre-post-test design with repeated measures on anxiety was used.

Results. The data obtained indicated statistically significant changes pre-post intervention on anxiety (0.012), depression (0.017), and QOL (factors: physical, 0.027; psychological, 0.018; social relationships, 0.017; and environmental, 0.011) ($p < .05$).

Conclusion. There is statistically significant evidence that the intervention contributes to reduce the symptoms of anxiety, depression and improving the QOL of the participants; however, it remains to clarify the specific contribution of each component to the significance.

P3.3.20

Two Virtue-Related Facets of Humor for Humor-Based Interventions: The Adaptation of the BenCor Questionnaire in Turkish

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Recently two novel constructs of virtue-related humor, benevolent and corrective humor, have been introduced (Ruch & Heintz, 2016). The BenCor measures markers of these two humor constructs, and the present study investigates its Turkish adaptation.

Method: The Turkish version of the 12-item BenCor, the Big Five Inventory, and the Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale were completed by 398 participants (49.5% males, 50.5% females, age 18-66 years, $M = 30.54$).

Results: A principal component analysis identified two factors, which explained 41% of variance (intercorrelation .24). All but two items had loadings from .35 to .79 on their intended factors. Cronbach alphas were .50 and .70 for benevolent and corrective humor, respectively. Benevolent humor correlated positively with the sense of humor (.48), extraversion (.17) and openness (.16) and negatively with neuroticism (.17). Corrective humor correlated negatively with agreeableness (.23) and conscientiousness (.14) and positively with the sense of humor (.32) and openness (.13).

Conclusion: The psychometric properties of the Turkish adaptation of the BenCor were mostly sufficient, and correlations to personality and the sense of humor were as expected. The two virtue-related humor constructs can be a valuable addition to humor trainings. For example, corrective humor is a good means to highlight wrongdoings in a constructive way (e.g., at the workplace), and benevolent humor might aid in positive social interactions.

P3.3.22

Effectiveness of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy on Test Anxiety among High School Girls in Tehran Fifth District.

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Regarding the fact that test anxiety is a noticeable problem for students and that it can result in failure in academic performance, the current study aimed at determining the effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on students' anxiety. The study was carried out by means of quasi-experimental research method using pretest – posttest design with experimental and control groups. To collect the intended data, Sarason Test Anxiety Questionnaire (1960) was given to participants. For this purpose, one high school was selected on the basis of randomly sampling and then thirty students who have the highest extent of test anxiety were selected and randomly assigned to experimental and control group. Data were analyzed with SPSS software using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). The results showed that the Acceptance and Commitment therapy was effective in decreasing test anxiety in experimental group. Therefore it is recommended that this treatment be applied by specialists, in general, and counselors, in particular, to avert the adverse effects of test anxiety on academic achievement.

P3.3.23

Correlation between psychosocial stress and progression, recurrence and cancer-specific mortality in patients with bladder cancer

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Introduction: Cancer patients have to deal with the feeling of insecurity regarding their further life, potential disease progression and with undesirable treatment consequences. Stress-related psychosocial factors can lead to lower survival in cancer patients as psychosocial stress factors affect the immune system. Bladder cancer (BC) is characterized by a high rate of recurrence and a moderate rate of progression. We studied the stress profile of patients with BC by using screening questionnaires. Results were correlated with recurrence, progression and cancer-specific mortality. **Methods:** A prospective assessment of 301 bladder cancer patients (f = 64, m = 237, mean age 71) with standardized questionnaires of psychosocial stress (Distress Thermometer and Hornheider SI) was performed.

Results: Of the 301 patients, 230 patients had the first diagnosis of BC, 63 had a recurrent BC, 37 a progression and 25 died due to advanced BC during follow-up. The mean stress level of all patients was 4.6 (SD 2.5). In patients with progressive BC, significantly higher stress scores were seen (5.5; SD 2.2) as well as increased need of psychosocial care (36%). The main stressors in patients with progressive or advanced BC were: pain, fatigue, reduced mobility, sleeping disorders, anxiety and sorrow.

Conclusions: This study of screening for psychosocial stressors emphasizes the need for early psychosocial interventions across all groups of BC patients, but the psychological state of BC patients is not per se pathological.

Session 3.4: Promoting excellence and stimulating labour market participation

P3.4.01

Effects of Grit on Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Counterproductive Work Behavior: Job Engagement and Burnout as Mediators

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Grit is a personality trait of perseverance of effort and consistency of interest for long-term goals at an individual level. Previous studies showed that conscientiousness and passion, primary attributes of grit, were positively related with organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), whereas they were negatively related with counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Yet, limited studies observed the mechanism behind these relationships. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between grit and OCB and CWB and explore whether job engagement and burnout mediate these relationships respectively. A total of 99 employees from the United States completed the survey for assessing the aforementioned relationships. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between grit and OCB and the relationship was fully mediated by job engagement. Specifically, grit was positively related with job engagement which was in turn positively related with OCB. Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between grit and CWB and the relationship was fully mediated by burnout. Specifically, grit was negatively related with burnout which was in turn positively related with CWB. These findings suggest that grit had an important variable that has a positive impact on organizational behavior by improving employees' work attitudes.

P3.4.02

Entrepreneurial potential of business owners and managers

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Entrepreneur is a person that takes resources, energy, labor force and transforms them to increase their original value. Entrepreneurial behavior and attitudes of individuals are determined by different variables, some of them related to the cognitive and personality characteristics of the person, and others focused on contextual aspects. The purpose of our research was to define the psychological features that differentiate owners of business and employed managers and to provide interpretation of these differences. In our research there participated students of a business school in Russia. The content analysis of their essays has shown higher level of intuition and reflexive skills of owners as well as their high internal locus control, priority of work comparing to other fields of life. Comparative analysis of the two groups has defined many common features and also differences in creativity, autonomy, responsibility. We have found close correlation between all features of entrepreneurial potential. The practical value of the research is the conclusion that entrepreneurial potential can be developed by means of education. And developing some features of it like creativity, intuition, responsibility etc. influences all aspects of self-realization in business.

P3.4.03

The Role of Employee Support to Relationship of Proactive Role Model and Proactive Behavior

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Abstract Background: Proactive behavior becomes more and more important in our days organizations that strives to be more competitive in the market, but there is less attention paid for the impact of role modeling to promoting proactive behavior. Galesloot and Belschak (2013) found

that employees are learning proactive behavior by proactive behavior of the leader. We decided extend role modeling approach to proactive behavior by involving different levels of role modeling: team, leadership and organizational. Also we involved the role of social support to this model. Objective: to explore the role of employee's support to relationship of proactive behavior role model and employee's proactive behaviour

Method: A sample of 207 employees, working in various Lithuanian companies provides their answers to online survey. Questionnaire consisted of Proactive behavior (Parker et al 2010), Perceived organizational support scale Eisenberger et al (1986). Perceived supervisor support scale (Rhoades et al, 2001), Perceived coworkers support scale (Ladd, Henry, 2000). Items to evaluate role model of proactive behavior were adapted by Work Role Performance scale (Griffin, Neil, Parker (2007).

Results: we found that leader's and organizational level proactive role model and coworkers support predicts employee's proactive behavior.

Meanwhile, there is no direct effect between coworker's proactive behavior and employee's proactive behavior. This connection occurs only if employees are feeling coworkers support
Conclusions: The data show the importance of proactive behavior role model in all three levels: team, leadership and organizational, only coworkers proactive role model is important if he is accomplished by coworkers support.

P3.4.04

Age Differences in Visual Attention When Experiencing Workplace Conflicts

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Objectives: Nowadays, employees have plenty of opportunities to work with employees from other age groups. The findings of past research suggest that behavioral reactions to workplace conflict may vary by age of the employee and the conflict partner. However, it remains unclear whether older and younger workers have different looking patterns when experiencing a conflict situation. Accordingly, this study makes use of the eye tracking method to objectively compare visual attention patterns of younger and older workers when they are experiencing hypothetical intergenerational conflicts in the workplace.

Method: Younger (20-35 years) and older (50-65 years) Chinese workers were invited to take part in an eye tracking study. After arriving the psychology laboratory, the participants were first asked to fill in their personal information, followed by calibration using the ASL Model D6 eye tracker. Each participant was presented with two video vignettes depicting an intergenerational conflict in the workplace. The main character in each video vignette was matched with the age group and gender of the participant. The hypothetical conflicts were about dissatisfaction with the work-related behaviors of a coworker of another age group. The presentation order of the two videos were randomized.

Results: Visual attention patterns were compared between younger and older workers. Preliminary analyses on 61 working adults showed that the two age groups did not vary in looking at the neutral stimuli (e.g., background objects) when experiencing the hypothetical workplace conflicts. However, older workers fixated less on negative facial expression of the two characters than did younger workers [$t(59) = 2.048, p = .045$].

Conclusion: Findings of this study reveal that older adults are less likely to focus on negative stimuli than younger workers when encountering an intergenerational conflict in the workplace. These results will be discussed in relation to age differences in conflict management strategies.

Session 3.5: Strengthening society's resilience; prevention and early intervention

P3.5.01

Different perspectives, one goal: the process of leaving an abusive partner as seen by survivors and support workers

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My study focused on the **prevention and intervention** on the problem of domestic abuse (DVA) against women, a worldwide problem affecting almost one third of women who have been in a romantic relationship (WHO, 2016).

A useful way of counteracting DVA is to understand the mechanisms promoting the leaving an abusive partner and staying away from him.

The literature addressing the decision of leaving the perpetrator has often focused on objective factors (e.g. income) (Anderson & Saunders, 2003), failing to consider the importance of subjective motivations. Therefore, I have interviewed 12 DVA survivors to gain information about which psychological and emotional factors promoted their decision. An interesting difference emerged between factors promoting the separation gradually, and factors acting as "triggers".

Moreover, I have investigated the factors preventing the return to the abuser. Little is known about the factors playing a role in women's decision to return or stay away from the abuser (Abdulmohsen et al., 2012), especially with regard to subjective ones. Novel factors have emerged. To have a more thorough understanding of how to best facilitate the separation and prevent the return, I also conducted 16 interviews with support workers. There is a lack of literature considering their opinions, despite their pivotal role in supporting DVA victims. A comparison between the data emerging from the 2 samples has been made, with the aim of informing future practice

P3.5.04

Effect of workplace physical activity on workability, occupational stress, recuperation and sickness leave

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Workplace health promotion programmes recommend regular physical activity to improve the health of the staff. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of moderate and regular physical activity on workability, occupational stress and recuperation.

Over a period of 8 months 110 members of the Austrian Armed Forces (soldiers and civil servants) participated in a regular physical activity training.

After the training period of 8 months the participants were ex post split in two groups (g1, g2) according to their ergometer values (g1: ergometer values improved by 3% or more; g2: all others).

The results show that recuperation improved significantly in both groups. Workability increased significantly in g1. Employees in g1 had less sickness days than those in g2. Civil servants compared to soldiers, were formerly not allowed to participate in workplace physical activity and improved their workability significantly.

The clear benefit of workplace physical activity, especially for civil servants, convinced the management to allow all employees on the job physical activity for 1-2 hours per week.

P3.5.05

Violence And Gender In Adolescent's Dating Relationships In High School In A Small Town In The South Region Of Brazil

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Violence in dating relationships is a reality for many teenagers. In a number of countries, researches and actions are made to prevent that kind of violence from happening. Yet, in Brazil, the lack of strategies generates a necessity to investigate this matter. In Brazil, verbal, physical, sexual and moral violence appear with high frequency in the narratives of teenagers. It is also shown in researches that both, boys and girls, appear as perpetrators of such aggressive behaviors. The feminist perspective in gender questions societies preconceived understandings that hamper the perception and identification of gender violence within affective relationships. This project aims to investigate the violence of gender in dating relationships in adolescence; and how those matters are present in adolescent's narratives in two schools in a small town in the south region of Brazil. This enquiry allows us to problematize social, political and ethical aspects that those adolescents lives. It consists in a qualitative and exploratory study. Focal groups were set up with adolescent with ages between 14 and 17 years old. The data collected was analyzed through Content Analysis. Preliminary conclusions show that violence is present in the relationships of a number of participants. Moreover, there are narratives that demonstrate a diversion about what is considered a "normal" relationship. That association is related to the way gender and sexual orientation is expressed during adolescence.

P3.5.06

Career and self-construction of emerging adults: The value of life designing

Adeline Twigge, Jacobus Gerhardus Maree

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Objectives: This research is aimed at describing a potential way of counseling emerging adults from a life design perspective to construct a self that could enable them to be agents of both their own development and the development of other elements of society. Theoretical issues relating to a dynamic, developmental and systems framework of the understanding of wellbeing are described and the process involved is delineated.

Method: The research design was qualitative and comprised case studies. Six participants who subscribed to the definition of "emerging adults" and were comparatively representative of the ethnic diversity of South Africa, were selected purposively from a group of individuals who applied for career counseling in a private practice context. The intervention involved life design counseling and occurred over a period of 6 weeks. Information related to participants' self-construction was gathered using qualitative techniques, including the Career Interest Profile, the Career Construction Interview, a timeline, video clips, a collage, and semi-structured interviews.

Results: Results indicated that life design counseling could enhance elaborative personal development (enhancing self-awareness and reaping the benefits of developing an improved relational-moral self) and the promotion of an awareness of the importance to be socially and environmentally conscious and active citizens who lead through service - especially in work-related contexts.

Conclusion: Following the intervention, the participants revealed heightened insights with regard to aspects of their sense of a relational-moral self (gained a transcendent sense of the importance of life as a commitment to something lying beyond the constraints of their own existence).

P3.5.07

Caffeine Consumption and Caffeine Expectancies - Impact on prevention and treatment

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Objectives: Caffeine is the most frequently consumed psychoactive substance worldwide. Almost 80-90% of adults consume caffeine daily. It is the only addictive substance that can be sold almost everywhere and with almost no legal restrictions. Still, there are almost no studies on the psychological processes behind this consumption. Nor does caffeine consumption play any significant role in prevention and treatment, although withdrawal symptoms and tolerance development are undisputed.

Methods: This study validated the concept of expectations placed in caffeine - a concept that is uncontested in the prevention and treatment of other addictions - using a German-language version of the Caffeine Expectancy Questionnaire and a random sample of n=332 subjects from Austria, Switzerland and Germany and compared them with a random sample of n=92 alcoholics. A second survey the caffeine consumption of health professionals (n=127) has been investigated in relation to burn-out symptoms

Results: Alcoholics not only consume significantly more caffeine, they also have different expectations of caffeine. The second study demonstrated that health professionals (n=127) have a higher risk to develop a caffeine addiction than general population and showed weak but significant correlations between caffeine consumption and burn-out symptoms.

Conclusions: Both studies demonstrated that caffeine consumption should be included in treatment as well as prevention in a wide range of application areas of Clinical and Health Psychology.

P3.5.08

Do you "Like" Me? Psychological factors related to popularity on Facebook

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Online social network like Facebook and Instagram are now part of common life. People are not only able to communicate each other online, but they can promote their social network and enhance their online popularity (Boyd & Ellison, 2008). The present study aims to examine factors related to popularity on Facebook among teenagers and young adults. Efforts to maintain its online popularity involve different actions (e.g. deleting pictures previously posted that didn't receive enough mentions or comments, posting multiple self-pictures, and promising to do something in exchange of a certain amount of "like" mentions). The sample consisted of 2950 participants (576 boys and 2374 girls), aged from 14 to 25 years old ($M = 20$ years). They completed online questionnaire on Fluidsurveys. Results show that the more participants are addicted to Facebook and spend hours on it, the more they tend to seek popularity online. The quest of popularity is related to low self-esteem, negative body image and more sexualized behaviors. Attachment-related anxiety is related to seeking online popularity. Online popularity is also associated with more neuroticism traits, less agreeableness, and more conscientiousness. Furthermore, regression analysis show that these variables explained 28% of online effort of popularity variance. The discussion highlights the importance to understand how online popularity affects behaviors in real life.

P3.5.09

Effects of Psychological Safety and Incivility on Health and Performance Outcomes: The Moderating Role of Attachment Styles

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Objectives: In today's business environment, many accomplishments are achieved through team work, increasing the importance of psychological safety, the degree to which the work environment is perceived as being secure for taking personal risks. Simultaneously, most undesirable behaviour in the workplace occurs on a subtle level in the form of incivility, like interrupting colleagues or condescending speech. Applying attachment theory to understanding interpersonal relationships at work, the aim of the present research is to examine the impact of insecure attachment styles (anxiety and avoidance) on employees' experience of incivility and psychological safety with implications for burnout and organizational performance (work engagement, cognitive errors and creativity).

Method and Results

Using a survey of 1025 U.S. employees, findings from structural equation modeling in MPlus supported the significant influence of anxious attachment style on the relationships of incivility and psychological safety on cognitive errors and creativity via burnout and work engagement but not for avoidant attachment style. Further, results suggest that negative work interactions with colleagues are more harmful to employees than incivility from supervisors.

Conclusion

Implications for early intervention and prevention of potentially harmful consequences for employee health and organisational performance include the significance of anxious attachment style to interpersonal relationships at work.

P3.5.11

Assessing the weapon-focus effect through relating number of correct answers and fear score on weapon-absent and weapon-present conditions

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Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the weapon-focus effect: the effect describing the drop in memory performance by eyewitnesses in weapon-present crimes when compared to the absence of a weapon in a neutral scene.

Method: Participants were required to watch two clips: one where no weapon was present and one where a weapon was present. Then, they were asked questions about the two clips to assess their memory of events taking place in the two clips, and were also asked to report their fear level on each clip.

Results: It was found that participants gave fewer correct answers for the clip in which the weapon was present than for the clip in which the weapon was absent.

Conclusion: The results were explained in terms of the weapon-focus effect and two hypotheses that have stemmed from it - the arousal hypothesis and the salience hypothesis. Eyewitnesses in a crime scene narrow their attention to the fearful stimulus. Moreover, as explained by the Yerkes-Dodson law and Cue Utilization theory, poorer memory performance is attributed to increased arousal, anxiety, and stress of eyewitnesses.

P3.5.12

Sports & Health: physical activity in the hospital as a means of introduction to the sport.

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"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO, 1948).

The project is based on this principle, which aims to promote and create sport's opening paths as moments of meetings and socialization. For a child who has to deal with a suffering body, playing sports can be an opportunity, also to experience of himself as a strong person in spite of the disease.

The project aims to improve the quality of life of hospitalized children, helping them with games and fun in order to live the hospitalization in a less traumatic way, and to promote the development of a sport's culture. Overall objectives are: to improve self-esteem and social skills; ensure the integration and cooperation; promote motor activity during and after hospitalization; promote the psychophysical well-being.

The project realized in the unit of NPI of the Hospital of Catania, for a period of six months, has involved a group of 43 children (m=19;f=24) of age comprised between the 4 and 11 years. Grouping methodology and participatory type. Team: a graduated in physical education and psychologists. Used instruments were informative slides, team plays, and evaluation questionnaires for parents. Results showed children's personality improvement, of those involved in sports activities post hospitalization, positive impact on families, enhanced self perception and of the hospital.

P3.5.14

Study of examining images of social adaptation

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Objective: A group achieves social adaptation when it has a harmonious relationship with the social environment. However, social adaptation is defined in various ways depending on time period and culture. Based on the issue of conventional social adaptation being described as a top-down process, this study will examine the definition of social adaptation in contemporary Japanese society in a bottom-up manner.

Methods: A questionnaire with open-ended questions was conducted among 113 college students by asking them to envision the "image of social adaptation" respectively in scenes of school, family and work.

Results: The results were conceptualized and classified into 27 categories with 9 items in each category by using the KJ Method of analysis. Conceptualization was carried out using the KJ Method for analysis. As a result, 27 categories were classified, totaling 9 items in each category.

Conclusion: With regards to the categories created for each scene, communication skills were extracted as common categories Japanese in all three. Communication skills are important for social adaptation in contemporary Japanese society in schools, jobs, homes, and other places.

P3.5.16

Developing an Eating Disorder Prevention Program for Children in Taiwan

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Objective: To develop an intervention program for children to help prevent eating disorders.

Methods: By integrating published literatures and related research experiences, we designed and developed an intervention program manual, the Prevention Program for Eating Disorders-Children (PPED-C), which includes six units. In the meantime, the 26-item Children's Eating Attitude Test (ChEAT-26) was administered to four elementary schools, and 428 children were found to be at risk. Those who were at risk were invited to participate in an intervention group which was held once a week, 45 minutes per session, for six consecutive weeks. A total of 17 children into three groups were recruited. After the group sessions were finished, a semi-constructive qualitative interview was conducted to understand the experiences of participants, and thematic analysis was applied.

Results: Three themes were generated: (1) I like myself more than ever, no matter how I look; (2) I know how to deal with other's mocking and teasing on my body shape and size; and (3) My family and I started to change our diet and exercise habits. Final suggestions and discussions were provided.

P3.5.17

The role of the siblings in aggressive behavior

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Sibling interactions are known to be influential on our behaviour. Conflicting patterns on sibling relations may cause prolonged aggressive behaviour (Aguilar, O'Brien, August, Aoun & Hektner, 2001). Such behaviour can be applied consequently to other contexts like school (Ostrov, Crick, Stauffacher, 2006). Different kind of problems and unwanted outcomes can be provoked by this behaviour.

The objective of this research was contributing with new evidence about the repercussion of siblings that can help avoiding the previously mentioned problems. Specifically, the study has been designed to examine the role of siblings on the development of aggressive behaviour.

The sample is formed by 471 adolescents (260 boys and 209 girls) whose ages go from 12 to 14 years old. The subjects are from different public (119 adolescents) and concerted (352 adolescents) schools from the Valencian community. A transversal design has been conducted to assess different types of aggressive behaviour. Different psychological and socio-demographic measures were taken.

The participation of subjects in the study was voluntary and prior authorization of both parents and the school board was obtained. The implementation of the instruments was performed collectively and in teaching hours in each classroom and for each age level and studies analysed.

Results are discussed from the need of specifying the demands of the interventions on the aggressive behaviour field.

P3.5.18

Women leaders and workplace spirituality

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Background: Workplace spirituality is a concept that has been researched increasingly during the past decades. It is associated with mental health and well-being in the workplace, particularly in women leaders in the South African context.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore the concept workplace spirituality in women leadership in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in South Africa.

Methodology: This qualitative study is anchored in the research paradigm of Dilthey's modern hermeneutics. Interviews were conducted with twenty-three women leaders of the HERS-SA network across eight institutions. Observations were conducted in one organisation to support the data analysis and interpretation. Data was analysed through content analysis and interpreted by using inter-personal validation processes.

Findings: Findings show that workplace spirituality is a highly important concept of women leaders. Spirituality influences women leaders' life and work, their values, their religion and most importantly their mental health and well-being at work. How spirituality influences the context specifically with regard to HEIs will be presented.

Conclusion: This study provides new and valuable insights into workplace spirituality of women leaders in HEIs and gives recommendations for future research and organisational practice.

P3.5.19

Shyness As Predictor Of Internet Addiction Among Adolescents

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Objectives: This study evaluated the relationship between internet addiction and shyness among adolescents in and around Mysore City. Further, prediction of internet addiction through shyness components was attempted.

Method: The sample consisted of equal number of (360 each) boys and girls aged between 16 to 18 years and were chosen from 16 different schools and Pre university colleges in and around from Mysore city. The students completed Internet addiction scale (Young, 1998) and Shyness assessment test (D'Souza, 2006). Internet addiction scale measures extent of internet addiction in 3 levels-normal, problematic and addict. The items in the shyness assessment test pertain to three domains of shyness- Cognitive/Affective, Physiological and Action oriented.

Results: Results revealed that on the whole only 26.3% of them were found to be normal internet users. A majority of 54.3% of the adolescents was found to have problematic addiction and 19.4% were completely addicts. Further, regression analysis revealed that for the entire sample only 2 domains of shyness best predicted the Internet addiction among adolescents- cognitive and physiological. Gender wise comparison revealed that only cognitive domain of shyness was the best predictor, where as for female adolescents cognitive and physiological domains of shyness were the best predictors.

Conclusion: Internet addiction is a growing problem in Indian scenario and shyness contributes more to it. Educationists, policy makers, psychologists and other related to child development have to plan suitable strategies to curb the menace of internet addiction.

P3.5.20

Emotional Intelligence of High Secondary School Student & Parents' Educational Backgrounds

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Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship of emotional intelligence of HSS pupils with their parental level of education and their socio-economic status .

Method: It is a descriptive study in which emotional intelligence scores of students were taken as dependent variable and parents' level of education as independent variable. The main focus was to find out differences in emotional intelligence scores of students of high secondary school on the basis of their parents level of education. All the IX /X level students of high schools (both the govt. and private) constituted the population of the study. For selection of sample, two schools are selected through simple random sampling and again 200 students (100 male and 100 Female) are selected through convenient sampling. Survey method was adopted for the study.

Result: Shows significant positive association between emotional intelligence and parental education ($r = .279$, $p < 0.01$), i.e. as the parental education increases the emotional intelligence also increases, while there was no significant relationship found between emotional intelligence and socioeconomic status.

Conclusions: From this research studies it can be concluded that educated parents have an edge over low educated parents in training their offspring in social and emotional learning. Therefore it is imperative for institutions to introduce trainings and awareness campaigns to enable low educated parents so that they can make up for their weaknesses in their attitudes. Similarly educational institutions should provide trainings to students in emotional skills so to enable them adjust and adapt to their lives successfully

P3.5.21

Social support as an aid to unemployed graduates

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Young people are often expected to find employment after completing their tertiary qualifications but they often face various challenges in finding employment. Graduates may experience various negative effects as a result of their unemployment such as, isolation, depression and decreased self-esteem. Social support has been found to have a buffering effect on people experiencing adverse life events such as unemployment. The focus of this current study was therefore to explore the social support experiences of graduates in the township of Mamelodi. This research study was a qualitative, interpretative phenomenological study. Snowballing sampling and purposive sampling were used to obtain research participants. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with each of 10 the participants. The analysis of the participants' interviews demonstrated that social support, especially from the family was essential for the unemployed graduates to cope with the negative effects of unemployment though they did not want to burden their families.

Session 3.6: Technological scientific topics; technology and changing behaviour (e-coaching, research on the brain)

P3.6.02

Psychological aspects for rare diseases. Anderson-Fabry disease and depressive symptoms

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Background: The Anderson-Fabry disease (AFD) is a lysosomal storage disease, multisystem, progressive, hereditary, characterized by specific neurological signs, skin, kidney, cardiovascular, cochleo-vestibular and cerebrovascular. The non specificity of these signs means that often is unrecognized until adulthood. The available literature shows that psychiatric signs and symptoms are quite frequent in subjects diagnosed with AFD, with a prevalence for depressive disorders. There is some evidence for depression in AFD.

The prevalence rates of depression in Fabry disease will act according to studies around 50%. and the most common factor associated with depression is neuropathic pain.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of depression in patients with Fabry disease and the correlation of depressive symptoms with a organic symptomatology.

Method: We studied 10 patients AFD, aged 24 to 72 years. The patients were subjected to evaluation of depressive symptoms with Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and evaluation of symptomatology with Mainz Severity Score Index.

Results: In our sample, there was a significant correlation (R Square 0,63; Rsquare Adj 0,56; $P < 0.05$) between the scores on the scale MMSI and ratings to the HRS scale. **Conclusion** Our work suggests that Fabry disease may be associated with psychological disorders such as depression but highlights the limited available data. We need to investigate further in order to undertake the treatment of depressive symptoms paths.

P3.6.03

The Role of Personality Traits in Facebook Addiction and Internet Addiction among Polish, Turkish, and Ukrainian Samples

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The aim of the present study was to explore whether there were personality traits associated with Facebook addiction and Internet addiction across three different cultures. In the study 1011 Facebook users from Poland, Turkey and Ukraine took part. We used the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale, Internet Addiction Test and Ten Item Personality Inventory. The cross-cultural invariance was conducted. We found that among the total sample Facebook addiction was positively related with Internet addiction, as well as Internet addiction were negatively connected with emotional stability, conscientiousness and extraversion. The lack of invariance among the countries can indicate that tested links are not the same in this countries and it can suggest the role of cultural factors in this phenomenon.

P3.6.04

The role of electronic response systems in outcomes among a group of university college students.

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The aim of the current study was to examine the effectiveness of electronic response systems on choice of goal and strategies among a group of university college students. An additional aim was to investigate learning outcomes. Based on previous research it was hypothesised that immediate informative feedback would enhance the efficiency of learning. Associations between metacognitive strategies, performance goals and academic belongingness were also analysed. The study was performed among students at three sections of the same mathematics course taught by three different instructors. The experimental group consisted of (n students) and the control group of (n students). The results showed that there were positive learning outcomes in the experimental as well as in the control group. However small, it was also a tendency, that the learning effect was better in the experimental compared to the control group. It was found significant correlations between metacognitive strategies, belongingness and learning efficiency. It is suggested that the response tools may promote positive learning behaviour and outcomes.

P3.6.05

Impact of Internet use for work during nonwork time on problematic Internet use, work engagement and work-home interference.

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Technologies have made it more feasible for employees to stay connected to work outside of regular work hours (Thomas, 2014). Previous research highlighted the fact that the use of technology to perform work (either at a traditional work setting or away from such a setting) positively related to work satisfaction, flexibility, autonomy, but at the same time, to work intensification, information overload, a sense of urgency, strain and distress (Chesley, 2014; Diaz et al., 2012). Moreover, empirical studies have shown that professional technology use blurs the boundaries between work and private life (Boswell & Olson-Buchanan, 2007; Pauleen et al., 2015). The contribution of our study is to address how Internet use for work during nonwork time affects problematic Internet use (Young, 2006) work engagement (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003) and work-home interference (Geurts, 2000).

A questionnaire was administered to 389 executives. Path analysis revealed that Internet use for work during nonwork time (i.e. working days, days off, holidays) fosters the level of Internet addiction which, in turn, has negative consequences on executives' work engagement (i.e. vigor and dedication) and increases work-home interference. In other words, problematic Internet use fully mediate the relationships between those variables.

Finally, this research represents a point of departure for ongoing investigations of the effects of professional ICT use outside of the office on working life and work-life balance.

P3.6.07

The psychological mechanisms of the text and pictures understanding by the students with mental retardation

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Objectives. The problem of understanding is essential one for the development of interdisciplinary research. Its relevance is due to the high importance of the process of understanding, acting as a necessary criterion for successful human functioning

The purpose of this work was to study the recognition and understanding of the verbal and non-verbal patterns of the text and picturesque presentation of visual stimuli with different degrees of clarity.

Methods. The objects of the study were students (85 students) with different degree of intelligence decrease. In accordance with the International classification of diseases and behavioral disorders of 10th revision their official clinical diagnoses were F83 – mixed specific disorders of psychological development and F70 – mild mental retardation.

Results. It was found that students with mild mental retardation are more focused on the emotional aspect in the analysis of texts and images in the interpretation of nonverbal means of

communication between the partners and this becomes the leading cognitive basis for their understanding of the plot symbols. In interpreting the peculiarities revealed a trend in the recognition poles of human emotions, because of which there was a specific situation. Conclusions. Pupils with mild mental retardation paid attention to the emotive component. Normally developing peers focused on the identification of key figures from the point of view of what is happening with them changes, i.e. for them, the important procedural aspects of the analysis of events. Supported by grant RHSF

P3.6.08

Effects of video-based e-learning use to academic achievement in second language development: a mediation effect of behavior control strategies

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Objectives. The current study aimed to investigate whether the video-based e-learning (Educational Broadcasting Service: EBS) influence changes in English as a second language (ESL) achievement for Korean high school students (grade 2-3) mediated by their uses of behavior control strategies. **Method.** The study used data driven from Korean Education Longitudinal Study 2005 (phase 5 and 6). The data were composed of 2,309 students who agreed upon the use of data and completed questionnaires relevant to the current study variables. Structural Equation Modeling technique was used to analyze whether the behavioral control strategies mediated consistent EBS uses from grade 2 through grade 3 and increase or decrease of the student ESL achievement test scores. **Results.** In general, the consistent EBS use resulted in changes in ESL achievement test with a mediation of behavioral control strategies of the high school students. However, decrease model showed slightly greater model-data fit than increase model. With regard to decrease model, time management and resource use strategies had significantly negative relation to decrease in ESL scores between grades 2 and 3. **Conclusion .** The consistent EBS use between high school grades 2 and 3 seemed to be a predictor of behavioral control strategies, where time management and resource use strategies played particular roles to prevent decrease of ESL achievement.

Keywords: e-learning, behavior control strategies, Educational Broadcasting Service, language development

P3.6.10

The Gender Difference of WAIS-IV Performance in South Korean Adults with Alcohol Use Disorder

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences of the intellectual ability by demographic factors in Korean inpatients with alcohol use disorder. Korean version of WAIS-IV was administered to 96 inpatients who were diagnosed as alcohol use disorder (52 males, 44 females; Mean age=44.42, SD=9.72; mean education years=12.34, SD=2.87), after the initial withdrawal symptoms improved. The results of intelligence analyses according to age and educational level were not significant. But gender difference was significant in Full Scale Intelligence Quotient (FSIQ), Working Memory Index (WMI), Block Design, Arithmetic, Information, and Comprehension. The mean FSIQ score of male group was 94.56 and that of female group was 89.41 which was significantly lower than that of male group ($F=.097, p<.05$). Also, the female group showed a lower WMI score ($M=92.82$) than that ($M=99.08$) of the male group ($F=.786, p<.05$). Analyses of WAIS-IV subscales showed that the performances of female group were poorer than that of male group in Block Design, Arithmetic, Information, and Comprehension. Differences in educational background and age by gender were not significant, thus the results suggest that alcohol-induced brain damage might be more serious in female than male. And also, these results are consistent with the studies indicating greater sensitivity to alcohol neurotoxicity and more vulnerability to alcohol-induced damage among women.